"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued warm today and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 27.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,507. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

KEENNESS FOR PEACE SHOWN BY PEOPLE ON WILSON'S ROUTE

Sentiment of Majority Is Strongly Against Delay by Amendment.

WILLING TO ENTER LEAGUE

Hating War, They Accept President's Argument That That Is the Way to Peace.

FINDS REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Two Strongest Iowa Papers Urge Ratification — Irish Democratic Leader Objects to Article X.

President Gets The Times By Air Mail at Record Speed

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—President Wilson received today a copy of Friday's NEW YORK TIMES, the first Eastern newspaper which he has obtained since he started on his tour from Washington on Wednesday night.

This copy of THE TIMES traveled from New York to Chicago by airplane mail and was relayed from Chicago to Des Moines by the fastest train to the President.

No other New York newspaper of that date had reached this city at that time and, in fact, until he got the copy of THE TIMES the President had obtained all his news from newspapers of the Middle West.

It is said that this is the quickest trip a New York newspaper had made to Des Moines.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—There have been three outstanding developments in connection with President Wilson's tour to the Western coast, so far as it has progressed. They are:

1. The people in the States through which Mr. Wilson has passed (Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa) want the Peace Treaty ratified, and are absolutely opposed to any efforts to make the treaty a "football of politics" which may result in a moment's unnecessary delay.

2. The people in these States are pretty well satisfied that the treaty of peace, with its League of Nations, is not an instrument of war and are about ready to accept Mr. Wilson's assurances that it will go far, instead, to assure world peace.

3. Business and financial interests, or at least a comfortable majority of them, are convinced that the treaty of peace should be ratified without delay and the fact established, once and for all, whether the United States is to play a prominent part in the League of Nations or remain out of it. It is probable that the sentiment in financial circles at present is in favor of American participation, feeling that such a development would assure the safety of moneys which they are called upon to use in the rehabilitation of European countries.

These developments may be looked upon as favorable to Mr. Wilson's cause. Added to this situation he has unquestionably stirred up much interest in the Peace Treaty and in the league and has set the people talking. He has made a hit with his declarations that the participation of the United States in the League of Nations will obviate in the future the danger of another world war which would take boys from thousands of American homes to be slaughtered on the battlefield.

American Leadership Promised.

There has been another feature of Mr. Wilson's attitude which should not be overlooked. Mr. Wilson has made much of the fact that the United States would play the leading rôle in a League of Nations, that it would be the dominating influence to which most of the other nations would look for leadership. It is only natural that the people of the nation wish to think along this line about their country, and Mr. Wilson is making great headway in his endeavor to convince them that such is the fact beyond any reasonable doubt. The opponents of the league may just as well realize that now, for they have a very difficult and delicate task ahead of them to convince the people that Mr. Wilson is wrong and that the United States could, under any circumstances, be forced to play a minor rôle in a world movement.

While it scarcely can be stated that Mr. Wilson has given to all of his addresses since leaving Washington the time and thought which are necessary to make them perfect documents, the attitude of the audiences and the talk which is heard show that he has made a distinct impression in his happily selected references to the greatness of America, the need of her participation in any effort to restore the world to normal conditions, and the idealistic desire, which he tells his audiences actuates him in his hope that war really may be brought to an end and that the United States, when history is written, will have the chief credit, instead of being reviled as the nation which selfishly remained aloof and refused to do her part.

So far as it has been possible to analyze the situation in regard to league sentiment in the four States through which President Wilson has passed, the facts are as follows:

In Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri the people, regardless of party politics, are

Continued on Page Three.

Erzberger Brings Action to Prove His Loyalty

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The Vossische Zeitung announces that as a result of the investigation of the charges brought by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Vice Chancellor, against Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, the Chancellor is authorized to bring suit in behalf of the Minister of Finance.

Thus Dr. Helfferich will have an opportunity to prove his charges in court.

Dr. Helfferich, who has been waging public warfare against Erzberger, designates him as "a menace to the purity of our public life," and declares him to be a dangerous incumbent of the Financial Ministry. He recently announced that having failed to induce Erzberger to sue him, he would enter suit against Erzberger to prove him a traitor.

The Ministry of Justice has been examining evidence obtained against Dr. Helfferich, with a view to prosecuting him.

VIENNA ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR TREATY

But Protests Against "Violation of Austria's Right of Free Disposal of Herself."

SEEKS UNION WITH GERMANY

Resolution of Acceptance, Adopted 97 to 23, Voices Hope of Reparation by League.

VIENNA, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—The National Assembly, by a vote of 97 to 23, today decided to sign the Peace Treaty. The Assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself."

The German Nationalists voted against signing the treaty, while some members of the South Tyrolese Party abstained from voting. The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the Government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist Hauser, declaring that the territorial clauses of the treaty violated grossly the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded.

"We raise once more our voices," says the resolution, "against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only possible basis on which the modern State may be founded."

The resolution also declares that ultimate union with Germany is an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It ends by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the Entente and looks to the League of Nations to repair the wrong done.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Austrian delegation at St. Germain has informed the French peace mission that it has received notice that Austria has accepted the Peace Treaty, and that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, has been charged with signing the document.

Dr. Renner is now on his way to Paris. His signature will be affixed to the treaty at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The notification was sent the Peace Conference Saturday evening in a letter signed by Peter Elchoff, one of the members of the Austrian delegation. It announced that the National Assembly had authorized Dr. Renner to sign the treaty.

Two documents were attached to the letter. The first, dated Sept. 6, said the National Assembly had declared that Austria must bow before necessity. The second constituted a protest to the National Assembly by representatives of countries detached from Austria—Bohemians, Germans, Tyroleans, Carinthians, and others.

Hurried arrangements are being made for the signature of the treaty. The ceremony at St. Germain will be much less formal than that at Versailles, as it is believed necessary to rush the signature of the document because of the unstable condition of the Vienna Government.

The signing will take place in the Stone Age Hall of St. Germain Château, and much the same procedure will be followed as in the presentation of the original treaty to Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, last June in the same room.

There is much speculation as to whether the Balkan States will sign the treaty. Rumania and Jugoslavia are uncertain, the Jugoslavs still negotiating and being apparently anxious to get a reservation exempting Serbia and Montenegro from the minorities clause, at least. It is unlikely, however, that Jugoslavia will be permitted to sign with a reservation, as the same privilege in connection with the German treaty was denied to China. China can gain membership in the League of Nations by signing the Austrian treaty, as efforts to get a clause into that treaty preventing any power from signing it which did not sign the German agreement failed.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Where Particular People Congregate—Plain Ends.—Advt.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION TO LAUNCH ATTACK ON WILSON TUESDAY

Decides to Answer His Criticisms in the Senate and on the Stump.

TREATY REPORT THURSDAY

Minority View to be Presented by Hitchcock, Who Will Ignore Interpretative Reservations.

DEBATE MAY RUN TILL NOV. 1

Shields Plans a Reservation to Let Congress Determine the Use of Troops Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The batteries of the forces opposed to the League of Nations in the Senate will be turned loose this week in a counter-attack upon President Wilson in reply to his assaults upon them in his trip through the West. Both in the Senate and on the stump, Republican foes of the League will fight back at the Executive.

Before the week is over the treaty with Germany will be reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee, and the last stage of deliberation upon it will be reached. Senator Lodge, Chairman of the committee, has nearly finished the majority report, which will cover the four direct amendments and the four reservations adopted last week.

The minority report, dissenting from the amendments and reservations and urging ratification of the treaty without change, as demanded by the President, will be written by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the committee, in co-operation with Senators Swanson of Virginia and Williams of Mississippi.

The two reports will be ready, according to the belief expressed today, by Thursday at the latest, the treaty being reported on that day. Then will ensue debate upon the amendments and reservations, and this is expected to run on for some six weeks, if not considerably longer. Leaders in both parties in the upper body agree that the final vote on ratification can hardly be reached before Nov. 1.

In their minority report the Democratic Senators will insist that the peace of the world demands immediate ratification of the treaty without any changes that would entail recommitting it to Paris. The entire reconstruction work of this country and of the whole world, the Administration Senators will argue, must await disposition of the treaty. They will point out that, without America in the League of Nations, the whole fabric of world peace will be endangered.

While the majority of Administration Senators are disposed to believe that interpretative reservations, at least, will have to be adopted, to satisfy the critics of the treaty, there will be no mention of them, it is said, in the minority report. The fight of the Administration forces will be made on the clear-out issue of accepting the treaty without change. If any compromise is found, later on, to be necessary, they will consider what concessions must be made.

To Appeal to Middle-Grounders.

In the meantime sentiment among the middle-ground Republican Senators is to be worked upon by the Democratic leaders. The Republican conservative leaders insist that they will come to no compromise on interpretative reservations, and the indications now are that they will have a majority of votes to put through reservations as a part of the ratifying resolution. Interpretative reservations, the Republican leaders say, will never satisfy the majority of the Senate.

The defection of six Democrats, and possibly nine, from the Administration camp, who will align themselves for reservations along the lines of those adopted by the committee, gives renewed confidence to the Republican leaders that their fight will be won. They do not fear, they say, that the mild reservationists will desert the camp of opposition. The mild reservationists themselves appear, by their expression of opinion, to bear out this prophecy.

The battle on the treaty in the Senate, according to an impartial survey, will start this week, therefore, with the advantage in favor of the League opponets. What effect President Wilson's swing around the circle may have on the situation remains to be seen. Republican leaders assert that the Presidential trip will not change any votes in the Senate. Administration leaders make no prophecy.

The Republican Senators expect to begin their counterattack upon the President on Tuesday, according to statements made today, instead of waiting for the treaty to be reported out. Senator Harding of Ohio, who voted for the majority report as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will launch it. On that night Senators Johnson, Borah, and McCormick, three of the most radical opponents of the League of Nations, will appear together at a mass meeting at Chicago.

Other Senators, including Mr. Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, and Messrs. Wadsworth and Poindexter, Republicans will speak in the course of the

Continued on Page Three.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with original cast and famous beauties reopens at New Amsterdam Theatre Wednesday night. Seat sale opens TODAY. All seats at box office 4 weeks in advance. Ziegfeld 9 o'clock revue also opens Wednesday night.—Advt.

2,500,000 Rubles Are Stolen From Moscow State Bank

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7.—A gang of robbers recently attacked the State Bank at Moscow, according to a Helsingfors dispatch. They abstracted valuables to the amount of 2,500,000 rubles.

Several policemen and one of the robbers were mortally wounded. This was the third attack on the bank.

EQUITY ACTORS JEER SETTLEMENT

Mass Meeting Groans for the Open Shop and Hisses the Fidelity League.

MEMBERS HECKLE LEADERS

Want to Know What Has Been Gained—All Broadway Theatres Soon to be Open.

Groans for the open shop and hisses for the Actors' Fidelity League marked a mass meeting of the Actors' Equity Association at the Lexington Theatre yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called with the idea of indulging in a victory celebration, but before it was concluded a number of the actors had placed themselves on record as anything but satisfied with the manner in which the strike had been settled.

The fact that the heads of the Equity were not prepared to read the peace treaty to the members of the association brought forth the first outburst. Paul N. Turner, counsel for the Equity, undertook to explain the various clauses, but when he declared that there was to be no discrimination against Equity members by the managers he was interrupted by a dozen actors.

"How are you going to stop it?" and "You can't prevent it!" were some of the remarks from the floor, while others declared that members of the Actors' Fidelity League, the Equity's rival, were certain to be favored when it came to casting a play.

When the meeting ended a group of the malcontents, headed by Frank Merlin, surrounded Frank Gillmore on the stage and put more specific questions.

"What have I gained by this strike?" asked Merlin, a member of the cast of "The Challenge." "I'm in my old place, at my old salary, and under my old contract. All I've got is the enmity of my manager. The Fidos who stayed in the cast got raises in salary, while I've been working twelve and fourteen hours a day for the Equity for nothing."

Gillmore endeavored to put the questioners off without success.

"We want to know exactly what is in that agreement," declared another. "This is a collective organization and supposed to be democratic. These are steam-roller tactics."

It was necessary finally to turn out the lights in the theatre in order to drive the discontented ones into the street.

The meeting, presided over by Francis Wilson, was addressed by Lillian Russell, Charles C. Shay, Joe N. Weber, W. B. Rubin, Hugh Frayne, Frank Gillmore, Grant Stewart, and others. Rubin, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, asked the actors: "If this contract is satisfactory to Samuel Gompers, can you say that it is not satisfactory to you?" The question, however, did not bring forth a unanimous reply from the actors.

The note struck by most of the speakers was a plea to drop all feelings of animosity toward their late opponents and to plunge into their work with the strike behind them and out of their mind.

"The managers have learned a lesson," said Hugh Frayne, "but so have you."

The task of reopening Broadway will be continued tonight and all week. The Winter Garden resumed its Sunday night vaudeville last night, and nine more houses will get under way tonight, making a total of fifteen to open in the few days since the strike ended. By Thursday night this number will have been increased to twenty-five, and about two-thirds of the New York theatres will then be in operation.

There will be three premières tonight—"Up From Nowhere," at the Comedy; "The Mikado," at the Shubert, and Howard Thurston at the Globe. In addition, these attractions will resume their runs: "Monte Cristo, Jr.," at the Winter Garden; "La La Lucille," at the Criterion (for one week only;) Lew Fields, in "A Lonely Romeo," at the Casino; "The Royal Vagabond," at the Cohan and Harris; "The Better 'Ole," at the Booth; "East Is West," at the Astor, and "The Five Million," at the Maxine Elliott. The last-named play was running at the Lyric when the strike closed it, but that house is now occupied by a film. "39 East," which was closed at the Maxine Elliott, had about reached the end of its New York run.

Tomorrow night there will be three more premières. "Nightie Night" will be seen at the Princess; "A Regular Feller" at the Cort, and "Lusmore" at Henry Miller's. In addition, "The Greenwich Village Follies" will be transferred tomorrow night from the Greenwich Village Theatre to the Nora Bayes, a move which it was feared to make while the strike was in progress.

Wednesday night will see the opening of the Morosco Theatre with "Civilian Clothes," and the reopening of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, "The Nine o'Clock

Continued on Page Four.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

TRACTION LINES MUST HAVE MORE MONEY, SAYS COURT

Judge Mayer Puts Loss of Concerns in Receivers' Hands at $200,000 a Month.

OFFERS BOOKS AS PROOF

Writes Citizens and Officials to Examine Figures and Confirm His Statement.

SITUATION CANNOT LAST

Presents Results of an Investigation Made at His Direction by Stone & Webster.

In a memorandum made public yesterday in connection with equity actions pending before him in the United States District Court against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the New York Railways Company, and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company for the subway and elevated lines, Judge Julius M. Mayer disclosed a serious financial condition which, he said, an impartial investigation made for him shows the system to be facing.

Judge Mayer, in the statement, which is predicated on a report made to him by Stone & Webster of 120 Broadway, traction experts, said the receivers of the three companies who were appointed by him are failing by $200,000 a month to meet their operating expenses. He said the lines could not continue operations much longer at such a loss.

An invitation was offered by the Judge to public officials and to civic and taxpayers' organizations to examine the books of the lines in receivership. He instructed the receivers to send copies of his memorandum to State and municipal officials and to associations interested in the traction problem.

Stone & Webster's Report.

The report from Stone & Webster to the court follows:

STONE & WEBSTER,
120 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 4, 1919.

Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, New York City.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request for information regarding the effect which the recent increase in wages will have upon the financial position of the properties in charge of your receivers, we give you below our estimate of the operating results of the various properties for the twelve months beginning Sept. 1, 1919.

We may add that the various operating officials are in substantial accord with our conclusions.

Surface lines in Manhattan (New York Railways Company) in charge of Receiver Hedges:

For the twelve months the aggregate operating deficit of these lines will be about $1,113,000.

Surface lines of Brooklyn, in charge of Receiver Garrison:

For the twelve months the aggregate operating deficit of these lines will be about $1,268,000.

Total operating deficit of these surface lines in the two boroughs for the twelve months, $2,381,000.

This means that the income of these surface lines will fail by about $200,000 a month to provide actual operating expenses and taxes, without any provision for bond interest, rentals, and other fixed charges, and will fail by about $853,000 a month to earn these fixed charges.

Upon the basis of the present cost of materials and supplies, rates of wages, and fares there is no prospect that these surface lines will earn their operating expenses and taxes for years to come, if ever.

Subway and elevated lines in Manhattan operated by Interborough Rapid Transit Company, whose stock is in the hands of James R. Sheffield, trustee in bankruptcy of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation:

These lines, which in the fiscal year 1917 earned a surplus of $8,883,358.52 above all fixed charges, will for the next twelve months fail to earn fixed charges, including the interest on the company's $200,092,000 of outstanding bonds and notes, (most of which were issued to provide for the company's share of the cost of the subways,) by about $9,880,000.

Elevated and subway lines in Brooklyn (Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) in charge of Receiver Garrison:

These lines, which in the fiscal year 1917 earned a surplus of $1,525,457 above all fixed charges, will for the next twelve months (after the payment of interest upon the recently issued receiver's certificates and upon the underlying mortgages) fail to earn the interest on the company's $60,000,000 of outstanding bonds and notes issued to provide in part for the company's investment in the new subways by about $2,798,000.

Upon the present basis of prices for materials and supplies, rates of wages, and fares there is no hope that the elevated and subway lines of either borough will earn interest upon the companies' investment in the subways for many years to come, if ever.

Yours very truly,
STONE & WEBSTER.

Judge Presents Situation.

Judge Mayer's memorandum read:

"Messrs. Stone & Webster, acknowledged experts of high standing, were employed some months ago by direction of the court to undertake, among other things, an investigation of the financial condition of the properties affected by the receiverships pending in this court. This independent expert inquiry is now nearing completion, and the court is awaiting the final report of Messrs. Stone & Webster, in respect of essential features of the transportation problems, including questions relating not only to financial conditions, but also to operation, property valuations, and other important subjects.

"Since this inquiry was begun the financial difficulties of the roads have grown greater instead of less. The recent increase in wage cost made necessary the request by the court for immediate information, to which Messrs. Stone & Webster have answered, as ap-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

PERSHING HERE TODAY TO RECEIVE WELCOME OF A GRATEFUL NATION; BAKER AND MARSHALL TO BE AT PIER

"The Heart of New York Goes Out to You," Writes Mayor in Air Letter to Pershing

At daylight a police reserve hydroaeroplane will leave Fort Washington today to fly over the Leviathan and drop this letter on board:

Sept. 7, 1919.

General John J. Pershing, Aboard U. S. S. Leviathan.

Dear General Pershing: The people of the City of New York anxiously await your arrival in order to pay you the homage which your inestimable services as Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces justly deserve.

During your sojourn here every building in our great cosmopolitan city will gayly display the Stars and Stripes—the flag which, by reason of America's altruistic participation in the World War, today stands pre-eminently among the people of the earth as the symbol of the harbor of refuge for the weak and oppressed of all lands.

Our citizens long to greet you with shouts and songs of joy and to express in true American fashion the great love and admiration which they feel for you.

The heart of New York goes out to the fifth permanent General in United States history—a history some of the fairest pages of which have been written by the intrepid forces under your command. Our brave heroes have at once been the pride of their countrymen and the envy of the world, for their accomplishments in an inconceivably short time in the new methods of modern warfare against a most powerful and efficiently trained hostile military force have given them a unique and commanding place in the world's history.

And now six millions of loyal citizens in the great metropolis of the world—the city which has gladly sent its sons by the tens of thousands to join our gallant allies and has been the mainstay of our Government in the huge financial operations incident to the war—eagerly and impatiently await the opportunity to give their plaudits to the man through whose instrumentality the magnificent achievements of our armies were made possible.

We salute you, General Pershing, as the Commander in Chief of the hardest-hitting army ever raised in the history of civilized warfare—the American Expeditionary Forces. Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

JAMES W. OSBORNE FOUND DEAD IN BED

Body Discovered by His Son, Who Had Called to Keep Tennis Engagement.

DEATH DUE TO INDIGESTION

Long Famous as a Criminal Prosecutor—Tried the Molineux and Patrick Cases.

James Walker Osborne of the law firm of Osborne, Lamb & Willcox, 115 Broadway, for a number of years Assistant District Attorney of New York, being the leading figure in at least two murder trials that gained world-wide attention, and for more than twenty-five years one of the city's most prominent criminal lawyers, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartment at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, of acute indigestion.

His wife, who was Miss Leila Grey Van Wyck, daughter of ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, was visiting her father at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, where Justice Van Wyck has lived since the recent death of his wife, and the death of Mr. Osborne was not discovered until about noon, when his son, James W. Osborne, Jr., of 425 West 114th Street, called for his father to play tennis. When he received no response to a telephone call young Mr. Osborne went to the apartment and found the body in bed.

Mr. Osborne, who was 61 years old, was a remarkably active man for one of his age and since taking up tennis eight years ago had become an expert at the game. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Osborne went to Forest Hills, L. I., with his son and played tennis during the afternoon. Returning to the Sherman Square Hotel about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Mr. Osborne, who complained of a pain in his side, went immediately to the Manhattan Chess Club, in the hotel, where he played until about 11 o'clock. About midnight he had a hearty meal, the first since Saturday morning, and it is thought by the family that acute indigestion developed and caused his death some hours later. He had suffered from indigestion for the last five years. Mr. Osborne had an engagement to play tennis with his son yesterday and also an appointment to meet a professional at the West Side Tennis Club at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Funeral on Wednesday.

Besides his widow Mr. Osborne is survived by one son, James W. Osborne, Jr., a student at Columbia University and formerly a reporter on THE NEW YORK TIMES; one brother, Francis I. Osborne, a lawyer of Charlotte, N. C., and several nephews, one of whom is Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d. The brother left Charlotte last night and will arrive here today. The funeral services, which will be private, will be held at the Sherman Square Hotel on Wednesday and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Osborne was born in Charlotte, N. C., on Jan. 5, 1859, and attended Davidson College, a Presbyterian institution at Davidson, N. C., near Charlotte, where he was graduated in 1879. Soon afterward he came to New York City and worked his way through the Columbia Law School by tutoring, graduating in 1885. A few years later he was admitted to the District Attorney's office as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney in the administrations of

Continued on Page Thirteen.

TRY MoK & B CALOX
The Oxygen Dentrifice.—Advt.

TROOPS AMBUSHED BY SINN FEINERS

Soldiers Parading to Church Are Held Up in Fermoy and Shot At.

ONE DEAD, THREE WOUNDED

Fugitives Block Pursuers by Felling Trees—Airplanes Unable to Trace Them.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At a quiet country town in Cork County this morning there was enacted a scene which might have been posed for a sensational cinema picture.

In the military town of Fermoy, a party of about thirty soldiers in charge of a sergeant left their barracks for church parade. The custom in Ireland during the last few years has been that all parties of soldiers when going into the streets on parade must take their equipment.

As the party swung down the principal street, four motor cars, containing twenty Sinn Feiners, dashed around a corner. The soldiers suspected nothing and before they were aware of the intentions of the raiders they were surrounded and the leader of the Sinn Feiners ordered the party to surrender their arms in the name of the Irish republic.

The Sergeant in charge ordered his men to resist and use their rifles and bayonets, but the order had scarcely been given when the Sinn Feiners fired their revolvers. One soldier dropped dead and another was seriously wounded. A regular street battle followed in which both parties fired repeatedly. The Sinn Feiners, who had planned the affair with the utmost cunning and had their opponents at a serious disadvantage, badly wounded two other soldiers. They disarmed the rest and in the confusion boarded their motor cars and got away. As the motors dashed off the Sinn Feiners kept up their fire from the backs of the cars and the attempts of the police to give chase were abortive.

Immediately the officer in command of the troops learned of the outrage he turned out three regiments of soldiers, had the town surrounded and a search of the county begun. Motor cars and armored cars set out in pursuit of the fugitives, but just outside the town in the direction they had taken the soldiers found trees felled across the road and were delayed. It was also found that the telegraph wires had been cut. Eighteen airplanes from the flying station went up but failed to find any trace of the Sinn Feiners, and up to the time of cabling tonight no arrests had been made.

TOBOLSK CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Kolchak Gives Up Capital of West Siberia—Town in Southeast Also Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Bolshevist wireless message received here reports the capture by the Bolsheviki of the town of Tobolsk, capital of West Siberia and of the Government of Tobolsk.

The capture of the town of Aktiubinsk, Province of Turgai, (Southeast Russia,) is also reported.

Four thousand prisoners and many guns, the message says, were taken.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

HARBOR TO SALUTE GENERAL

Ships to Blow Whistles as Great Leviathan Moves Up the Bay.

TO LAND FIRST IN HOBOKEN

From There Notables in Autos Will Escort the Commander to Manhattan.

RECEPTION AT CITY HALL

Hylan Will Extend Hospitality of the City to the Chief of America's Army.

Son First to Tell Pershing He Is a Permanent General

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

ON BOARD THE LEVIATHAN, at Sea, Sept. 6, (By Wireless, via Boston, Mass.)—The unofficial news that General Pershing had been made a full General was first told to him by Warren, his ten-year-old son. General Pershing was awakened in his quarters in the former Kaiser's suite by the lad, who jumped on top of his dad, kissing and congratulating him.

On the deck, after lunch, General Pershing received the congratulations of the army officers and officers of the Leviathan, while the army band played "Over There." General Pershing said he was proud of the honor, which he considered a compliment to the work of the officers and men of the A. E. F.

As the Leviathan last night steamed rapidly toward American waters, bringing General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces back home, representatives of city, State, and Nation had worked out every detail of the formal welcome to him, while everywhere in the city was evidenced the greatest eagerness to greet the man who led our army to victory.

When the Leviathan comes up the bay, sirens and whistles of all the navy and merchant vessels in the harbor will blow long blasts of welcome. The war vessels and guns from the forts will join in the salute given to the rank of full General, the first salute of its kind to be heard for an American commander since before the death of General Philip H. Sheridan. This great chorus of sound will be the first intimation to the victorious General of the royal welcome which New York City—and back of it the entire nation—is waiting to give to him.

The great transport will be at the Ambrose Lightship even earlier than was expected, and the first boat to greet her, an army tug, bearing an aid of the military authorities and representatives of the newspapers left Pier A at the Battery at 4:30 o'clock this morning. No one save those on this boat will board the Leviathan until she docks at her Hoboken pier, where Vice President Marshall, Secretary of War Baker, and others who are going down the Bay on the destroyer Blakely to greet the returning General, will land to welcome him as he steps from his boat.

The somewhat earlier arrival at the Lightship will cause no alteration in the time of the events of the official program, including the automobile parade to City Hall, the reception there by the Mayor and the journey to the Waldorf, where the General will dwell as a guest of the city.

While every official agency has perfected its arrangements for the various events of the homecoming of General Pershing and the parade of his own picked escort regiment and the men of the 1st Division, whom he took to France and who were the last to leave there, the military authorities are somewhat disappointed at the lack of decorations.

They feel the city officially has done all that could have been expected, but they say the decorations along Fifth Avenue and the route to be followed by the procession today from Pier A to City Hall and from City Hall to the Waldorf, compare unfavorably with those seen in London and in Paris when Pershing and his men paraded in those cities. They believe citizens of New York will be quick to realize how little can be done with just bunting and flags, and they hope that by the time Pershing actually sets foot in the city there will be more general decorating in his honor.

This order was issued last night at the Port of Embarkation, covering the arrangements for Secretary Baker and other official welcomers:

Give Orders for Disembarking.

Headquarters Port of Embarkation—Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 6, 1919.

Subject, Secretary of War and Chief of Staff to meet General Pershing.

1. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Chief of Staff and two aids will arrive at Pennsylvania Station at 6:20 A. M., Monday, Sept. 8. The Commanding General has indi-

cated that he will meet the Secretary of War. Colonel Joseph A. Marmon has been designated as aid to the Secretary of War. Commander Poteet, U. S. Navy, Third Naval District, has been designated as naval aid to the Secretary of War, representing Admiral Glennon.

2. The U. S. S. Blakely, destroyer, Captain Wilson Brown, has been assigned by the commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force for the use of the Secretary of War and party. The Blakely will lie on the north side of Pier 63, Twenty-third Street, North River. A buffet breakfast will be prepared for the visitors aboard the destroyer.

3. After the Secretary of War has boarded the Blakely, she will proceed down the bay to meet the Leviathan and accompany the transport to her pier. The Blakely will then land her passengers at Pier L, where motor cars will be waiting to transfer the Secretary of War and party to Pier 4. In addition to the Secretary of War and his immediate party, the following parties will be aboard the destroyer as his guests:

Congressional Reception Committee, consisting of two Senators and three Representatives, a party consisting of fourteen General officers and two Colonels, a party of thirteen distinguished civilians.

Members in Welcome Committee.

An amended list of those in the parties mentioned follows: Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Milliken, Aid de Camp; Major Joseph M. Swing, Senator Wadsworth, Senator Warren, Speaker Clark, Representative Kahn, Representative Mondell, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Major Gen. Charles P. Menoher, Major Gen. William C. Langfitt, Major Gen. William G. Haan; Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Major Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Brig. Gen. Dennis P. Nolan, Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Colonel M. H. Barnum, Colonel Charles C. Walcutt, Morris L. Chadbourne, Ambrose Monell, Allan A. Ryan, Thomas S. Brady, Harry Payne Whitney, Cleveland H. Dodge, Mortimer Schiff, John D. Ryan, Bernard M. Baruch, Henry P. Davison, J. S. Replogle, William G. McAdoo and Hugh Frayne.

The luncheon at which the Mayor's Committee will be host to the General and his staff at the Waldorf today will be purely informal, it was announced, with no speeches. At dinner at the Ritz-Carlton tonight, Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, will be host in his private capacity as a citizen. This function, also, will be purely informal. Pershing and his staff are expected to occupy boxes at the Hippodrome tonight, and it may be the audience will succeed in evoking at least a few words from him. The Y. M. C. A. has arranged to feed the men of the 1st Division at 110th Street on the day of the parade. Each man will receive a bag luncheon, chocolate, chewing gum, cigarettes, and hot coffee without charge.

Route General Will Take.

When General Pershing and the welcoming committees arrive at the Battery they will be driven in motor cars from Pier A up Battery Place to Broadway and north to the City Hall. After the Mayor's reception the route will be Park Row to Centre Street, into Lafayette Street at Worth Street, and north to Ninth Street, then west to Fifth Avenue, and north to the Thirty-third Street entrance of the Waldorf. City officials last night renewed the request that buildings all along this route be decorated, and urged that private individuals, as well as business firms, take special pains this morning to hang out flags and bunting.

When the 1st Division marches here on Wednesday and in Washington next week, with the soldiers will march the Y. M. C. A. workers who served in France and Germany with the men of the 1st, according to information received last night from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. men and women will march by special invitation of Major Gen. McGlachlin. They will appear in their respective units.

The record of service that the "Y" made with the 1st Division has been pointed to with pride by every member of the organization. There were 180 men and 35 women in the service of the 1st Division "Y" from 1917 to 1919. Two workers were killed, eleven others were gassed or wounded, four were decorated, and six were cited for bravery in the front lines.

The first welfare building to be erected for the 1st Division was the Red Triangle hut in the Gondrecourt region in France, in November, 1917. From there the "Y" moved to Toul, when the division went into the front lines. From this time until the division came home from Germany the men and women of the organization shared the pleasures and hardships of the troops.

Pershing to Visit "Y" Hut.

The workers killed with the division were J. Adam Linn of this city, and Harry V. Gibson of Avalon, Penn. Two "Y" girls who received the Croix de Guerre were Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Miss Mary Noel Arrowsmith of Cresskill, N. J., both of whom returned with the division last week. The Rev. Murray Bartlett received the Croix de Guerre when he was wounded after carrying in another wounded man under heavy shell fire during the second battle of the Marne.

The Y. M. C. A. Transportation Bureau headquarters at Hoboken sent General Pershing a wireless message yesterday, inviting him to inspect its Hudson Hut, the largest welfare hut in the world. The invitation told the General that 2,000,000 American soldiers and sailors had been served there. In reply the General replied by wireless from the Leviathan, last night with the following message, addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary of the hut:

"Will be pleased to inspect Hudson Hut, should plans arranged afford opportunity."

Herbert Wall, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Club, 65 West Forty-fourth Street, announced last night that the club had sent the following radio of welcome to General Pershing:

"On behalf of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York it is my proud privilege, as its President, to send you enthusiastic greetings and cordial welcome home to the country you have served with such distinguished ability."

The message is signed by John Hays Hammond. A large delegation from the club will be on Pier 4, at Hoboken, to welcome the General as he steps from the Leviathan.

Another message that will be delivered to the Leviathan will be a wireless telephone address of welcome to the General from Miss Joan Sawyer, the dancer, who will fly over the vessel in an airplane.

Newark Bells to Ring for Pershing.

Mayor Gillen of Newark has issued a proclamation calling on the people of that city to join in the welcome to General Pershing on his arrival today. The landing of the General will be announced in Newark by the blowing of the whistle at the City Hall. Flags will be displayed on public buildings, and all citizens are asked to display the flag at their homes. The church bells of the city will be rung and factory whistles will be blown.

FRENCH HONOR MARNE DAY.

Poincare and High Officials Attend Service in Meaux Cathedral.

MEAUX, France, Sept. 7.—Immense throngs of people attended religious ceremonies at the Cathedral today in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, officiated. President Poincaré and representatives of all the allied Governments were present at the ceremonies.

Later a procession marched to Chambray, where Joseph J. B. E. Noulens, the Minister of Provisions, recalled the details of the battle of the Marne, "where the future of the world was decided through the gallantry, patriotism, and tenacity of our leaders and soldiers and the ability of Marshal Joffre to surmount all difficulties."

The Minister paid war tribute to the tenacity of the British, which he asserted had arrested the advance of German reinforcements.

PERSHING PLAYED BIG PART IN WAR

Insisted Our Army Should Be Handled Independently as American Unit.

URGED JULY 18 OFFENSIVE

Helped to Get Great Results, Working Under the Strategy of Foch.

HIS PERSONALITY STRONG

A Rigid Disciplinarian, He Is Optimistic, Fearless, and a Tireless Worker.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

General Pershing's place as a Commander in Chief in the great war is yet to be determined. Owing to the character of the war and particularly to the censorship there was a lack of contemporaneous information. The war correspondents were restricted in a way that prevented them from giving the data on which public opinion was formed in our civil war and other conflicts in the past. Besides, the European war was so big that even if the correspondents had had a free hand they would have been unable to give the full and detailed information necessary for forming a judgment on the respective parts played by the commanding Generals. Among the observers who had the best facilities there has been much difference of opinion.

Without attempting to put General Pershing in his right position, militarily, I have a very definite idea of the part played by him in the conduct of the war and the general value of his service to the cause of America and the Allies. On the strictly technical side it may perhaps be conceded—although this matter can only be cleared up when all the information has been collected and reduced to order—that the mastery in strategy and tactics lay with the French, and yet so great was the influence of personality and character that it is very doubtful if any other man had as much to do with the accomplishment of the great results as our own Commander in Chief.

No other General had the opportunity that he had because no other General had the complete trust and support of his own Government. There was no weakness, no infirmity and no haunting doubts. Through good and evil report General Pershing had Washington behind him. In every important decision Pershing felt the strong hand of President Wilson. He was thus put in a position confidently to make the great decisions that he did in the Spring and Summer of 1918, through which, to put it conservatively, the end of the war was hastened by many months. These decisions were not precisely in the field of strategy; they were even bigger than that. They had to do with the larger policy of how best to use that element which was recognized as indispensable to victory—the American reinforcements. It was President Wilson who took the responsibility—and it was perhaps the greatest responsibility ever assumed by any man in all the history of the world—to rush to Europe without either adequate training or arms the hundreds of thousands of men who were sent from America between February and September, 1918. For the most part they were not soldiers, they were mothers' boys; but they soon became the best soldiers in Europe.

Found New Soldiers Backward.

In May, 1918, General Pershing gave me a military automobile and asked me to drive through Northern France to "interpret the spirit" of these fresh divisions that were landed in Northwestern and Northern France. I visited five or six of these divisions, and while I was greatly impressed with the character of the material I felt discouraged to find men so backward in the kind of training that men were getting in the "bullrings" of Northern France. I started on that trip in the morning the Germans made their attack on Chemin des Dames and began the advance that made the fall of Paris seem probable. It was almost pitiful as I went northward to met on the roads the ramshackle French camions filled with war-worn French veterans racing to the Marne to meet and attempt to delay the German advance toward Paris. May 27 was the darkest day of the whole war.

The sound, instructed strategy of Marshal Foch is not to be depreciated, but at the core of this strategy there was this main thought—that while the European armies could slow down the Germans it was for the Americans to finish the job. Foch himself said to me and to others over and over again that the Americans must come in tremendous numbers in order to make the defeat of the Germans possible, and his whole management from the day that he became Generalissimo was with that thought uppermost in his mind. While Foch's steadiness and his sublime faith as well as his seasoned military skill will undoubtedly be given first place, it was Pershing and Pershing alone to whose initiative and firm judgment the Allies owe the maximum of efficiency in the use of the American re-enforcements. At the bottom of the policy which he fought for single-handed and secured the adoption of in the face of the most formidable opposition, in the historic meeting at Abbeville in May, 1918, lay his implicit faith in the American soldier. When it was decided to send "disorganized units" in the tonnage which Great Britain had heroically provided for their transportation, the understanding was that these troops should be under the Generalissimo for such disposition as he deemed wise, and they were to be "brigaded" with the English and French. As a matter of fact, "brigaded" was a euphemism for platooned. They were to be used precisely as in the judgment of the Generalissimo they could best be used. This arrangement was generally accepted in practically all European quarters as the one best suited to the emergency. At the American General Headquarters, however, the opinion had prevailed for months that the American Army should be under the American commander and that it should be trained and educated with the idea of developing along peculiar and characteristic American lines. Pershing and his military advisers had accepted the scheme of "brigading" Americans with Europeans most reluctantly.

Pershing's judgment in this matter was unchanged by the arrangements arrived at, and on further consideration his convictions became so strong that early in May he went to London and urged that a new plan be adopted under which the practice of "brigading" could be discontinued in a short time and the American units brought together under his command. When General Pershing starts to accomplish something he is not easily discouraged. The British were not convinced, but they gave their consent, and the Abbeville conference was called. The details of that conference were interesting, but it would not perhaps be profitable to publish them. General Foch was aghast at Pershing's proposal. The French all thought that such an arrangement would paralyze Marshal Foch. It was even suggested in that conference that President Wilson be appealed to over General Pershing's head, and perhaps in no other particular instance did Pershing's confidence in the support of Washington count for so much. He was absolutely adamant in his demand, and with the support of the British, somewhat negatively extended, he had his way. The French were panic-stricken by the fear that Foch would be so weakened by the change of plan that the whole situation would be endangered. Outside of American circles there was no difference of opinion at this time as to the unwisdom of Pershing's move, and yet it was this decision which enabled Foch and Pershing to assemble on the Marne, not many days afterward, an American army that stopped the German advance on Paris. I think now it is pretty generally conceded how vital Pershing's policy was to bringing the war to so quick en end. As I have before remarked, this may not be strategy in the strict sense, but no mere military strategy could have had a more far-reaching effect.

Took Steps for Marne Offensive.

Next in importance to the great decision at Abbeville was the definite action of General Pershing which led to the offensive of July 18, the success of which marked the turning point of the war. The fighting qualities shown by the Americans in the early days of June strengthened Pershing's confidence in his troops. The American spirit of emulation spread among the men when the 6th Marines and the 28d Infantry stopped the advance divisions of the Germans headed for Meaux. Other American troops, seeing what could be done, set their own mark higher. It is not alone to these regiments who won for themselves such brilliant fame on the credit for initiating this splendid spirit is due. When the history of that operation is written there will be a number of regiments who about the same time fell upon the victorious boche and fixed the standard of the American fighting man.

All these developments General Pershing was watching with the fire and the characteristic of him. He wanted his troops to go further and do more. While not criticising the military methods of the French high command in any offensive way, he felt that they had not fully grasped what his divisions could contribute to an offensive. On June 23 he put in train with all the force of which he was capable an offensive to hasten an offensive against the Germans on the Marne. The French were not yet convinced that comparatively green troops like the Americans could be trusted in an offensive. They feared the disastrous results of possible failure.

It was Pershing's force and faith that caused the resolving of doubts and led to the launching of the offensive of July 18. With all admiration of Marshal Foch, General Pétain, and their fine army commanders, it is only fair to say—and history will so say—that in the compound of influences which led to this great stroke, Pershing's aggressiveness and judgment, based on the matchless courage and character of the American troops, figured much more largely than the American people have yet been permitted to know. St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse were Pershing's own offensives, and the skill and success with which they were conducted are generally known. In Europe there was a good deal of detraction of the Argonne-Meuse operation, (growing out of resentment at Pershing's dismissal of European trainers in August,) but it was the battle of decision all the same. One million Americans and 137,000 French were engaged in it. It was a stroke directed at the German jugular and it landed.

Pershing as War Historian.

The facts about the Abbeville meeting and the Marne offensive ought to be authoritatively given with the necessary documents to establish their authenticity. Up to this time there has always been the danger of giving offense in military circles with which it was necessary for General Pershing and his colleagues to have personal dealings. Now that General Pershing has left Europe it is to be hoped that he will find time and see his way clear to giving the world, and particularly America, an authentic history of America's part in the war. He has been talked of as President, but has not himself taken that talk seriously. If he followed his own inclination he would probably select some serene place of retirement in such an environment and with access to all War Department reports, he could write a history of the war that the public would prefer to a similar book with any kind of literary embroidery. He has a really remarkable power of clear presentation. His papers have been models. His preliminary report which THE TIMES published in full was distinguished by brevity, clarity, and modesty. There was almost a complete absence of the first personal pronoun which usually figures so extensively in military reports.

As to his possible nomination for the Presidency, there are many grave objections, and the mood of the country seems definitely against putting up a military man. General Pershing would make a fine President, and I believe that an administration conducted by him would be entirely free from either the form or the substance of militarism. I doubt whether any man is more deeply for peace than he is. He is a soldier when soldiering is the business in hand. But from my close observation of him, I am convinced that if he went into civil life, he would be found capable of detaching himself from the military point of view. He has a most extraordinary grasp of public questions and very high ideals as to the public service.

Not Unpopular With Troops.

This leads up to a discussion that must be gone into unless I confine myself entirely to an expression of my admiration for the Commander in Chief. I have heard since I've returned to America that the soldiers of our army are not friendly to him. If this is true, I think that probably the main reason is a very natural and simple one. The typical American soldier was a good fighter, largely because he was a freeman. He had never acknowledged social or political inferiority, and it is the acceptance and acknowledgment that stunts manhood. He was a man. His performance in Europe was the greatest vindication that the democratic system as a producer of men ever had. These qualities of the freeman all the world knew; what was surprising was the way this hitherto rebellious citizen accepted discipline. But when our fellows went into the war there was no halfway business about it, and our army had perhaps the best discipline on the allied side. So long as the actual war lasted our men were as obedient as they were courageous and enterprising. But after wearing the yoke for a year or two the first thing they did after taking it off and again becoming free citizens was to feel and say a few things about the military strait-jacket that had been galling them.

The West Point standards are indeed pretty stiff. A few months ago I expressed that idea to General Pershing and his reply was:

"Don't you think it was a pretty good time for West Point discipline?"

It was undoubtedly; but it hurt while it lasted. As soon as our men resumed the citizenship, which in our country is paramount to West Point, Washington, and all the rest, they began to stretch their legs and use their boot toes vigorously on the thing that had been cramping their free American style all these months.

And there may have been another contributing cause. Pershing took a lot of pains to review the whole 2,000,000 before they came home. First he wanted to make them conscious as units of the American Army. He wanted to arouse in them the sense of what they had accomplished. He wanted to impress them with the necessity of maintaining the habits of moral and physical cleanliness formed in the service. And he wanted personally to meet the men who had done so much for their country—men whom he had banked on, trusted, and admired and loved to his heart's core. This reviewing was a stupendous job, but Pershing did it con amore. I was of his party on several occasions and it struck me that somehow the General was not quite hitting it off with the men. He had to walk pretty fast to accomplish his task. He would ask them about their decorations, wound and service stripes, whether they got polish for their shoes, and the rest of the usual questions, and pass quickly on. The whole thing was strictly military and proper, but I could detect an unpleasant aftereffect. I was aware that somehow Pershing's great love for these fellows wasn't getting home to them and I was sorry, for I knew how deep and genuine it was.

There was one review that was different. It was that of the Negro Division, the 92d. The General was visibly stirred as he moved among the long lines of black men on the sandy aviation field at Le Mans. When, following his usual plan, he gathered as many as possible around him and made his little speech, he was affected and I saw moisture in his eyes. "These people seem to touch you," I remarked. "They do," he replied. "There's something about these black men being here to fight for America that goes to my heart." I was raised among and by colored people and they appeal to me in a different way, but Pershing's reaction was right for a man with his background and I admired him all the more for it. He rings true on the emotional side all the time.

The Military Manner.

Before I dismiss this rather delicate matter of the militaristic manner, I would skimp my subject if I failed to make clear that those who don't admire Pershing accuse him of a certain military vanity. While I myself know that, if it exist at all, it is the merest veneer, it must be admitted that his manner and appearance always mark him out as the most military figure in any group. When I saw him with Foch I rather regretted that my General didn't have the bow legs and cavalry limp. General Pershing is rather too smart a soldier and if one didn't know him one might retain the impression made by the physical rather than the intellectual Pershing. But he is the farmer boy at heart, all the same, and the other thing is only skin-deep. To the eyes of a civilian somewhat prejudiced against militant form General Pershing looked his best in mufti. On the Baltic going over in May, 1917, General Pershing and his staff laid aside their uniforms and donned mufti, out of respect to any German submarines that might have been knocking about. I was very much struck how becoming civilian clothes were to Pershing.

The question of the attitude of the doughboy was under discussion in Washington the other day and a wag-wise correspondent said: "Pershing's great mistake was not riding around among his troops on horseback. A General in an auto is not an inspiring figure; in fact he escapes the notice of the men."

Personally, I cannot believe that the men can permanently have any feeling but one of respect and admiration for their Commander in Chief. If they did it would be a cruel and intolerable injustice. No other man in the war, not even Petain, who to his men was like a shepherd to his flock, had such deep and genuine affection and sympathy, and Pershing's faith in his troops was boundless. He would have died with them or for them. I believe that the whole thing is superficial even if it exists at all. It is a mere mood, and any men who may be temporarily exercising their right to kick will be shortly telling the home folk what "Me and Pershing" did over there. Among the officers closely associated with the Commander in Chief there was absolute devotion. In fact, these men may have injured him with others by making too much of a god of him.

Every civilian who comes in contact with the high command feels a certain repulsion at the mental servitude that goes with rank. It seems to me more German than American, though officers incapable of an ungentle thought maintain that this militaristic manner is based on sound human nature and is necessary discipline. When I cite the navy, throughout which the relations between superior and inferior are easy-going and democratic, the answer is that the problem is entirely different at sea. I have ridden through France with Admiral Benson, the head of the navy. We would stop by the roadside, get out the lunch basket and the yeomen and jackets of our party would gather around with fourteen a minute-ships. When headquarters were established at the Hotel Crillon the army people stationed guards all about to salute and present arms, thus giving a bit of form and pomp to the scene. The navy officers in the hotel protested so vigorously that the guards were removed. I have gone into these details because I think they have a bearing on the attitude of hundreds of thousands of young American citizens who were temporary soldiers. I should not like, however, to spread any kind of prejudice against our army. The big fact is that we had the best discipline and that the whole management was splendidly successful. It is entirely probable that the methods employed in the emergency which made it necessary quickly to create a military organization out of civilian material were absolutely the best. What I have said is not by way of criticism but for the purpose of making this sketch of General Pershing less incomplete.

His Judgment and Poise.

The other day one of the A. E. F. staff officers, who was perhaps in more constant association with the Commander in Chief than any other, said: "Pershing has the best natural judgment of any man I ever met. When I went to him about anything he would give me an immediate clear decision. His judgment invariably was confirmed by subsequent developments. Two or three times I persuaded him to change. He would say: 'You know the subject more intimately, go ahead and do your way.' But his judgment would turn out sound. On two or three occasions after matters had worked out, I went back to him and presented the subject again. The details would have passed from his mind, but he would put the matter through his intellectual processes again and the conclusion would be precisely the same. His mental machine always works right."

What is equally important in Pershing is that his emotions always work right. He is a man through and through. He is incapable of a mean or petty act, though he has a wholesome selfishness and knows how to take care of himself. He didn't have anything against General Leonard Wood, but he was too shrewd to harbor in France an opponent who might imperil his success. He loved General J. Frankin Bell, but, believing that his health was too uncertain for active service, he disappointed Bell's dearest ambition. Pershing disdained "politics" of all kinds. One of the things that some of his critics harped upon was putting General Clarence Edwards in command of the 26th Division. But when the Chaumont machine was ready to run over Edwards Pershing didn't raise a finger to save him. It was poor politics, for the war was manifestly nearing an end, and to send home the head of this fine division gave offense in nearly every New England home. The thing can never be explained to the dear ones. But Pershing refused to run the war on the theory that it was going to be over in two weeks. The Edwards case will probably be threshed out and perhaps ought to be in justice to both men.

Personal Characteristics.

Pershing has an absolutely immaculate point of view on the service. I was deeply interested in a young English officer, who after four years of the hardest kind of service was so shell-shocked that he was utterly unfitted for active service. I was seeing General Pershing often, and I asked him to put my friend's name on the list of British officers to train our men, which then—in August, 1917—was being made up. He almost blew me out of the room. "If I began doing personal favors of that kind," he said, "I would become so enmeshed that I could not run the war." Three months later my poor friend was killed near Cambrai.

Pershing has the rare combination of emotion and caution. He has any amount of temper and fears nothing. In the darky saying, "He will fight a rattlesnake, and give the snake the first bite." Anybody that ever tries to bulldoze or coerce him will "bite granite." A number of times in the course of the past two years his temper has been aroused and he has momentarily forgotten that he was a good Episcopalian. With all this temperament curled up inside of him the General, unless betrayed into an explosion unexpectedly, has perfect self-control. No man before the public has been more free from all indiscretions of speech. He knows how to keep his own counsel, and you cannot draw him. When the time comes to talk he does it mighty well. He knows what not to say. He is very skillful in the use of the blue pencil. I have saved some pieces of copy edited by him that are marvels of discriminating exclusion.

It is a very curious thing that while Pershing has never taken an active part in civic affairs, (perhaps because of his preoccupation with his military duties,) and really doesn't know whether he is a Democrat or Republican, he is a wonderfully ardent patriot. Nothing that concerns his country ever fails to interest him, and his opinions are statesmanlike. He has fine power of expression when he takes time to prepare, and would make a hit on the stump. He has true dramatic instinct.

Any sketch of Pershing that didn't put to the forefront his optimism, energy and power of endurance would be incomplete. His activities were ceaseless. He is made of whip-cord. One night in September, 1918, he was in bed with influenza and had a high fever. He had to come to Paris to attend an important meeting of the Supreme War Council, but his condition did not permit. When I called at his house the next morning to see how he was I found that in the night he had ordered a special train and gone to the Argonne. The news didn't suit him, and he had gone to field headquarters to see about it.

When Pershing first went to France I had exceptional opportunities for studying him and tried to do so. I was very doubtful at that time whether he would be able to hold his command through the war. It was in many ways the biggest job that any man ever had in the history of the planet. It seemed to me that he was lacking in broad qualifications as a man of affairs. His tendency in the early days was to put too much dependence in his military machine instead of immediately commandeering the picked civilians of the country for the work behind the lines. But there were doubtless considerations here not clear to the eye of the civilian. Besides, General Pershing, while preserving and protecting the military character of his organization, kept an open mind and in due time did utilize outside resources. The railroad work, and the medical department as well, did limp for awhile, but eventually they went strong under the efficient supervision of civilians. From the time that General Harbord was put in charge of S. O. S., that service measured up to a very high standard. I have heard men like Julius Rosenwald and other masters in the field of American commerce and industry, who made thorough personal inspections, comment on General Pershing's management in this department in terms of unqualified approval. The results at the front show for themselves.

His Views on the Armistice.

I don't want to raise any questions here that might be embarrassing to the Government or to General Pershing in their relations in France. It is natural that differences should have arisen, but General Pershing himself could never be persuaded to say one word about them. He was never a seeker of credit at the expense of his colleagues of the European armies. There has been considerable discussion in France, however, on the subject of the armistice and the point has been frequently made that by our insistence we more or less spoiled the French military victory over Germany. My information at the time of the armistice, and afterward, was that the matter was just the other way round. It was Foch and Haig who wanted the armistice on the terms proposed, whereas Pershing was reluctant. On inherent probability it might have been so, for Pershing had fought the great battle of the Argonne and the Meuse and was in the very act of bagging many hundreds of thousands of Germans. In this connection the criticism of Pershing for sending Americans over the top on Nov. 8, 9, 10, and 11, when the end was in sight, had no basis whatever. There was so much comment on this matter in Paris at the time that I went to Clemenceau to make inquiries and learned there authoritatively that the orders came from Marshal Foch. While every American boy that fell those last three days was a peculiarly tragic loss, it was necessary to keep the gun right at Germany's head to make them sign.

I finish by giving the first impression of my home-coming. I was at the war most of the whole five years and all of the nearly two years of American participation. It was a splendid thing to be an American in Europe from January, 1918, on. The performance of our people in France and at home gave us a place in the world that can never be compromised. There were necessarily mistakes, but they were not vital. It was a world-saving work alike creditable to our people, the Government at Washington, and the men and their leaders in the field. We have made this record without having ourselves involved in the general ruin. Is it not a time for thankfulness? Vain boasting would be contemptible. It is an occasion rather for pride with humility. To a home-comer there seems something mean spirited in the criticism which he hears all about him. The arrival of Pershing affords opportunity for a show of affection and appreciation that will not only be a general tribute to the whole effort in France but a special tribute to the man who led our red-blooded, rough-hewn North American-ism to the rescue of exhausted Europe.

COURT PONDERS ON CRAPS.

McAdoo Finds "the Bones" Displace Baby Rattles and Teething Rings.

"Babies now, instead of being given rattles and teething rings, are given dice to play with. One can't walk through Mulberry Street now without stumbling over boys and young men who are playing 'African golf'; and it isn't just to call it 'African Golf,' either—not any longer. It is about time to pay attention to all this waste of energy."

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo gave utterance to the above yesterday when he found himself confronted in the West Side Court by fifty-nine boys and men, many of them mere striplings, who were charged by members of Inspector Dominick Henry's Squad with "rolling the bones" on sidewalks and elsewhere. Then he found five of the prisoners, who had been gathered in by Detectives James McCarthy and Edwin Donahue, guilty, and fined them $2 each.

"I will put the money into Father Knickerbocker's kitty," he said. "It will do more good there than in the pockets of folk who use it as the basis for acts of disorderly conduct. It is because of the way babies are trained that you are before me now."

The other fifty-four prisoners escaped punishment after Patrolman James Swan had testified that their arrest, on the third floor of a house in West Fifty-fifth Street, had been made after he had been attracted to the scene by an altercation over the ownership of "them bones."

"I can't, in view of the limitations of the testimony, find you guilty of disorderly conduct," said the Chief Magistrate, "but I don't want you to go away with the idea that this court is powerless. The police were justified in making the arrest, and I have no sympathy for your predicament whatever. If I had my way I'd send you all to the Workhouse."

REED SEES WILSON IN 'VAPORS OF ANGER'

President's Idealism Is Only the Visions of Ambition, Says the Senator.

BITTER SPEECH AT AKRON

He Declares That the President Voted for Japan on Subject of Racial Equality.

AKRON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson in his defense before the country of the League of Nations covenant "is mistaking the visions of ambition for the inspiration of idealism," declared Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, at a mass meeting here today. The Missouri Senator asserted that in Mr. Wilson's utterances "the calm onlooker will recognize only the vapors of anger and the intemperance autocracy manifests at opposition."

If a citizen refuses to repudiate the policies under which this country "has become great," declared Senator Reed, he is 'denounced as pigmy-minded."

"The President marshals his syllogisms as a general marshals the battalions of his army," said the Missouri Senator. "They move forward in logical phalanx, but his soldiers are epithets, his battalions aggregations of evil names, and his army an assemblage of denunciatory epigrams."

While the President "talks much of the duty of sacrifice," he rides "at Government expense on special trains," "lives in the palaces of princes," and accept presents from foreign diplomats "worth hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Senator Reed. The "sacrifices," he added, are to be made by "American boys to perish in the snows of Siberia or to die beneath the suns of the equator."

"Declaring that the league will bring universal peace," Mr. Reed continued, "the President yet demands a standing army of half a million men. Insisting that war will be no more, he proclaims the doctrine of universal military training. Asserting that the day has come when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, he demands millions for a navy."

Criticising the President for permitting conduct of the Paris negotiations within what he termed as "secret conclaves," the speaker declared Mr. Wilson "refuses to answer concerning his vote on racial equality, when the facts are he voted for Japan on racial equality."

Turning to specific arguments in opposition to the League covenant, Mr. Reed reiterated his contention that the League would set up a "super-State." He dwelt at length on what he contended was the power of the Assembly to "pack the council" under the provision requiring the Assembly's approval of temporary or additional permanent members of the council. The Assembly, he declared, also could direct the "entire destiny" of the League through its power of approval of new members. This power, he said, would enable Great Britain to dominate the League, for, he argued, with the great number of colonies and dependencies which, with "slight governmental transformations," she could make eligible for full membership in the League and representation in the Assembly, Great Britain could finally command "enormous power" in that body.

Senator Reed construed the provision for withdrawal from the league as placing that right also within the control of the Assembly, declaring that as this provision falls within Article I. of the covenant, where the Assembly is given jurisdiction as to all other provisions, it necessarily would have jurisdiction on the question for withdrawal, no other provision being made.

OPPOSE NEW CAMP POLICY.

Knights of Columbus Protest Against Ceasing Their Activities.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Committee on War Activities of the Knights of Columbus, in resolutions passed at a meeting here today, protested against the proposed new policy of the War Department to take over, as a part of the work of the army, the camp activities of the welfare societies.

This action was taken, it was said, in answer to a suggestion from Colonel Jason S. Joy, executive officer of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, that welfare societies cease all activities in camps.

"From our experience we can safely say that the men in service welcome the relief from war supervision and military methods," said the resolutions.

MAINE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Voters to Pass on Five Constitutional Amendments Today.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—At a special election tomorrow Maine voters will pass upon five constitutional amendments, chiefly of a financial character, proposed by the last Legislature.

The amendment which has aroused the most public interest would increase the amount of bonds to be issued by the State for highway improvement and would authorize participation in the building of interstate and international bridges. If this amendment is adopted the State will be able to obtain a large amount from the Federal Government for highway work, and the construction of a bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth, N. H., will be made possible.

Another amendment would provide for the appointment of National Guard officers by the Governor instead of election by the guardsmen, as at present.

D'ANNUNZIO FLIGHT COSTLY.

Journey from Rome to Tokio to Cost 5,000,000 Francs.

VENICE, Sept. 6.—It is estimated that the cost of the proposed flight of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet aviator, from Rome to Tokio will be 5,000,000 francs. D'Annunzio is working hard daily to complete to the smallest detail his plans for the long journey. He is studying the direction of winds, even delving into ancient manuscripts in St. Mark's Library for data.

Italian officers and soldiers belonging to the air force already have started for the posts where D'Annunzio expects to replenish his supplies during the trip.

Lots of People Accustomed to Eating

WARD'S BREAD and CAKES

and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread or Cake.

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or 'phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's". Ask for it by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS
TIP-TOP
MOTHER HUBBARD
PEACE-TIME
DAINTY-MAID
ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

Eat plenty of WARD'S BREAD at every meal and reduce the high cost of living.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES
SILVER QUEEN
SUNKIST GOLD
FAIRY SPONGE
DEVIL'S DREAM
KUKUNO
GOLDEN NUGGET
CREAMY SPICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

WARD BAKING COMPANY
BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100
BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

Sucking Lemons

The mischievous children who suck lemons under the eyes of a street band, thereby still further "souring," if not entirely stopping, the music, illustrate the power of suggestion.

The power of suggestion in advertising is most effective; generally for good; sometimes for harm.

Most advertising is, in effect, good and constructive, or if not, it is at least impotent. But the man who thinks to advance his own ends by a mischievous suggestion of invisible defects in the products of all his competitors, plants evil.

An evil suggestion, that "our shoe-blacking, unlike others, does not rot or crack your shoes," must react to the disadvantage of an entire industry, including the man who threw the brick.

A sound imagination is needed in advertising to visualize cause and effect.

Advertising works so slowly and so thoroughly that it must be set a constructive program.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

Palais Royal
BROADWAY AT 48TH ST. NEW YORK
America's Foremost Restaurant
OPENS FOR SEASON 1919-1920
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9
PRESENTING
"The Revue of Varieties"
with an unprecedented aggregation of Vaudeville Artists
Cuisine and Service Par Excellence

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you know

that census statistics place Kansas City as the most American of all large cities?

25 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Power for Country Needs

Furnish your own power for home electric lights and running water. You can do it easily, satisfactorily and economically with Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Kerosene Engines. All equipment guaranteed.

Also do your farm power work with Wallis time-tested Kerosene Tractors.

Phone Cortlandt 3890.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company,
30 Church Street, New York City.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Kerosene Engines
For pumping water, generating electric current and other uses.

WALLIS
Kerosene Tractors
Perfect power for plowing, harrowing, cultivating and many other farm needs

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO WESTERN PRIDE

Quick to Understand the Spirit There of Striving to Do Great Things.

CITIES IN KEEN RIVALRY

Traveler Returning from Weary Europe Impressed by Scenes of Tremendous Activity.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—What we all remark on this trip is the new high level of life and enterprise in the West. Nowhere else in the world does one find such human energy. It is a combination of imagination, good horse sense and physical health and strength, to which may be added an environment in which there is less resistance than in any other to the accomplishment of things. In many other parts the population work as individual units, but in the West they work as communities. The people are bound together by the spirit of co-operation.

To a sojourner in Europe and a resident of the East the contrast is most striking. And the West, always the optimists' country, has been still further vivified by the war. Whoever was asleep before has been waked up and the energetic ones have been made more so.

To my eyes the manifestations of energy seem almost hysterical. The President spoke the other day of how Europeans were impressed by the light in the eyes of the Americans. An Easterner notices the same thing here. The people are busy, as bees in all kinds of constructive activities. They are keen as mustard on doing things, and their pride in showing you their achievements is childlike. And it isn't altogether money making that they are interested in. They have the constructive instinct, and this instinct has been aroused and increased by the excitement of the war. Whereas in many other places the war has brought unproductive unrest, in the West the people seem to be producing at a more lively rate than ever. If there is any of that social and industrial unrest which one has heard so much about, and that in Europe takes on a very ugly aspect, it has not been visible to us of the Presidential party.

A few weeks ago I sailed away from the noble harbor of Brest, in which can ride the fleets of the world. I have been thinking what the people of St. Louis, Kansas City, or Des Moines would do with that sleepy old Brittany town if they could be picked up and set down there. They would make things hum. The port of Brest, unmatched in all Europe, would begin to serve the purpose for which nature intended it. Railroads would be built that, avoiding the detour to Paris, would point direct to the great populations of the southeast, to which the products of America would be delivered by the cheapest and shortest route. It wouldn't be long before the same people who are building these Western cities would have a great city where Brest now stands, and at the same time confer no mean benefit on all Europe.

Spirit of the Cities.

When I last knew St. Louis, some years ago, it was counted a slow old town. Nobody there seemed to care much whether it went ahead or just poked along. The situation is very different today. It is vibrant with the will to progress. And nowhere is there a keener pride of city. I really believe that if some one in the car in which we newspapermen were being shown around had remarked that the town was slow, or that Kansas City was outstripping it, the proud and loyal St. Louisan who was acting as our guide would have burst out crying.

Everywhere they have their talking points at their tongues' end. How much trade that big house is doing, how a great factory has been built up, the amount of the bank clearings, and so forth, are dilated upon most eloquently. One finds here precisely the same American spirit of competition that existed among our soldiers in the Marne and elsewhere, the spirit which made them vie with each other to excel and thus become the best soldiers in Europe. St. Louis and Kansas City are having a glorious race for leadership in a valley richer and vastly more extensive than the valley of the Nile.

In Kansas City there is no sense of humor where the greatness of the town is under discussion. Any skepticism on that subject is a fighting matter. Men talk of Kansas City's being fifth or sixth among American cities—or, heaven protect me, is it fourth?—in bank clearings with precisely the same conscious pride that a mother discusses her baby.

In Des Moines people are wistfully pumping all the newspaper men on how the Des Moines reception and meeting compare with the others, and if you can give a favorable report even an elder in the church will gleefully violate the prohibition law in your behalf.

What a glorious thing to be young and to react to all the human emotions! This is the country of the spirit of youth. Everything is worth while. Nobody is jaded or disillusioned, there is no philosophy of weariness, there is no cynicism. Faith is the universal doctrine. People are on the positive side of every proposition. They are at heart adventurers in the same good sense of the word in which it was used by that London merchants' adventurers' association which some hundreds of years ago wrested away from the Hanseatic league the commercial supremacy of Europe and brought it to England.

What has all this got to do with the treaty? A great deal, and the President has been quick to catch the spirit and make the most of it. Among these virile people the sentiment has been generally favorable right along largely because it seemed reasonable that a League of Nations would make future wars less likely, but the war was losing its vividness and Europe and Asia seemed a long way off. The people were busy with other things and their thought on the treaty was indifferent and superficial.

Grasp the Peace Problem.

Now that the whole problem of peace and America's relationship to the rest of the world are being brought home to these people they are showing interest and grasp that, after all, it is something that concerns them. The President is making the subject practical and concrete. There is achievement in it and the biggest sort of achievement. And there is business in it too. The President not only gives to but receives from his audiences. As he goes along he discovers what they are interested in and when he makes practical points or shows fighting spirit he brings the crowds upstanding.

It was stated in Washington that in the West there had been a reaction against the treaty and league. This may have been true, but if it was a reaction has set in in the parts through which the President has been traveling. Senator Capper made a mistake if he stiffened his opposition in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of Kansas.

Senator Reed is politically dead in Missouri. Cummins and Kenyon are digging their own graves in Iowa. Nobody with previous knowledge of the people in these States can see them in the process of receiving the President's teaching without feeling sure that they are on the way to a kind of support of the treaty and League that will bring into being in these localities new political leaders to take the place of those who have so wrongly sensed the spirit of the West. The coming of Hiram Johnson and other opposition speakers will not hurt the cause. On the contrary, it will probably help it, just as Reed's campaigning helped it in Missouri.

The real danger to the treaty arose from popular inattention, and the great need is for discussion. The Western people have believed that the matter was complex and difficult to understand and they flinched from tackling it, especially when they were so busy with other things. The President is arousing them to the fact that the subject is not only simple, but that it is filled with the good human interest that they like. Once they are waked up they will not be carried by anybody's persuasion, either President Wilson's or Borah's and Johnson's. They will listen to everybody, and then decide for themselves. And without the favoring condition of apathy to aid them, the anti-ratificationists in the Senate will have a hard row to hoe.

The effect of what he has seen in the last few days has been to give the President absolute confidence in ratification without compromise. I really don't believe he would thank anybody to underwrite the result from his viewpoint. Probably there is just enough fight to make the business interesting. He is enjoying every minute of his trip. In addressing his appeal direct to the people he is on his own familiar ground. Instead of the strenuosity of the tour wearying him, he appears to be refreshed as he goes along. He is the best judge there is of what his enemies call "mob psychology," and he is master of persuasive exposition. Every time he addresses a big crowd he comes away stronger in his own faith and confidence. His serenity of mind and gameness for the particular job he has undertaken in the face of many prophecies of failure are quite enough to irritate and provoke any set of political and personal enemies.

JUSSERAND HOPES FOR RATIFICATION

Refers to the Treaty in Welcoming Returning Soldiers at Pawtucket Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 7.—Expressing the hope that the Peace Treaty would be ratified soon, and that the Yorktown spirit would prevail in the relations between France and the United States, Ambassador Jules Jusserand today delivered the principal address at Pawtucket's welcome home celebration which was held at Slater Memorial Park.

"What we did together has left an everlasting influence. Was it worth while for Americans to die? Was it worth while for 1,500,000 Frenchmen to die, hundreds of thousands of British subjects, and as many more soldiers of other allied nations? It was, for liberty, justice and right are worth everything.

"We must be careful that the Peace Treaty is ratified. I hope that that will be before long.

"Not only in that must we be careful, for we must keep a watchful eye over the enemy. If the foe changes, we may change in our dealings with him, but we shall hold him to his word and the words of the treaty. The terms are not severe; in fact, I think they are too lenient.

"As one of the first divisions of American troops to arrive in France, the Rainbow Division brought its name, the rainbow, an emblem of hope, and it brought the spirit of hope. The rainbow will be a token of friendship between the United States and France from now to the end of time.

"During my recent stay in France I visited those parts of my country which are now French again because of American valor—Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel, and some party reconquered by our British friends, like Lens and Vimy Ridge; then Verdun, where the Germans did not pass; Metz, Sarrebourg, the valley of the Rhine to Mainz, with the French; Coblenz, with the Americans; Cologne, with the British—the three Yorktown nations, now friends forever.

"The war has ended the way it should. Peace has been signed; not a peace of vengeance, but a peace of reparation and safety—the necessary amount of reparation and safety, nothing more, rather something less."

GERMANS SEE HOPE OF SEPARATE PEACE

Count on Senate's Attitude Toward Treaty to Insure New Negotiations With Berlin.

LAUD LODGE'S LEADERSHIP

Look for Dawning of a Better Understanding with America, and a "Real League."

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BERLIN, Sept. 6, (via Copenhagen, Sept. 7.)—Conservative German statesmen who have made international politics a study see in the attitude of the United States Senate toward the Versailles treaty more than a possibility of the signing of a separate peace between America and the Central Powers.

In discussion today of the situation in Washington, Robert von Scheller-Steinwartz expressed his belief that the final outcome may be the birth of a League of Nations such as that proposed by President Wilson before "the evil spirit of Clemenceau" mastered the situation. As one of Germany's former representatives in Washington, London, and other capitals von Schellen-Steinwartz is regarded as worth while. He also is one of the spokesmen of those forces in Germany which before the war advocated a League of Nations founded on soundprinciples.

In the leadership of Lodge the German sees the promise of success for the battle against the treaty.

Senator Lodge is an extraordinary influential stateman," said the diplomat, "who, under five Presidents has played a more important rôle in foreign affairs than the Secretaries of State who came and went.

"Lodge is no enemy of Germany. He hates all non-Americans equally. His basic principle is Washington's declaration against mixing in entangling European politics. He and a large number of other distinguished Senators, on more or less similar grounds, are fighting the treaty and League, which are linked.

"It can be regarded as certain the treaty displeases them because they see in the extreme oppression of Germany, for which America is partly responsible, a danger of future complications which might draw America into the whirlpool. Therefore, it is like the hint of a dawning of a better understanding when the proposition is made that America sign a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"We Germans can only hope events in the Senate may be the expression or the cause of a strong change of independent public opinion. They may possibly lead to a separate peace, and if not that, may prevent elimination of all thought of a revision of the ignominious treaty. Above all they may revive the original conception of a League of Nations with its clearness and strength, through which alone it can bring about a new and happier epoch in the history of mankind."

BURGLARS GET $1,161.

Blow Open Safe in Brooklyn Home and Take Bonds with Cash.

During the absence of Samuel Block and his family yesterday burglars entered his home at 2,705 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and got $1,161 and several Liberty Bonds. Block kept the money and bonds in a small safe, which the thieves opened with explosives.

Block discovered the loss when he returned from the wedding of his sister, Rose Block, of 226 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, and Benjamin Reiss.

SAYS PRESIDENT CAN EXPEDITE TREATY VOTE

Hays Declares Quick Decision Certain if Wilson Will Accept Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, says that it rests with President Wilson to decide when the treaty of peace shall be ratified by the United States Senate, with the "irreducible minimum" of reservations that have been reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Hays, in an interview given here today, declared that the question of ratification with the reservations as reported was already settled and only awaited the word from President Wilson that would stop any Democratic filibustering.

"It is for the President to determine when the test shall be made," Mr. Hays said.

Mr. Hays also affirms that the President in his Western speeches is "pounding against a stone wall of patriotism, already impregnable." He says that the Republican Senators are backing up the Foreign Affairs Committee in its program for reservations, not as Republicans, but as Americans, and he predicts that a "considerable number" of Democratic Senators will vote with the Republicans.

The text of Mr. Hays's statement follows:

"I agree with President Wilson that the treaty will be ratified, but the ratification will be accompanied by reservations absolutely safeguarding the full independence and freedom of action of this republic. That is the simple fact which the President may as well recognize first as last. At present he is only pounding against a stone wall of patriotism which has already become impregnable and is daily increasing in width, strength, and height.

"The committee reservations constitute the irreducible minimum of the requirements of a substantial majority of Senators who cannot be coerced or cajoled into violating their oaths of office to hold America first. Their is no partisanship in their position. True, every Republican Senator without exception stands with the committee, but because he is an American—not because he is a Republican. I sincerely believe further that an actual majority of the Democratic Senators feel the same way, and evidences multiply daily that when the time comes a considerable number will vote the same way.

"It is for the President to determine when the test shall be made. The treaty will be reported out this week, and a vote can be had as soon as it can be reached under the rules unless it is delayed by Senators acting under the direction of the President himself. It is simply now up to the Administration to decide whether it will or will not accept at once these essential guarantees of American independence which will unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations. It is imperative that this matter be settled right. It ought, by all means, to be settled promptly. The full responsibility for any delay will rest upon the President, and him alone."

TO DISCUSS MINOR TREATIES

Council Also Plans to Consider the German Reply on the Constitution.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Supreme Council, according to Le Temps, tomorrow morning will probably consider the answer of the German Government with regard to Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for representation of Austria in the German Parliament.

The Council will then examine the treaties with new States, the newspaper adds, and measures which must be settled in order to protect the ethnical minorities in Rumania and Jugoslavia.

The Bulgarian treaty has been finished, and will be sent to the powers having limited interests in it tomorrow. The document will be communicated to the Bulgarian delegation in the course of the week.

LEAGUE OPPOSITION TO ATTACK WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

week in the East and Middle West. If the Republican leaders think it necessary, other Senators from their ranks will go out later on. This will depend upon what impression President Wilson seems to make on the people in his trip West.

Senator Borah will remain away from the Capitol for a week, speaking in the Middle West, while Senator Johnson will travel out to the Pacific Coast on the trail of the President.

Opponents of the League of Nations spoke of President Wilson today, as "threatening" the Senate, and trying to "club" it into ratifying the treaty without amendment. They intimated that in the speeches in the Senate and on the stump, this week, they would make vigorous reply to the epithets Mr. Wilson had applied to them. As one of them put it:

"We will use the same sort of ammunition that the President is firing. He seems to wgan fight; we will give it to him."

Preach Americanism, Says Borah.

Senator Borah referred to the President's comparison of the opponents of the treaty with Bolsheviki:

"The President now fears Bolshevism in this country," said Mr. Borah. "There is just one antidote to Bolshevism, and that is Americanism. Take it straight, and we will soon put red blood into the gaunt and sinister figure of Bolshevism. A man who believes in American institutions, ideals, and principles is wholly immune from Bolshevism.

"The thing to do, therefore, is preach Americanism and nothing but Americanism. What we need above all things now is an old-time revival of Americanism, a re-baptism of constitutional belief, a conconsecration to American principles.

"I admit that our system of orderly and regulated liberty of a Government of law, instead of men, is imperiled, because it has been abandoned by those whose first duty it was to uphold it. American leaders have said to the whole world that our scheme has failed, that nationalism is dead, and that we must have a super-government in order to preserve our own institutions.

"We seem no longer willing to trust ourselves or to have faith in our own institutions, or confidence in the fidelity and loyalty of our own citizens, but must run off and form a partnership with all the conglomerate peoples of Europe, to erect a super-government.

"The remedy for Bolshevism is here at home in the hearts of and minds of our people and in the strength of justice of our own institutions. The quicker we learn to rely on these agencies the better it will be for the peace of the world."

Senator McCormick, blaming President Wilson for the delay in ratifying the treaty, said:

"Mr. Wilson is threatening again. Senators will not quake, ashen, and weak, before his spent bolts. Although Mr. Wilson can no longer by any construction assume to speak for the majority of the people, he is uttering threats and promises with furious and voluble impartiality.

"Mr. Wilson, more than any other man in the world, is responsible for the delay in ratifying peace. He has negotiated a treaty in defiance of the established practice under our Constitution, in cynical disregard of his own expressed opinions, and in absolute contempt of the majority of the American people as expressed at the polls. The people, as explicitly as they could, denied Mr. Wilson the right to speak for them in foreign affairs.

McCormick Quotes Roosevelt.

"During the war Theodore Roosevelt had no part in the counsels of the Government, but he was never more powerful in the counsels of his countrymen than during the last months before he died. It was his voice, and not Mr. Wilson's, to which the people gave heed in the November elections. Of their decision at the polls, Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

"'On Mr. Wilson's say so, (the people) repudiated his leadership. Under these circumstances, our allies and our enemies and Mr. Wilson himself should all understand that Mr. Wilson has no authority whatever to speak for the American people at this time. His leadership has just been emphatically repudiated by them. The newly elected Congress comes far nearer than Mr. Wilson to having a right to speak the purposes of the American people at this moment. He is President of the United States. He is part of the treaty-making power, but he is only part. If he acts in good faith to the American people he will not claim on the other side of the water any representative capacity in himself to speak for the American people. He will say frankly that his personal leadership has been repudiated, and that he now has merely the divided official leadership which he shares with the Senate.'

"Despite this, Mr. Wilson sought no association with the spokesman for the majority of the people, but took as his colleagues in Paris four servants of his will, to whose humiliating inconsequence Mr. Lansing eloquently bore witness before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"The league covenant has been irrelevantly and improperly intertwined with the treaty of peace in order that Mr. Wilson might be the better able to impose his arbitrary will upon the Senate and upon the American people. Thus the delay is occasioned by the usurpations of the Executive.

"Patriotic members of the Foreign Relations Committee have been engaged in an effort to purge the treaty of provisions which promise the spilling of American blood in causes which are not our own. The great international financiers are not fighting on our side. The power of the Presidential office is arrayed against us. So far, the Senate has resisted coercion. We have come to the testing time; and we shall see whether it may be possible, after all, to stampede the American people, and to coerce the Senate of the United States."

Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, who voted with the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee on all but one of the reservations adopted last week, is preparing a speech for delivery in the Senate within the next ten days, in which he will outline his attitude. Mr. Shields, it is stated, will advocate a substitute reservation on Article X., fashioned after that of the mild reservationists, under which the use of American forces in any foreign war would be determined entirely by Congress.

DEPLORES SENATE DEBATE.

J. L. Garvin Says Treaty Discussions Are Galling to European Pride.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Discussing the American attitude toward the Peace Treaty in The Observer, J. L. Garvin emphasizes the point that, while the agreement is unavoidably faulty in details, it alone of European settlements, by setting up the League of Nations, has created an instrument for its own correction.

Referring to the proceedings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Garvin says that they "have been painful reading to Britons. The leaders in the campaign against the treaty have not sought to spare our feelings; on the contrary, their aim has been to play upon the prejudice that has survived from the dead and gone antagonisms of a century and a half ago."

Mr. Garvin then insists on the urgent need of a settlement of the Irish question, in order to improve Anglo-American relations, and continues:

"The discussion of the treaty has been tinged by a tone galling to European pride. Intense but misguided patriotism has induced some Americans to place the great powers of Europe on the level of petty Central American republics. Such an attitude can only breed misunderstanding and bad blood. Not only have we peoples of the Old World done and suffered great things in the war, but we have made great concessions to American sentiment. The important clause in the covenant which safeguards the regional understandings, of which the Monroe Doctrine is cited as a specific instance, is scarcely congenial to European thought. Applied to European conditions, it offers a dangerous scope to secretive and cantankerous diplomacy, but represents the price which Europe will be willing to pay for American co-operation for the common welfare. When it was framed we all thought by her declaration of war America had definitely broken with her old traditions of aloofness from our affairs; but we must say frankly that a policy of spasmodic intervention followed by retirement is incompatible with the ideas of world order now current among us.

"In this hour so big with fate we would appeal to Americans to make allowances, in their turn, for the quality of the European spirit. Of this much we are certain: History can never know a greater tragedy than that the American nation, whose unity is based on the fusion of peoples, should be the power whose reluctance impeded the fusion and unity of nations."

Negro Mass Meetings on Sept. 21.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Mass meetings on race defense will be held in negro churches all over the country on Sunday, Sept. 21, according to an announcement made by the National Equal Rights League tonight, when delegates will be elected to the twelfth annual meeting of the league, in Washington from Sept. 23 to 25. A national program for the protection of the rights of negroes will be outlined at this conven-

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KEENNESS FOR PEACE ON WILSON'S ROUTE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

satisfied that it is all right for the United States to enter a League of Nations. They are entirely willing, however, to listen to arguments for reservations which might be shown to safeguard American interests and would not condemn Senators who stood out for such reservations if they were of a kind which would not destroy the treaty of peace. In other words, a great many of the people are—or at any rate were before Mr. Wilson addressed them—willing to be classed as what might be termed "mild reservationists."

The Republican Senators who are fighting for direct amendments, which would force the treaty back to the Peace Conference, must do some very able missionary work if they are to win the majority support to their demands. The people want the war brought to an end and the decks cleared for other business. They are tired of all that has been going on.

Iowa Republicans with Wilson.

In Iowa, a strong Republican State, the sentiment at this moment is strongly with the President. The people have no great objection to reservations, but would be perfectly satisfied to have the treaty go through as recommended by Mr. Wilson. The majority of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats in Iowa, are with the President in this regard. It is possible that the Senators who are demanding direct amendments may be able to change the situation by coming here and arguing with the people. At present it would appear that the sentiment for immediate passage of the treaty is firm enough to withstand attack.

About the only opposition found in anything like considerable volume was among a certain element of the Irish. The strongest Republican newspapers of Des Moines and Sioux City are for the treaty and the league, as are the mass of the Republican voters. There are some who say that President Wilson has not done everything just as he should have done it, but they are satisfied to accept what he has done. They give him credit for winning the war, and they are immeasurably proud of their soldiers and the part which these soldiers took in the fighting in France. But they don't want to have to send their soldiers again. Iowa may be counted as a League of Nations State at this moment.

To illustrate this situation, it might be interesting to refer to conversation which was heard when news dispatches were read here in a local paper this morning to the effect that Senators Cummins and Kenyon, who represent Iowa, had joined the ranks of those in the Senate who are in favor of direct amendments to the treaty.

Republicans were not slow in their condemnation of such a stand on the part of the two Senators, and one prominent Republican said that such an attitude would go far to strengthen the Democratic Party in this State. It is this tide which must be turned in Iowa if the men who favor amendments to the text of the treaty are to win support of a material kind.

The one serious note of opposition which was heard came from John F. O'Malley, a Democratic leader, who attacked Article X. because of the Irish question. How strong this feeling is it is difficult to determine. Wilbur Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who is from Iowa, says that O'Malley does not speak for anything like a majority of the Democrats of the State.

As opposed to this feeling of O'Malley and his followers, is found the unstinted support which has been thrown to the treaty and its League of Nations by Harvey Ingham, Republican, editor of The Des Moines Register, and John Kelly, Republican, editor of The Sioux City Tribune. Both have demanded the ratification of the treaty intact. President Wilson, in recognition of what these men have done for his cause, invited Mr. Ingham to his suite today and thanked him personally for his work in the aid "of humanity." The President has telegraphed to Mr. Kelly asking him to meet him when the Presidential party reached Sioux City tomorrow.

Popular Enthusiasm for the President.

The demonstrations which President Wilson received in Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Des Moines, big as they were, cannot, of course, be accepted as evidence that the people are unreservedly behind the President to the point where they would willingly accept his treaty and League of Nations without further ado. It was accepted pretty much as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Wilson, a war President, would be acclaimed by great crowds, and he has been so much before the public eye during the last two years that there undeniably was a desire on the part of many to see how he looked and how he had stood up under the strain.

But it can be said with truth that the enthusiasm with which the President was received was indicative of the fact that he had not entirely lost his hold upon the people of the Middle West and that there was a pretty general feeling that he had done a good job in winning the war and should be given credit for it, despite whatever criticism might be brought against him. And no one can deny the fact that the President has received a very hearty welcome from the people or that they have given him an attentive hearing. To this extent, at least, he has advanced his cause.

In most of the districts which have been passed through it has been heard that the President was at his weakest with the people after he issued his appeal to the nation last Fall to give him a Democratic Congress. There is no denying the fact that this appeal stuck in the crop of thousands of Republicans who had been anxious to follow him in conducting the war and the peace negotiations which were to follow, on a strictly non-political basis. That appeal did his personal cause more harm, it is said, than almost any other act during his career as a war President.

But this feeling has largely been ironed out by more recent developments, and many of those who were temporarily turned away are again beginning to rally to the President's support, at least to the point where they would like to see a thoroughly non-political determination of the issues involving the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

The fight which has been carried on between the President and the Senate apparently has convinced many of the people that there were being drawn sharp party lines. There has been also in the situation, the element that may have felt that the Republican leaders who were demanding textual amendments, were doing this partly to destroy the President as a political factor.

Look to President to Clear Doubts.

It has been a very difficult thing for the people as a whole to glean from the mass of argument and answer which they have heard, the actual truth of the situation as regards the necessity for amendments. The minority may have formed very definite ideas as to the necessity or uselessness of the amendments, but the great mass of the people have not. It is only natural that in such a situation they are inclined to turn for leadership to Mr. Wilson as the President who won the war and negotiated the treaty.

It is probable that many of the people to whom the President has spoken up to this time would welcome reservations which would destroy the work already done but would dissipate doubts which may have been raised in their minds by the firm stand taken by some of the Senators. These men would welcome such a solution as a very excellent one but they do want a treaty ratified and ratified quickly.

The President has remained for twenty-seven hours in Des Moines and this has afforded an opportunity for a pretty thorough canvas of the situation from many angles which was not possible in some of the other cities where the Presidential party remained but a few hours.

The conclusion is inevitable that the farming interests as well as the business interests of Iowa—and Iowaians say that this is general in the Middle West—want a Peace Treaty ratified without delay. They want to get back to their work knowing that the European war is a thing of the past, and they want to be sure that a condition has been created where it will no longer be necessary to keep their boys under arms or to call again to the colors those who have been demobilized.

The mothers and fathers of Iowa went through a stern experience during the war as the Iowa regiments were in the thick of the hardest fighting and many an Iowa boy was left dead or mangled on the battlefields. Those who came home received a more rousing welcome because of the heroic part which they had played in beating Germany. But the people in Iowa don't want them sent away again.

There were in the audience at last night's meeting here not a few of the mothers and fathers, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts who wore mourning, and they came to greet Mr. Wilson as the man who had said that he would prevent future wars if he received the support of the people and his plans for the future of the world were indorsed. These mothers and fathers are ready to accept Mr. Wilson at his word, and their sorrow has been one of the best arguments in winning over other supporters to the views which Mr. Wilson has expressed.

Perhaps the best illustration that the mass of the people in places where Mr. Wilson already has spoken are weary of war and all that it means and want a settlement brought about which will insure peace in the future is found in the fact that there has been no effort to make a warlike spectacle of the receptions tendered the President. There have been present at most of the stops regiments of the soldiers who represented the districts on the battlefields of France, but the effort has been not to accentuate this point as the dominant note of the reception. The soldiers have been put forward as men of whom the communities rightfully feel proud, but patriotism rather than war has been the keynote of the demonstrations.

Business Wants Ratification.

Where business interests have been consulted the prevailing sentiment seems to be in support of Mr. Wilson's contention that the Peace Treaty is very closely allied to the financial and industrial interests of the nation, and that stabilization on anything approaching a normal basis cannot be reached without treaty ratification. They hold that vast sums of money cannot be extended to nations abroad until it is known whether the United States will participate in the League of Nations and until the boundaries of various nationalities are established. The most pronounced expression is that the United States in the League of Nations will see to it that the interests of its financial institutions abroad are guarded. It is held also that this situation is essential to the renewal of production on a scale to bring new life to the industries of the country.

All this is working in Mr. Wilson's favor when he calls for ratification of the treaty without amendments which will cause delay by sending it back to the Peace Conference.

As to the President, he is in good trim, although a trifle wearied by the strain of making so many addresses.

Up to this time he has clung largely to a treatment of what he considers the bigger features of the program, and he has made his big play on his assurance that the League of Nations will prevent war, whereas to reject it will mean a world in arms, heavy taxes, and always the danger of another great war.

His treatment of the Shantung question—that the solution was the best for the interests of China and Japan, as Japan in a League of Nations must return that which she has promised to return—has dissipated much of the opposition. The general impression heretofore undoubtedly was that Japan had been permitted to retain special privileges for all time which other nations did not enjoy. There has been some comment on the fact that the President has not yet replied to the charge that England has six votes in the League Assembly, as opposed to one for the United States. This subject was mentioned frequently during discussions in Des Moines today by those who support Mr. Wilson.

Senator Johnson is expected to speak here in a few days, and there has been fear expressed by some of the Wilson supporters that the Senator will make a strong attack on that point.

The Irish question has not yet proved troublesome. John F. O'Malley, the Democratic leader here who spoke about it, said that Mr. Wilson would wreck the Democratic Party if he forced the adoption of Article X by the Senate without distinct reservation as to Ireland. It is anticipated that Mr. Wilson may face some more opposition on the Irish question in Omaha, tomorrow, where, it is said, half of the voters of the Democratic Party are Irish. Senator Borah is scheduled to reach Omaha in a few days to take up that subject in the course of his replies to Mr. Wilson.

At present the situation in the sections covered is favorable rather than antagonistic to the ratification of the treaty without textual changes, and the result of the prospective visits of opposition Senators is awaited with great interest.

PRESIDENT IN OMAHA TODAY.

Refreshed by Day's Rest in Des Moines, He Renews His Campaign.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 7.—President Wilson left here at midnight for Omaha, where he speaks tomorrow morning. In the afternoon he speaks at Sioux Falls, S. D., and on Tuesday in St. Paul and Minnieapolis. The President and Mrs. Wilson rested most of the day in their suite at a hotel, having spent their first night off their special train since leaving Washington Wednesday. In the morning they attended services at Central Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon went for an automobile ride.

The President seemed to enjoy the ride immensely. On the way a smaller car turned over into a ditch within sight of the Presidential party, and Mr. Wilson ordered his driver to stop and inquired whether any one was hurt. He was assured that all those in the car had escaped injury.

Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, said that Mr. Wilson had been much refreshed by his Sunday stop here and was in good trim for the strenuous week before him. He said that he would urge, however, that the President make few rear platform speeches along the way.

In the number of addresses delivered, Mr. Wilson today had completed one-fifth of his speaking tour, but in distance traveled he had covered less than one-sixth of his 10,000 mile schedule.

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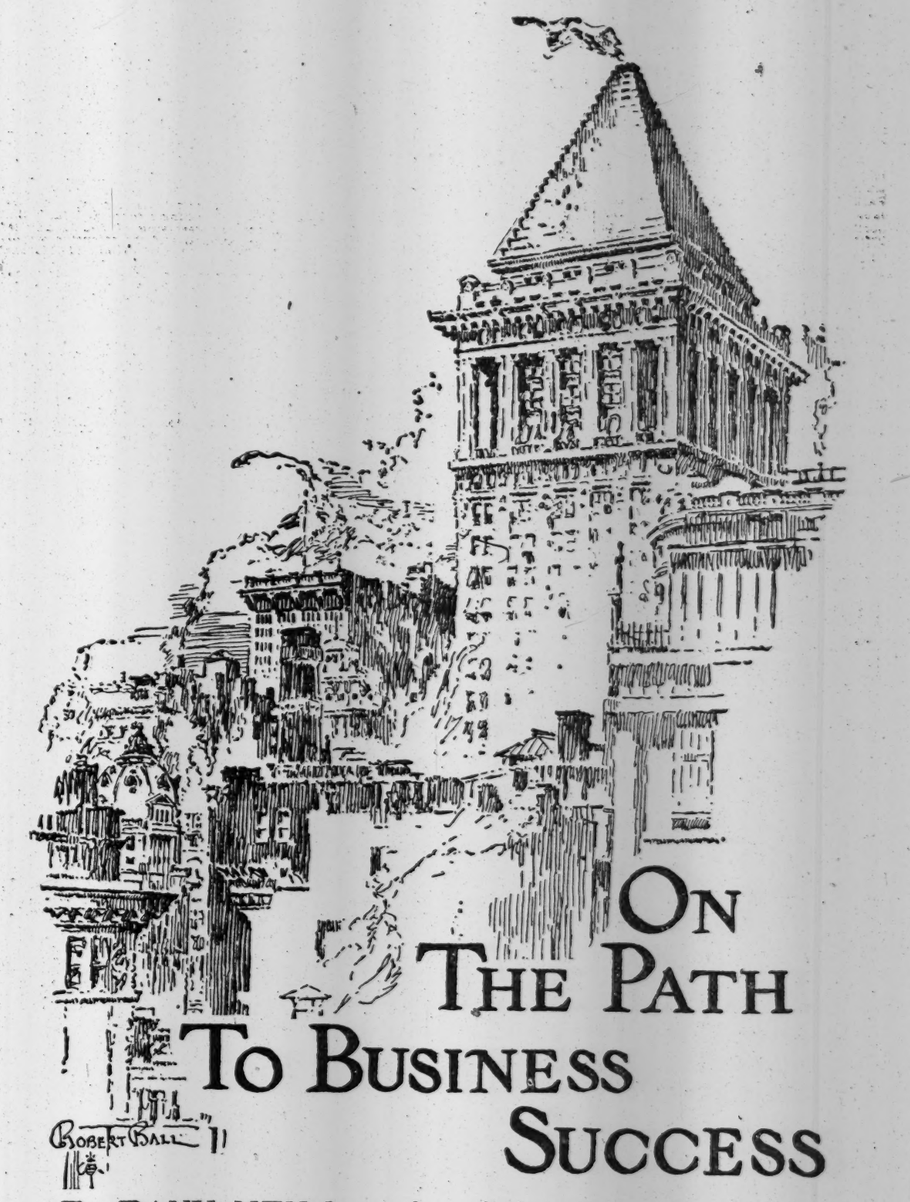

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GLASGOW CONGRESS TO FIX LABOR POLICY

Representatives of 5,280,000 Workers Meet Today to Decide on Social Program.

TO PASS ON 'DIRECT ACTION'

Ex-Food Controller Clyne Calls on Unions to Formulate a Platform for All Classes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress meets tomorrow at Glasgow, and on its deliberations will depend the solution of Great Britain's industrial problems.

Two matters of supreme importance will come before the delegates for decision. They must make some pronouncement on the urgent need for increasing the output of manufactures and coal, and they must also pass upon the agitation for "direct action" proposed as a substitute for parliamentary government.

The composition of the Congress makes their attitude on these questions more important than the resolutions of the Miners' Federation and of the triple alliance of miners, railroad men and transport workers. The Congress numbers 900 delegates, representing about 5,280,000 workers of all types of unions, and though the system of voting in blocks gives the extremists certain advantages it is likely to be a greater aid to the conservatives.

The miners are full of their own grievances and their Federation naturally regards the decline in the coal output with much toleration. The Congress, on the other hand, includes representatives of many powerful unions which see the livelihood of their members threatened by the lack of cheap coal to keep the factories open. They will have something strenuous to say in answer to the miners' complaints.

The decision of the Triple Alliance to put off consideration of "direct action" until after the Trades Union Congress had met shows plainly that Robert Smillie and his friends are not too confident as to the view the unions in general would take of their policy, and it has been taken by observers as one of the most hopeful signs that moderation will prevail.

It is expected that the Congress will pass a resolution in favor of nationalization of the mines, but for years the Congress had passed such a resolution long before nationalization was within the scope of practical politics. But the real question now is the method for obtaining nationalization the Congress will favor, and it seems likely that it will come out strongly for strictly constitutional and parliamentary tactics. The most distinguished labor leaders have taken a firm stand on that and although they have had great difficulty in restraining the rank and file.

Calls for National Platform.

J. R. Clyne, former Food Controller, calls on the Congress to formulate a platform on which not only the workers, but also the majority of the people can stand. He calls for practical and temperate proposals that will win trust and confidence for a labor Government. He says:

"The unions must be more than a sect, they must be a national party. In asserting their class rights they must remember that there are other classes, and not all of them undeserving. They need show no mercy to the class whose privilege is wasteful idleness, and who derive their powers from ancient or remote favors in relation to land and property, and not from any ability or service now displayed in the national interest.

"Outside of this favored section there are millions of people with votes and rights who take a real interest in the nation's affairs and who can go far to determining decisions at the polls. In a large number of the constituencies of Britain this class can be attracted by a reasonable appeal, and it is within the power of labor to cast that appeal in a manner to show that the great middle class, like the working class, must continue to buffer more and more from the want of a policy in questions of economy and expenditure, and in making the fullest use of the manual labor by seeing that the proper provision is made for its regular and efficient employment."

There is nothing contrary to the laborer's economic or industrial principles, Clyne argues, in the three great needs of today, reduced expenditure, stricter economy and greater output, and he believes that the Congress can enunciate a program that will gain national approval to such matters as nationalization, housing, education, utilization of workers' skill and minimum wages.

19,000 MINERS TO QUIT

And 20,000 More Anthracite Workers Are Discussing a Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 7.—With 19,000 mine workers employed by the Delaware & Huson Company under orders to go out on strike tomorrow morning, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western employes to the number of 20,000 also discussing a general strike, labor conditions in the northern anthracite field are very much unsettled. Neither the Delaware & Hudson strike nor the one proposed for the Lackawanna miners are authorized by the union, the men having taken matters into their own hands, declaring that they are tired of waiting for adjustment of their grievances.

The proposed suspension of work by the Delaware & Hudson men is over a petty grievance, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western strike threat arises from an equally small complaint. At the Archbald colliery of the latter company, where the men are now on strike, it is asserted that men are being laid off without good reason. Men at this colliery have appealed to the General Grievance Committee to back them up, and a meeting of this committee has been called for tomorrow night.

Inasmuch as this committee is controlled by the insurgent faction of the United Mine Workers, similar action to that taken by the Delaware & Hudson committee is expected, a general strike being the easiest means of proving that the district officers of the union are not really in control of the men.

KANAWHA COAL MINERS ABANDON THEIR MARCH

Governor of West Virginia Asserts Radicals Influenced Workers and Orders an Inquiry.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—The several thousand miners who took up a march across country yesterday with the avowed purpose of forcing nonunion miners in Logan County to organize were prevailed upon today to desist in their efforts.

After almost hourly telephone conferences throughout the greater part of the day between Governor Cornwell in this city and Frank Keeney, President of District 17, United Mine Workers, the men were started back to their homes late this afternoon, from Danville and Clothier, at which points they had camped over night. They were brought back in special trains sent to the rendezvous by the Governor, and the union officials said that all will return to work tomorrow morning.

The men had taken up the march without instructions or counsel with President Keeney. Rumors and reports that are said to be false and misleading inflamed the miners, and one section of the little army was determined to rectify the reported conditions in Logan County. Some of the reports that reached the miners in the Kanawha field were that women and children were being murdered by mine guards.

Saturday morning President Keeney was called upon by the Governor to go to the men who were at Danville, Boone County, and urge them to disperse and return to their homes. President Keeney notified the Governor that the men had voted to return, and upon that notification three special trains were sent to bring the men back.

It was expected that the men would come back at once, as trains were on the scene at 12:30. It was 3:35 before the first train started away. In the meantime on the Governor's desk was a telegram to General Wood at Chicago, who has had two regiments of troops under orders to move at a moment's notice. Just when the Governor was about to give up hope of a peaceful dispersing of the men, President Keeney telephoned that the men were boarding the trains and would move out at once.

Three hundred men who are at Clothier, near by, refused to board the trains and declared they would return as they came.

The strike is peculiar in that it was not one of labor against employers. There appears to be no grievance in the Kanawha field, the operators paying the union scale and abiding by the wage agreement. In Logan County the miners themselves refused to be organized.

It is said by natives of that county that the miners there make more money than the union men in the Kanawha field, and that most of them own their own homes. Many are owners of coal lands and draw royalties. They resent outsiders coming into their field.

For some time the union men have endeavored to organize Logan County, but agitators were always driven out, sometimes, it is said, at the muzzle of a gun.

Governor Cornwell said tonight that there has been some mysterious radical influence working about this part of the State. The false reports were spread to radical newspapers, and these were mailed to miners. The Governor said he will call upon the mine officials of the district and also the officers of the national organization of mine workers to investigate who is responsible for the false reports, and that they must be dealt with rigorously.

WOULD CALL STEEL STRIKE.

Head of Chicago Federation Says Men Will Act Regardless of Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—"If President Wilson got a kick in the face as we did, he probably would want to start something. That's just the thing we are going to do—call a strike against the Steel Trust if they refuse to meet us and discuss our grievances." So said John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Chairman for organizing the iron and steel workers, at a meeting of the federation today, at which he was unanimously renominated for the Presidency of the organization.

"We have organized 15,000 of the iron and steel workers," he added. "They have voted to strike and we are going to set a date for it, if the Steel Trust persists in refusing to recognize us.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, along with the committee for organizing the workers and the officers of the twenty-four international unions to which the workers belong, is going to be held in Washington on Tuesday, where our plans will be decided. The strike has to come if we are turned down, despite the plan of President Wilson to call a conference of capital and labor next month."

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who predicts a general strike of 400,000 workers in the iron and steel industries of the country, will go to Washington on Tuesday with representatives of twenty-four international unions of steel workers to make a complete canvass of the strike situation.

Unless a conference with the corporations can be arranged the committee will have no alternative but to call the strike, he said.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE COLLAPSES

But Temporary Wage Advance Has Been Granted to Railroad Men.

VIENNA, Sept. 5, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian railway strike has collapsed and the southern and eastern trains have resumed service.

A temporary advance in wages of 50 per cent. to meet the increased cost of living has been granted through September and October.

TWO STRIKES IN ECUADOR.

All Quito Newspapers Suspended—Railway Workers Out.

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—The strike of the compositors of Quito, called on Sept. 3, continues. All the newspapers have suspended publication.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—All the workers on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway struck last night. The men allege that the company has not lived up to arrangements previously made.

EQUITY ACTORS JEER SETTLEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Revue" on the New Amsterdam roof, "Friendly Enemies" at the Manhattan Opera House, and "Those Who Walk in Darkness" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

On Thursday "Scandal" will have its first performance at the 39th Street Theatre, and "She Would and She Did" at the Vanderbilt.

As its first post-bellum act the Actors' Fidelity League will stage a benefit performance at the Century Theatre on Sunday night, Sept. 21. The program is in charge of George M. Cohan, William Collier, and Holbrook Blinn, and those who will appear include Mrs. Fiske, Julia Arthur, David Warfield, Margaret Anglin, Louis Mann, Fay Bainter, Frances Starr, Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Bessie McCoy Davis, George MacFarlane, Ina Claire, Otis Skinner, Blanche Bates, Nora Bayes, Lenore Ulric, Grace George, Gladys Hanson, Ruth Chatterton, and several dozen others. George M. Cohan and William Collier will appear in a travesty written for the occasion.

The Fidelity will hold a general meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor.

TO END PARIS LOCKOUT.

Managers Will Increase Salaries But Fix Their Own Scale.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The music hall, concert, and moving picture managers decided today to end their lockout against employes next Tuesday to furnish work for a great many of them, actors and musicians, who made the request that amusement places be reopened.

Salaries will be paid according to a scale fixed by the Managers' Association, and will be somewhat higher than those paid before the lockout. The managers have agreed not to deal individually with the combined union committee.

TRACTION LINES MUST HAVE MORE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

pears by their letter, a copy of which is annexed.

"This report, especially the statement that the surface lines in the charge of the court's receivers are failing by about $200,000 a month to earn their actual operating expenses, indicates a grave and immediate crisis. It is impossible to forecast the serious results which lack of financial aid may bring about, affecting most vitally the welfare of the people of the City of New York.

"Manifestly lines cannot long be operated at an actual loss. The problems involved press for calm and serious consideration and an earnest and united effort toward prompt solution. That some means must be devised for at least temporary relief seems plain and urgent.

Calls for Solution of Problem.

"That plans should be worked out for determining the permanent status of the transportation companies and their legal and financial relations to the State and municipal Governments seems an obvious duty the performance of which should be promptly undertaken.

"The legal, financial, and governmental questions involved are numerous and intricate, and naturally there are differing views as to the wise and proper policies to be adopted.

"Because the problems presented are so grave and the emergency is so pressing and disaster so imminent, every good citizen must feel that the effort to solve these problems should be undertaken promptly and as nearly free from controversy, political or otherwise, as possible.

"In order that the gravity of the situation may be generally made known, and that some appropriate action may be taken as speedily as is consistent with full information, the receivers are instructed to send a copy of the summary of Messrs. Stone & Webster and of this memorandum to the State and municipal authorities and to civic and taxpayers' associations of the greater city.

"At the same time the receivers will make it clear that every facility will be offered, both to public officials and citizens' associations, to satisfy themselves in respect of the actual financial and other conditions existing in relation to the corporations now in their official charge.

"Meanwhile it is earnestly hoped that all who have official duties to perform, whether by State, municipal, or legislative action, will reserve their judgment and conclusions on the fundamental questions involved, until they shall have had adequate opportunity to satisfy themselves of the facts and of the real conditions existing. Such a course will enable all concerned to arrive at a just determination, based (as all just determinations must be) on an accurate knowledge of the facts."

HYLAN'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

Citizens Union Attacks Course on Transit and Suggests His Removal.

Condemning Mayor Hylan's transit policy as one of "destruction and spoliation," the Citizens Union issued yesterday through its Secretary, Walter Tallmadge Arndt, an excerpt from a forthcoming article, together with a suggestion that if the Mayor continues his policy Governor Smith would be justified in seeking his removal from office.

It was pointed out that the Governor moved to replace the old Public Service Commissioner personnel by a single Commissioner, namely, Lewis Nixon, and that Governor Smith had done so only in an effort to find a way of co-operation between the municipal authorities and the commission and the traction interests. The article asserted that the appointment of Mr. Nixon had been "signally unsuccessful" in this respect, as "the Mayor has played the demagogue in his relations with Mr. Nixon even more than in his bickering with the previous commission."

"Meanwhile," the excerpt continued, "the traction muddle in the city grows increasingly worse. Service could hardly be more wretched. Strikes have temporarily thrown the city into chaos. When they have occurred the Mayor has been tolerant of violence, as in the case of the B. R. T. strike, or he has impeded an adjustment, as in the case of the Interborough strike, when he bullyragged 'conspirators' instead of restoring service first and leaving to the District Attorney the investigation of charges of conspiracy. Considerable increases of wages to traction employes have created or increased company deficits. More receiverships threaten.

"The Mayor's purely negative policy appears to be founded upon his absurd belief that, if he can wreck the companies, the city can acquire their property at the price of scrap. That, of course, would never be permitted by the courts. Or the Mayor may still believe that municipal buses are the panacea for our traction ills. But the city cannot afford municipal buses both because of financial limitations and because existing surface traffic congestion is about as great as our population can bear.

"In this situation Commissioner Nixon, with all other methods of solutions foreclosed to him and with a suspension of vital service threatened, may indeed have exceeded his jurisdiction in allowing an increase of fare to the New York & North Shore Traction Company, which operates in Queens Borough. That, however, is a question of law which should be submitted to the courts promptly and unaccompanied by any personal attacks of one public official upon the other."

The Citizens Union then recounts the various test cases recently decided in the courts in matters of issue like the Commissioner's action in raising the fares, and concludes:

"Even if, however, Commissioner Nixon has stretched his jurisdiction in the case of the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the remedy is by orderly process of law and not by abuse. If the court should hold him to be without power such a decision would but emphasize the duty of the Mayor to co-operate with him in working out a constructive plan. If the Mayor continues thus to disregard that duty it may well become the task of the Governor to consider whether, by reason of this and other evidences of unfitness for office, the Mayor should not be removed from office."

Commissioner Nixon could not be reached yesterday to comment upon the letter of the Mayor asking him whether he intended to grant further increases in disregard of the existing 5-cent fare contract between some of the traction companies and the city.

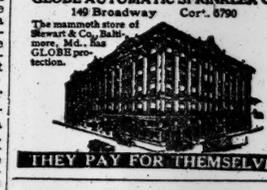
GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

A lesson from the newspaper

Almost daily this paper reports FIRES. Read the accounts. Note the number of properties "saved by sprinklers." Note also the losses due to inadequate protection.

The wisdom of having GLOBE never-failing protection is obvious.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
149 Broadway Cor. 3790



The mammoth store of Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md., has GLOBE protection.

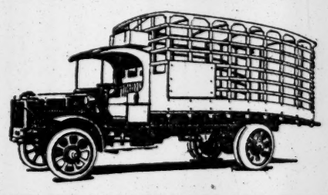
THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

Young Man
WANTED IN
Advertising Agency

A leading, though not large, but growing agency, which pays a great deal of attention to rendering service to its clients needs a young man to head its department of detail relations with clients.

To the right man this position can be a door to great opportunity.

Essential qualifications are a high school education, good character, good health and good habits; advertising experience, some selling sense, the ability to handle efficiently many details, to write a good clear factful letter, and to be able to direct and to co-operate with others. Letters of application will be held confidential. F 280 Times.



5 ton Brockway owned by Kirvin Bros., 191 Front St., New York City

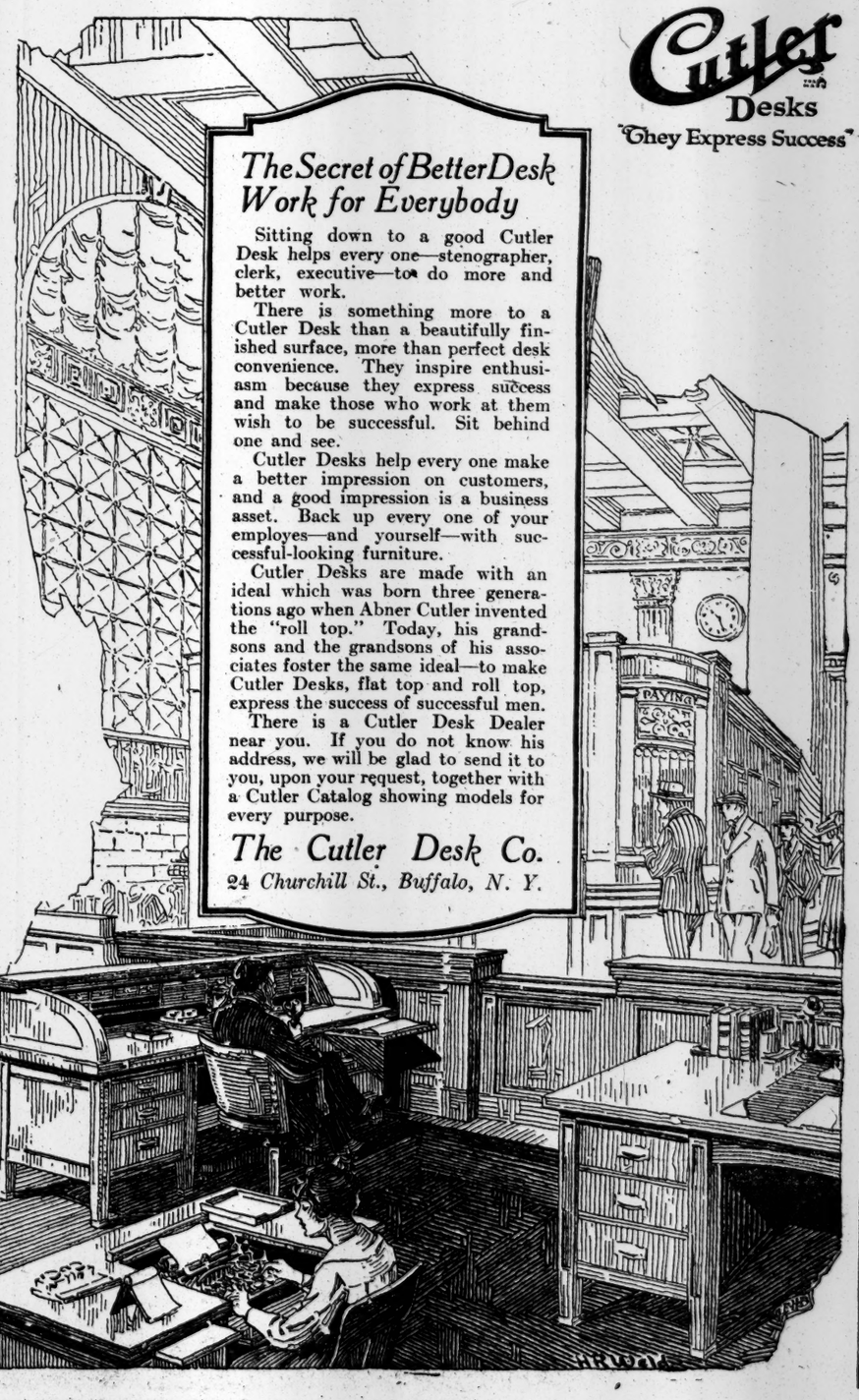
THE TRUCKMAN KNOWS!

Because it is his business to know whether his trucks stand up under the constant hard work and hard knocks that they get every day.

The excellent performance of the first 5 ton Brockway that the KIRVIN BROTHERS owned brought the order for the second. No matter how hard your truck work may be the Brockway will accomplish it to your satisfaction and will come back for more.

Call, write or phone.

BROCKWAY
"THE RIGHT WAY"
544-546 WEST 38TH STREET
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE



Cutler Desks
"They Express Success"

The Secret of Better Desk Work for Everybody

Sitting down to a good Cutler Desk helps every one—stenographer, clerk, executive—to do more and better work.

There is something more to a Cutler Desk than a beautifully finished surface, more than perfect desk convenience. They inspire enthusiasm because they express success and make those who work at them wish to be successful. Sit behind one and see.

Cutler Desks help every one make a better impression on customers, and a good impression is a business asset. Back up every one of your employes—and yourself—with successful-looking furniture.

Cutler Desks are made with an ideal which was born three generations ago when Abner Cutler invented the "roll top." Today, his grandsons and the grandsons of his associates foster the same ideal—to make Cutler Desks, flat top and roll top, express the success of successful men.

There is a Cutler Desk Dealer near you. If you do not know his address, we will be glad to send it to you, upon your request, together with a Cutler Catalog showing models for every purpose.

The Cutler Desk Co.
24 Churchill St., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUR CHECK

is your best advertisement. Whoever receives it knows that you have credit. Open a deposit account with $500 balance and begin building your financial reputation.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court St., Bklyn., N. Y.

CONCRETE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC
NEW YORK

ACTUAL BUYERS.
The real estate columns of The New York Times are consulted by actual buyers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

FRUITS

It's human nature to desire the scarce and ignore the plentiful.

In the Spring, when scarce, fruits are in great demand; in the Autumn, when plentiful, they are forgotten.

Yet at no time during the Summer were fruits so juicy and high flavored as right now.

The display in the CHILDS windows will convince you—temptingly sound, ripe and delicious.

Peaches, Honey Dew Melons and Berries—all up to the CHILDS high standard.

Childs

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Junior Boys' Outfitting

(located on the Sixth Floor) specializes in correct clothes for boys of 3 to 10 years

The Autumn assortments, now ready for selection and immediate wear, include a great number of attractive little suits for the youngster of kindergarten age, as well as for the boy—a year or two older—who has attained the dignity of attendance at public school.

The moderate prices quoted are in regular stock

Middy Suits of blue serge . from $8.50

Washable Suits of cotton materials from $2.95

Novelty Suits, featuring new fabrics from $7.50

Hats and Caps, in the wanted styles and materials . . . . . from $2.25

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

It is true that the *custom-care* tailoring and the *custom-wear* fabrics of a Saks suit can be equalled—but only in another Saks suit!

$38.00 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

C AND C
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen from your dealer for use at home
E & J Burke 620 W 46 St Sole Agent New York

HUNYADI JÁNOS PILLS
for Constipation
A World Famous Laxative In New and Handy Form
25¢

Railroad Tangle Touches the Pockets of 50,000,000 People.

A discussion of the advisability of returning the railroads to private ownership, by the President of the New York Savings Bank Institution is presented in The Annalist, out today. Also other articles on questions of financial and economic importance. 10 cents a copy on news stands. $4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

BENNETT TO DEMAND RECOUNT THIS WEEK

Candidate Defeated by La Guardia Will Base Appeal on Fraud in Primaries.

SWANN INQUIRY CONTINUES

Voters in Suspected Districts Will Be Asked as to How They Cast Their Ballots.

An appeal to the court for an order authorizing a recount of the ballots cast at the Republican primaries on Tuesday will be made by ex-Senator William M. Bennett within a few days on the allegation that he was counted out as a candidate for the nomination of President of the Aldermen, and Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia was declared the nominee by a majority vote of 1,688. The court proceedings, Mr. Bennett said last night, would be independent of any action by the District Attorney to show fraud at the primaries in certain districts, which is to be determined by a preliminary examination of enrolled Republican primary voters to ascertain for whom they voted in districts where Bennett got one or more votes or none at all.

"I shall continue examination of the primary returns and records today at the Board of Elections, and shall complete this work before taking the matter into court," Mr. Bennett said. "I found in some of the election districts of the eight Assembly Districts, where I got few or no votes, that no 'spoiled' ballots were recorded on the returns, although these primary places are supposed to include a number of illiterate voters. In other districts in which those who cast their ballots were familiar with the ballot and voting a number of voters are recorded as having 'spoiled' their ballots and had received others in place of them.

"This is the third year that the Republican County organization has given cause for suspicion in the returns of the vote at the primary contests. I feel confident that I was counted out this year, as I was when a candidate for Mayor in the primary of 1917, when Mayor Mitchel was declared the nominee, and I had to prove by court proceedings that I had a majority of the votes, and I was finally designated as the regular nominee of the primaries, followed by fines and jail sentences for a number of election officers. Again I shall take every means to establish the right for every voter to have his ballot recorded for the candidate for whom he voted. And again I shall present this situation to the Republican voters for their consideration."

Mr. Bennett said he had no intention of making his charges a basis for a move to reorganize the New York County Republican organization. It would be useless at this time, he said, because it would be impossible to get together sufficient delegates to combat party machinery. It was up to the leaders and Chairman Samuel Koenig of the Republican County Committee, and the voters, to remedy conditions, he added.

"On Sept. 11 Mr. Koenig will be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee, and I suppose he will be continued in the job by the party delegates," asserted Mr. Bennett.

Enrolled voters at the primaries are to be questioned at the District Attorney's office today concerning who they voted for. Subpoenas for 115 voters in three districts is recorded for Bennett. terday. Only one vote in all of the three districts is reorded for Bennett. It was said that attorneys identified with the work of the Republican County organization had questioned the legal right to expose the secrecy of the ballot in this way. Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley replied to this last night as follows:

"This is not a practical question to be raised in a legal proceeding where fraud is charged. Where a man voted for Bennett he is entitled to have his vote so recorded. If it was not given to his candidate we expect he will aid, as a good citizen, our efforts to show whether or not there was fraud. This inquiry cannot be held in any sense to be an infringement on the secrecy of the ballot."

La Guardia Denies Fraud Charges.

Congressman F. H. La Guardia, who was recently elected Republican nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, received newspaper men at the Hotel Brevoort yesterday and discussed with them several topics in which the Congressman was interested. He took up the allegation of fraud in the primary at which he was named candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen made by his opponent, former State Senator William M. Bennett, and declared that in his opinion the primary was "the cleanest election ever held in New York." Congressman La Guardia also went over the situation as regards a proposed increase in the pay of postal clerks, a meeting of which he addressed Saturday night.

Postal employes must receive an immediate substantial increase of wages, or the postal service will become entirely demoralized. He said: "The figures quoted in the morning newspapers as having been made by me are incorrect," continued the Congressman. "I explained to the boys that the temporary increase of $150 for the present year would cost the Government $40,000,000, and that the increase suggested by one of the clerks would cost the people an additional $140,000,000. I explained the fiscal and financial situation of the country and told them some of the problems of Congress."

Talking of his nomination in the primaries, the Congressman said:

"If Mr. Bennett can show that there was any general scheme to defraud him in the primary election last Tuesday he will not have to go all the way through with a recount—I'll step aside in his favor. If, for instance, it is shown that there was deliberate fraud in several of the election districts I'll get off the ticket. He will not have to overcome the 1,688 votes by which I beat him. Furthermore, I will take off my coat, roll up my sleeves and go to work enthusiastically in support of his candidacy and his election."

WOULD PAY TEACHERS MORE

John Mitchell Indorses Harvard Move to Increase Salaries.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, yesterday indorsed the plan to raise salaries paid to teachers, according to the Harvard Endowment Fund, 165 Broadway, which is seeking $11,000,000 to provide higher salaries to Cambridge professors. "Organized labor," he said, "recognizes the need of greater, broader, and more widespread education. In every labor conference resolutions are presented indorsing education to the fullest degree and limiting the age of child labor in many occupations. In New York State the age limit is 16 years, although there are many children under that age who are working because they have natural ability and pass the required examinations before reaching that age.

"In regard to Harvard's campaign, any move to increase the teachers' salaries receives the whole-souled indorsement of labor. Beyond a doubt the teacher is the poorest paid of any of the professions. Most laborers, skilled in their trade, would refuse to work for such small pay."

Handsome Dress Hat
Of finest Lyon's Velvet, Monkey hair Fancy cleverly placed for trimming. $10.85

Beautiful Beaded Bag
Hand beaded in a manner truly indicative of the Parisian beadworker. To be had in a host of new colorings. $25.00

Fashions' Newest Whims as shown at Saks

DEFINITELY HERALDING THE NEW AND THE PASSING OF THE OLD!

WITH the coming of Fall appears the new silhouette — the eyes of womanhood are set ready to behold its original lines. But only authoritative lines impress — carrying with them the true, unaltered beauty as originally conceived by the couturier. At Saks only correct fashions are assembled for Fall — correct in grace and beauty of contour, and so executed in the materials of the hour as to be rightly termed — perfect examples of the fine art of tailoring truly distinctive modes for a critical American public.

The Modes Here Reflected Through The Artist's Expressive Pen

are among those fashions assembled at Saks for Fall. Note their wonderful lines, their youthful, inimitable styling, and the *very modest prices* at which they are to be obtained.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Hudson Seal Coat
A very choice coat of Hudson Seal, with collar and bell cuffs of Natural squirrel. $315.00

Wool Jersey Frock
Women's Smart "Suit" Frock of all-wool Jersey in Flemish blue, navy and nut brown. Hand-embroidered vestee and pocket. Sizes 34 to 44. $29.50

Women's Fall Suit
Handsome Louis XV model, in Velour de Laine with collar of Near Seal. Also other beautiful models in Silvertone, Velour, Duvet de Laine, Tinseltone, Broadcloth, Velour Checks and Oxford Cloth. $59.00

Misses' Serge Frocks
A very simple and youthful model, skilfully made of navy blue serge. Bottom of dress is embroidered with gold thread in spider design. A very charming frock for dress or street wear. Sizes 14 to 18 yrs. $35.00

Girls' Regulation Coat
Clever, man-tailored model of durable navy wool coating. Double breasted in effect, sailor collar buttoning high at neck. Embroidered emblem on sleeve in color. Sizes 10 to 16 years. $22.75

Georgette Crepe Blouse
Dainty Georgette Crepe Blouse beautifully embroidered. New three-quarter length kimona sleeves and girdle of self material. Obtainable in flesh, bisque, flame and dark shades. $15.00

Girls' Serge Frock
An attractive two-piece dress of French navy serge with pleated skirt on bodice. Hand-embroidered coatee splendidly finished with wide silk girdle and sash. Sizes 12 to 16 years. $18.75

Women's Fall Coat
Developed in all-wool Silvertone trimmed with novelty buttons. Also another model in Bolivia. Silk lined, and may be had in all wanted shades. $47.00

Wool Riding Habit
In new Fall Model, beautifully made of all-wool fabrics in Oxford Grey, taupe and brown. Lined with fancy silk. Breeches reinforced with leather at the knees. $35.00

UKRAINIAN JEWS AIM TO STOP POGROMS

Commission to Visit Europe and Prepare a Memorandum for President Wilson.

LANSING GIVES PERMISSION

Mass Meeting Hears That 127,000 Jews Have Been Killed and 6,000,000 Are in Peril.

The Federation of Ukrainian Jews in America, an organization said to represent three-quarters of a million Ukrainians in this country, decided at a convention yesterday that the massacre of their brethren in Eastern Europe must finally be stopped, and, to bring about this peace, the aid of the United States Government will be utilized. Secretary of State Lansing, it was asserted, has already given the consent of the State Department for the federation to send a commission to Ukrainia to investigate the conditions of the Jews there, and to establish direct connection between them and their relatives in America.

The convention was held at the Broadway Central Hotel, at Broadway and Third Street, and was attended by more than 800 persons, representing 300 branches of the organization in this country and Canada. Joseph Seff, the President, was Chairman. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. M. Kanewsky, Rabbi Z. Masliansky, Jacob Adler, Herman Bernstein, Dr. Samuel Bucher, Rabbi Meier Berlin, Mordecai Danzis, the Executive Secretary of the society, and others.

Tales of massacres in which 127,000 Jews had either been killed or wounded during the last six months were told by the speakers, and all of them, speaking in English, Yiddish, Polish, or Russian, pointed out the disgrace of these pogroms upon twentieth century civilization.

The matter of relief was taken up, and it was decided that the Federation of Ukrainian Jews request this Government to lift the blockade so that food and funds may be sent to their destitute relatives in Eastern Europe. The President reported that there were 3,000,000 Jews in Ukrainia and a like number in Poland, all of whom were in need of assistance from America.

Before Ukrainia should be recognized by America or any of the other allies, it was said that she should first desist from her persecutions of innocent Jews. Until the commission which is to be appointed shall have reported that the Jews are actually receiving equal rights, friendly relations should not be made, it was urged.

The commission, which will probably consist of ten of the leading Ukrainians in America, is to work out a memorandum of the conditions in Eastern Europe, which will be sent to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and to all Senators and Congressmen.

An information bureau will also be established by the organization to take care of the reports of the commissioners on the other side, and to send the facts to the press of this country. The Federation also aims to act as the link joining the Ukrainians in this country with their relatives and friends in their native land.

Demonstration mass-meetings similar to the one which took place at Madison Square Garden some time ago will be held in every important city in the United States, as the beginning of a protest movement to put an end to the pogroms across the seas.

When the question of appointing a commission was proposed Reuben Fink, the representative of the society at Washington, said that he had seen Secretary Lansing during the week and that he received Mr. Lansing's consent that the delegation be sent over.

"We come out now before the world with the determined slogan, 'Those pogroms must stop,'" said the President in his annual message. "It is only a question of holding these facts continually before the civilized world; we must not permit the world to slumber. This fact that the population of 6,000,000 souls in Ukrainia and in Poland have received notice through action and by word that they are going to be completely exterminated—this fact stands before the whole world as the paramount issue of the present day."

MOB LYNCHES TWO IN JACKSONVILLE

Takes Alleged Negro Murderer from Jail—Then Drag Bodies Through the City.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, Sept. 8.—Two negroes charged with murder were taken from the City Jail here soon after midnight and lynched.

A mob of fifty men stormed the jail in search of a negro who was being held for assaulting a white girl, but had been sent to St. Augustine by court officers early last night following threats of violence. Finding their intended victim gone, the crowd seized the two negroes, who were charged with the murder recently of George Dubose, a white man, took them to the outskirts of the city in automobiles and shot them to death.

Then they put ropes about the necks of the bodies and dragged them through the city streets. One body was dropped in front of a leading hotel. The other has not been found.

At an early hour the Sheriff and a posse were searching for members of the mob, but no arrests had been made.

NEWPORT GREETS ADMIRAL.

Italian Citizens and Ambassador Join in Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Hundreds of persons visited the Italian superdreadnought Conte di Cavour today, coming from every section of the State and city, after a military mass on board, attended by the Italian Ambassador, before whom the ship's company passed in review.

Rear Admiral Hugo Conz came ashore in the afternoon with a number of his officers, joined by Ambassador and Countess di Cellere, and motored to the home of Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, where Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained a luncheon party in honor of the visiting Admiral.

Y.M.C.A. MAN ASSAILS JAPAN

Says Drugs and Vice Are Used to Corrupt Province of Shantung.

Japan is slowly corrupting the Province of Shantung, and the Chinese believe sentiment is being aroused in this country by Japanese propaganda designed to give the impression that student demonstrations in Shantung and adjacent provinces are the result of Bolshevism, according to F. C. Foster of Seattle, Wash., who has just returned from China, where for the last three years he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese. He also spent several months in Siberia with the "Y" in the allied armies.

"The Chinese students of Shantung and neighboring provinces have unanimously declared themselves unalterably opposed to any measure which concedes Japan an interest in Shantung," said Mr. Foster yesterday. "Posters have been displayed in almost every city of China calling attention to 'China's sorrow' and urging the people to boycott Japanese merchandise. Japanese trade has fallen off from 30 to 50 per cent. since last March."

Mr. Foster explained that much animosity has been aroused against the Peking merchants, who, it is asserted, are bartering the province to Japan through enormous loans and obligations which they can never repay. The Chinese press was infuriated when it was seen how Japan was misleading the American people with the idea that the student uprisings were incited by Bolshevism, Mr. Foster said, adding:

"There is no rioting or disorder. The whole movement is aimed to systematically sever trade relations with Japan, who, they point out, is slowly corrupting Shantung with traffic in drugs and vice, just as she did Korea, with a view to showing the world that the province is incapable of self-government."

SEEKING FACTS ON RUMELY.

Federal Officials Examine Witnesses in Berne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sept. 5.—Assistant Attorney General Brown and Harold Harper, Assistant Attorney for the Southern District of New York, have concluded their inquiry into charges against Rumely, Kaufmann, and Lindheim before Consul Stewart in Berne. The last witness examined was Professor Gerhard Gaevernitz, a member of the German Parliament and formerly of the German Generalf Staff. Gaevernitz admitted that Rumely wrote him about financial aid for The New York Evening Mail. Gaevernitz wrote to Hermann Sielcken, a wealthy American citizen, originally German, for financial aid, but Sielcken gave no definite answer, merely saying that he would think it over.

Cross-examination by Mr. Harper elicited the fact that before applying to Sielcken Gaevernitz conferred with a German Foreign Office official about the possibility of the German Government buying The Evening Mail. Gaevernitz admitted that he recommended Rumely to Dr. Dernburg as a man qualified to assist him in his propaganda work in the United States. Then he entered into explanations of his alleged opposition to unrestricted submarine warfare and his having contended in and out of the Reichstag that America's entrance into the war would be fatal to Germany.

Rumely's life in Germany was described as that of an eccentric man who wore sandals, braved the weather in scanty attire and lived on nuts, herbs and uncooked foods. Examination of the witness revealed the fact that many German agents, employed in America, received large amounts of German Government money, but instead of using this for propaganda they engaged in stock exchange speculation and thus the German Government was defrauded of millions.

Mr. Brown and Harper later left for Germany to investigate cases connected with the Alien Enemy Property Custodian's Department.

Another
Training Department
FOR
Telephone Operators

TO take care of the increasing number of young women now entering the worth-while occupation of telephone operating in New York City, we have established another Training Department for Operators at 104 Broad Street, Manhattan.

The new Department is a branch of the main Training Department located at 58 West Houston Street, Manhattan, and comfortably accommodates 300 students.

$12.00 a week is paid to student operators from the time they enter the Training Department. This salary is increased at the conclusion of the training period (usually about three weeks) and further advances are made thereafter.

Young women, 16 to 23 years of age desiring to become telephone operators should apply at

58 West Houston Street, Manhattan - 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
453 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx - 12.00 M. to 9.00 P.M.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn - - 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
1336 Broadway, Brooklyn - - 11.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Store Open 9 to 5:30.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Open All Day Saturdays

Military Clothes and Equipment For Men of the "1st" Division

Many men in the "1st" Division will want a new uniform, a raincoat, leggings, a cap, or a shirt to "go home in."

Gimbels—New York's principal military outfitters—offer such stocks at great reductions.

Two Hundred Officer's Uniforms Ready To Put On—Reduced to $25

Smart looking uniforms (coat and breeches) of good officers' serge. Well tailored and originally priced higher.

Officers' Trench Raincoats $27.50
A splendid coat for rainy weather—whether in uniform or "civies." Splendidly made—specially priced.

Officers' Trench Coats, $27.50
Wool detachable linings. Belt all around. Makes a Swell Street or Auto Coat.

Officers' Moleskin Raincoats, $25.00
Tan, Green, and Brown. Belt all around. Good Street Coat.

Wool Army Shirts, $4.50
Good for Camping, Boating or Fishing.

Cotton Khaki Shirts, $1.50

Officers' Serge Suits, $21.50
Coat and Breeches.

Officers' Reversible Leather Coats, $27.50

Officers' Trench Raincoats $11.25
Good full coats, big collar. Belt all around. Trench model. All sizes.

Officers' Cotton Gabardine Suits, $17.50
Coat and Breeches.

Officers' Cotton Gabardine Suits, $25
Coats and Breeches. Splendid value. Sizes 34 to 42.

Sleeveless Army Sweaters, $2.50
Army color. A Big Bargain.

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats, $47.50
Look at the picture in the ad and you can tell just what the coat looks like. And waterproof.

Officers' Moleskin Trench Coats, $25.00

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

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BARRACKS
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WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

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WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

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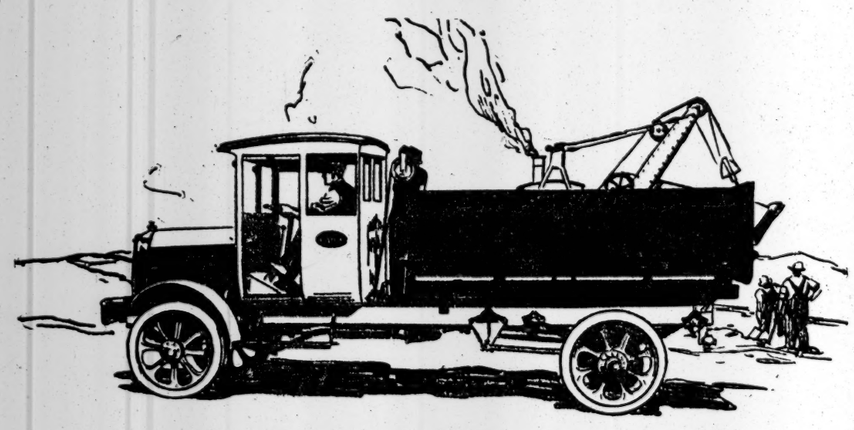

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It is the sum of little things as well as big things, all superlatively well designed and well made, that make Paige Trucks what they are—Trucks of Durability.

Strength—strength in frame, motor and axle—strength in every bracket and bolt—strength in every detail of design and bit of workmanship—is the foundation of the Paige Trucks' character. And that is why Paige Trucks are built and bought as Preferred Investments.

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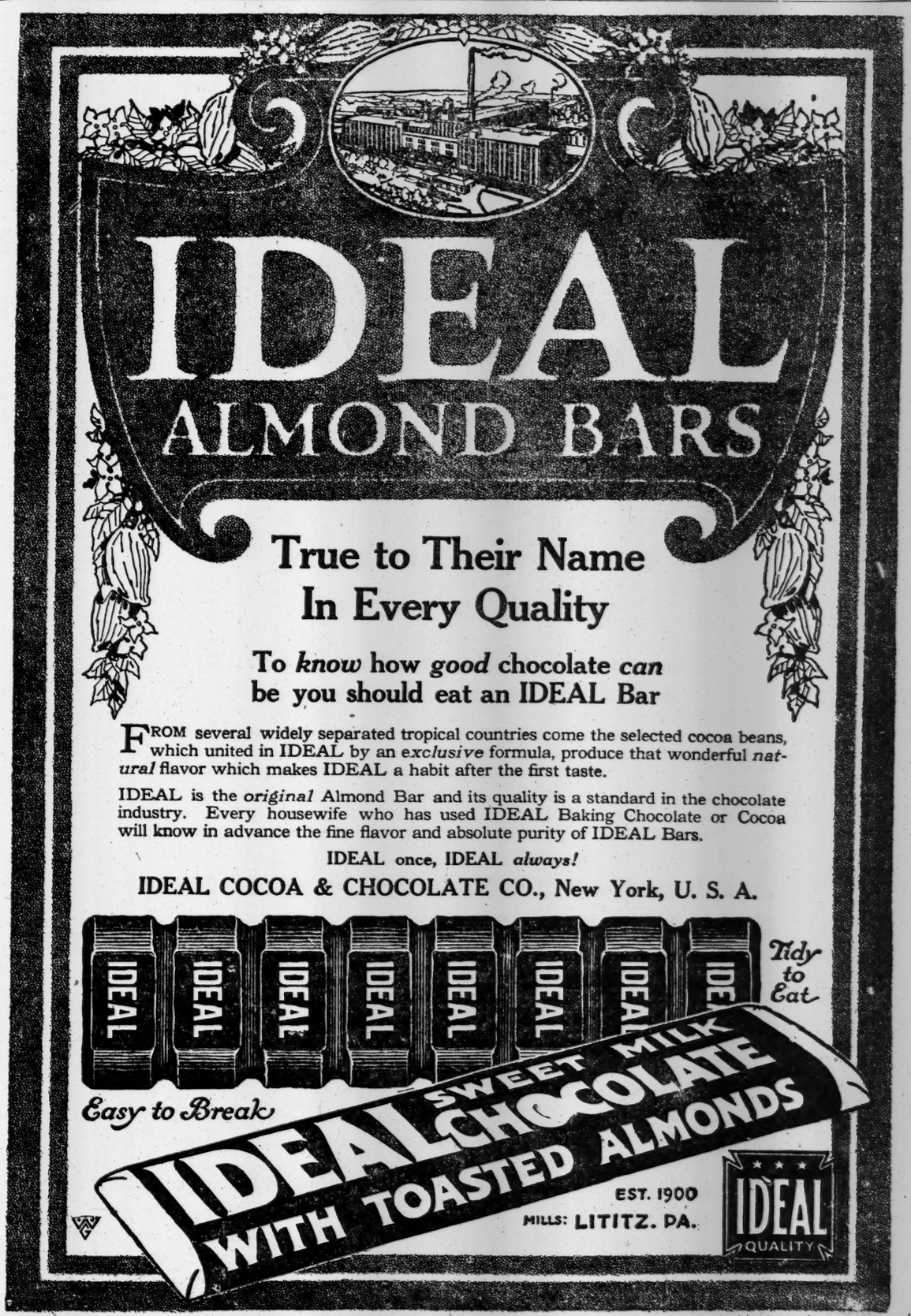
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To know how good chocolate can be you should eat an IDEAL Bar
FROM several widely separated tropical countries come the selected cocoa beans, which united in IDEAL by an exclusive formula, produce that wonderful natural flavor which makes IDEAL a habit after the first taste.
IDEAL is the original Almond Bar and its quality is a standard in the chocolate industry. Every housewife who has used IDEAL Baking Chocolate or Cocoa will know in advance the fine flavor and absolute purity of IDEAL Bars.
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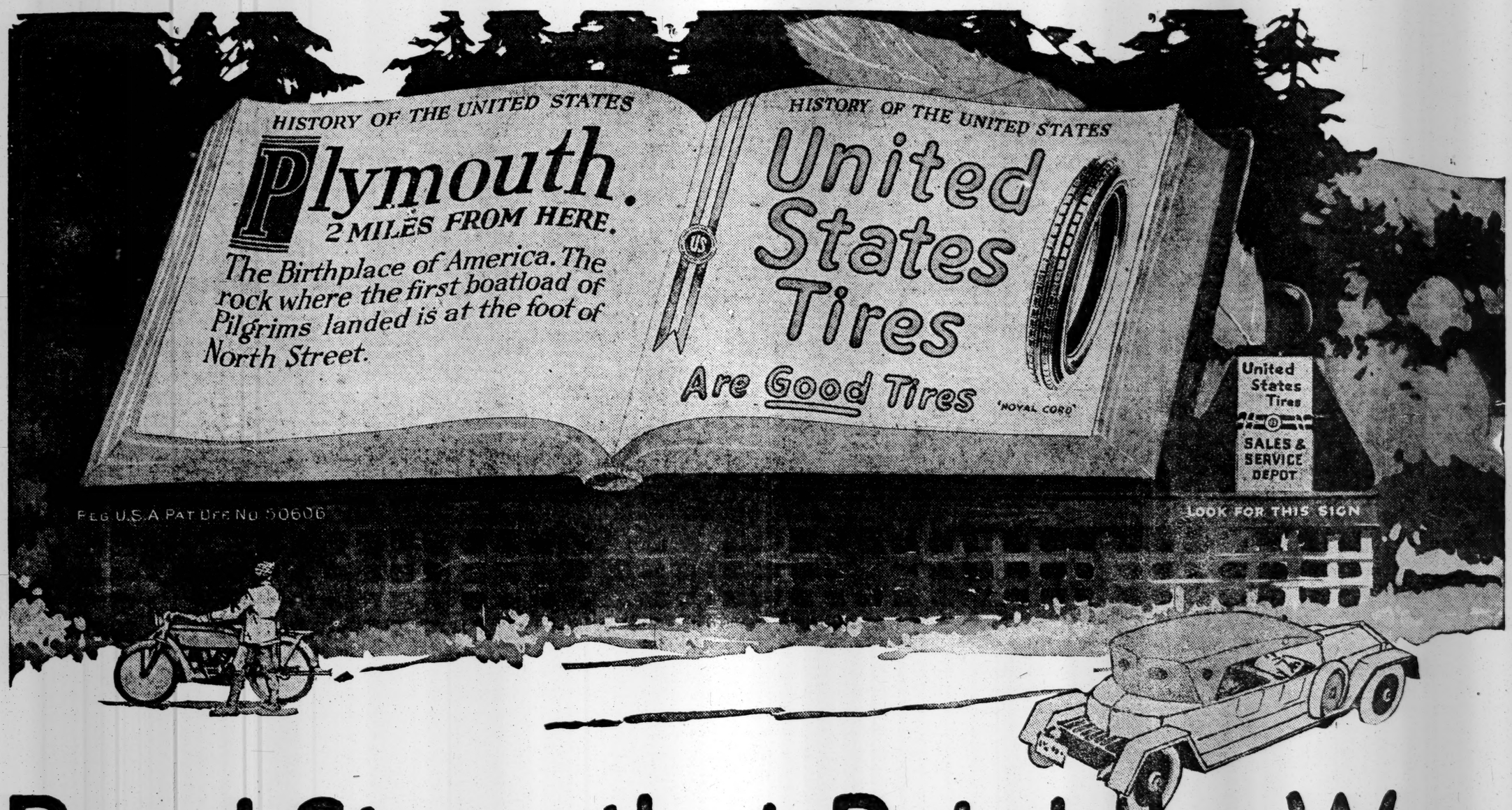
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
Plymouth.
2 MILES FROM HERE.
The Birthplace of America. The rock where the first boatload of Pilgrims landed is at the foot of North Street.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
United States Tires
Are Good Tires
"NOYAL CORD"
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Road Signs that Point the Way

Hundreds of United States Tire Historical Bulletins have been erected at memorable spots on America's highways —many of them at requests of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other municipal bodies.

These signs mark the way to places of unusual interest. They also point out clearly the short, straight road to tire satisfaction.

By sheer merit, United States Tires typify the uttermost in present day tire achievement.

United States Rubber Company

DARK HORSES

A dark horse may be all right on a race track, but when it comes to selecting a building contractor, we strongly advocate playing a sure thing.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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Know The Joy Of A Beautiful Complexion Hair And Hands

They may be yours if you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment softens, soothes and is helpful in healing redness, roughness, dandruff, etc., the Talcum powders and perfumes.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

FIRST

In August The New York Times published 1,460,544 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 594,841 agate lines over August last year and the greatest volume and gain ever recorded by any New York newspaper for any August.

MEXICAN INQUIRY WILL START TODAY

Senate Committee Under Fall Will First Take Up the Question of Propaganda.

CARRANZA MEN TO APPEAR

Following Washington Sittings, the Committee Comes to New York and Then Goes to the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The investigation of the Mexican situation, past and present, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations begins at 11 tomorrow morning. It will be the most thorough investigation of Mexican questions ever undertaken by any branch of the Government, and before it ends will take the committee to the Mexican border, where many witnesses will be examined as to the present situation on the other side of the Rio Grande.

The sub-committee which will conduct the hearings, all of which will be public, is composed of Senator Fall of New Mexico, Senator Smith of Arizona, and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. Major D. G. Jackson is the chief counsel for the committee, while Captain William B. Hanson of the Texas Rangers is the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The investigation as planned and approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations may be divided into ten phases, as follows:

The number of American citizens who have been murdered or have suffered personal outrages in Mexico.

The amount of proper indemnity for these murders and outrages.

The amount of damages suffered by Americans as a result of the destruction, confiscation, or theft of personal property.

Damages suffered by Americans as a result of the confiscation or deprivation of the use of lands owned by them in Mexico.

Mexican propaganda in the United States.

German activities in Mexico, before, during, and since the war.

The number of Americans who were in Mexico during the Porfirio Diaz régime and where they are now.

The nature and the amount of the holdings of these citizens.

In general, any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens.

What measures, if any, should be taken to solve the Mexican problem.

The fifth of these questions, namely, that having to do with propaganda in Mexico, as well as in the United States, will be the phase of the situation taken up tomorrow. The Mexican Government is reported to have recently placed a propaganda fund of $700,000 at the disposal of its agents in this country, and this report will be the subject of investigation before the end of this week's hearings. The investigation of raids across the border, of the murder of Americans both on this as well as the other side of the border, will be the subject of investigation both in Washington and on the border.

The hearings in Washington will last two or three weeks. From Washington the committee will go to New York and from New York to the border.

Senator Fall, the Chairman of the sub-committee, said today that the committee would hear all sides of the question, and will welcome even the representatives of Carranza and the various Mexican rebel factions, in the event those elements decide to place their cases before the committee. It is understood that Carranza will send three of his officials to the border to appear before the committee, and that one of these representatives will be Juan Sanchez Ancona, one of the most prominent of Carranza's supporters and a former member of the Cabinet of Francisco Madero. They will probably go before the committee during the San Antonio hearings.

Under the Senate resolution, which was introduced by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, the committee has the power to subpoena persons, books, and papers, and to travel to any point in America where a sitting of the committee may be necessary. The expenses of the investigation will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SLAIN BY MEXICAN TROOPS.

Murder of an Austrian Subject Reported from State of Tabasco.

A letter received by THE TIMES from a resident of the Mexican State of Tabasco, who asks that his name be withheld for fear "that if it was published it would do me considerable damage," tells of the killing of Louis Hibner, an Austrian subject, by Mexican Government troops near Paraiso, Tabasco, on July 27. The letter says in part:

"I wish to call your attention to another murder committed by Government troops, and hope that you will give it publicity. Coming as it does on the heels of the murder of Mr. Correll and the outraging of his wife at Tampico, it might 'do its bit' toward opening the eyes of the American public to the true state of affairs in this republic.

"This cowardly crime was committed on July 27 last when Mr. Louis Hibner was shot and killed by Government troops at his ranch near the town of Paraiso in this State (Tabasco).

"Under the pretext of pursuing rebels this band of Government troops arrived at the ranch at about 6 A. M. and without a word of warning opened fire on the house, three shots penetrating the front door. The family was in bed and when Mr. Hibner (who had not the slightest reason to fear for his person) went out to see what it meant he was met with the words 'Cabron Gringo,' (the word 'Cabron' is the most obnoxious word in the Spanish language and here the word 'Gringo' is used when one wants to insult an American,) followed immediately by two shots, one of which penetrated the brain, killing him instantly.

"This same murderer then tried to shoot one of the employes who had witnessed the shooting of Mr. Hibner, saying as he pulled out his revolver, (for he had emptied his rifle,) 'You will work for the Gringo!' Fortunately the gun missed fire and the boy, falling on his knees, begged for his life and so escaped.

"In the meantime some others of the band broke open the warehouse and took what suited them, while others threatened the poor, terrified widow with immediate death or worse if she did not supply them with horses, which she could not do, for the last one had been stolen weeks before by the same gang.

"Mr. Hibner bought his ranch eight years ago and was a man whom everyone liked and respected in that district and, in fact, wherever he went he had friends. He leaves a wife and three small children, the youngest being only 8 months old.

"This gang of troops belongs to the command of General Hiriberto Mara, whose troops are recruited almost exclusively from criminals who left the jails to enter the army and have never been known to meet an enemy if they saw him first.

"Mr. Hibner was an Austrian subject."

TO SIGNAL BEFORE FIRING.

Mexican Order on American Airplanes Crossing the Border.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6.—Mexican frontier troops will flash red, white, and green signals to American aviators who have crossed the frontier into Mexican territory before opening fire on them as an additional warning.

A circular issued by the War Department containing this order to the troops was made public today.

Prevention

A recent census in one community disclosed the fact that the use of Antiseptic sprays and mouth washes most effectively prevented the contraction of Influenza during the last epidemic.

The daily use of a good Antiseptic as a mouth wash, gargle and nasal spray should be made a daily habit.

Rexall Stores

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

Notice the Welcome

A Closed Car Just as Popular
As the Touring Model You Know

Given the Essex Sedan

A car-loving public "found" the Essex touring car and quickly made it known in almost every town and hamlet.

The same thing is happening now to the Essex Sedan.

Of course, there are good reasons for those expressions of real affection one hears of every day for the Essex. Time has revealed the fact that qualities which appeal are retained even after the hardest service.

Come and take a ride in this luxurious closed model people are talking about.

What They Say Is a Safe Guide

The touring model is the introductory "brand" of Essex enjoying a distinctive career.

Now comes this closed model as a representative of our ideas in liveliness and luxury.

People talk about both with equal pride. Be guided by what they say.

Notice how those beautiful square lines distinguish the Essex Sedan. Its exclusive finish gives it a select and popular ownership.

Plenty of room inside those wide opening doors for such a small and handy car. Deft execution of ideas in upholstery art makes it cozy, too. The liberal allotment of spacious comfort would surprise you were you to take a ride.

Rich appearance stamps the Sedan as worthy of the road. It glides along smoothly as a model unit of compactness. Note yourself how it attracts attention on the highways. Hear what people are saying about its performance.

Merits of the Sedan Should Please You

Essex wide range of qualities brings out interesting discussions and comparisons. Owners boast of their good judgment in choosing the Essex because of the appreciable economic maintenance features in its favor.

Moderate in first cost, there is in the Essex that exclusive degree of elegance which has given it prestige.

Noticeable freedom from jolts over rough roads is due to the rigid Essex chassis and substantial assembly.

Perfect acceleration gives the driver a winning confidence when desirous of heading heavy city motor traffic. Just you notice how the Essex takes the lead. It "gets away."

Essex "grit" finds right-of-way anywhere.

Another general comment about it is that it matches up with those expensive and powerful cars—the best on the road.

It is making history in speed, hill-climbing and useful performances. It keeps on "speaking for itself" under all sorts of road conditions.

Close to one thousand Sedans have been sold. There is a big demand. Orders are keeping far ahead of production, the factory tell us. It is advisable, therefore, to place your order without delay.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 1422 Bedford Ave.
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WHITE PLAINS 186-188 Martine Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. 2460 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J. 190-192 East Front Street
NEWARK, N. J. 866 Broad St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Gen. Pershing's Safe and Triumphant Return Makes All of Us Proud and Happy

Not only for his sake, but for our own—because it is a great thing for us to enjoy citizenship in the greatest country in the world—AMERICA.

The name America spells, besides our country, PATRIOTISM, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, OPPORTUNITY, GENEROSITY, TOLERANCE, JUSTICE, EQUALITY.

Commercially speaking, America means also ALLEGIANCE TO HOME PRODUCTS.

WE HAVE DISCOVERED THIS ALLEGIANCE SO FAR AS OUR OWN PRODUCTS ARE CONCERNED—ALL OF WHICH ARE AMERICAN, ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, AND ALWAYS WILL BE.

It is a matter of great pride to the HOUSE OF MALLINSON that it has contributed very largely to AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Do you know that to-day the silks of finest quality, of greatest novelty, of most unique design, widest range of colorings and rarest beauty are being woven right here in America?

Do you realize that instead of our receiving importations of foreign silks, as was the vogue a few years ago, America is now exporting silks to England, France, Belgium, South America, Australia, Cuba — in fact all over the globe?

Do you realize that this exportation is limited only by the amount that can be spared from home consumption?

AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO ITS HOME PRODUCTION IS JUST AS STEADFAST AS WAS AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO OUR ALLIES DURING THEIR PERIOD OF STRESS.

During the past five years Americans HAVE FOUND THEMSELVES to a greater degree than they ever did. AMERICANISM MEANS MORE TO THEM. Americanism means more, too, to American manufacturers.

As regards the House of Mallinson AMERICANISM HAS ALWAYS MEANT AMERICANISM, and there has never been the slightest temptation to mix with its American products of DE LUXE SILKS anything bearing a foreign label. It has never catered and never will to the sentiment of some foolish women who believe that nothing good in silk comes out of America—that it always has to come from abroad.

By sticking to American priniciples and having absolute confidence in the ability of American manufacturers to meet and surpass all foreign competition in the silk industry, the HOUSE OF MALLINSON is now in position to say and to prove that its production of American silks of the finest quality (which has earned for them the name De Luxe Silks) is far greater than that of any other American house.

The House of Mallinson is very appreciative of the loyal support given to its silk productions by the thinking, patriotic women of America, who, it is admitted everywhere, are the best dressed women in the world.

American silks not only stand at the top in all the elements of beauty, but they stand supreme in the matter of endurance and service.

The House of Mallinson is also proud of the fact that they insisted from the beginning on dealers selling its silks as Mallinson's silks. In other words, the silks produced by this house bear the name Mallinson on the selvage, and when women want to buy Mallinson silks (and they do want to buy them, as the great volume of business attests) they do not need to have any concern about whether they are buying Mallinson silks or a substitute therefor, because the name is on the selvage now and always will be there.

Even across the seas, in the country famed for centuries in the making of silks, the leading silk buyers acknowledge the supremacy of American silks in declaring that "never has there been offered to them so large a collection of silks of such varied weaves and designs and of such a universally high standard as the MALLINSON SILKS DE LUXE."

These silk experts were referring to:

Pussy Willow Satin
Pussy Willow Taffeta
Pussy Willow Crepe Meteor

(in a wide range of pure dye, plain colors and prints guaranteed for two seasons. Endorsed by the World as "The National Silks of International Fame").

INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE (sheer as a cobweb, strong as broadcloth); CHINCHILLA SATIN (for all tailored purposes); KUMSI-KUMSA and DEW-KIST (radiant, iridescent silk sensations for street and evening wear); ROSHANARA CREPE (a heavy, crinkly crepe for every outdooring occasion); DOVE-DOWN (the chiffon silk duvetyn); KHAKI-KOOL (ideal for outdooring wear); DREAM MIST (a crepy tissue in chameleon colorings).

These are all trade-mark names, and the House of Mallinson is proud of them and stands back of them—for they all represent American productions and as such have a right to be classified as to what they are—THE ACME OF SILK ACHIEVEMENT.

On this occasion, while we are all celebrating the return of General Pershing and welcoming him with open arms because of his splendid leadership of our forces overseas in helping to straighten out the dwarfed vision of the world, it is fitting that we should revert to the industrial phase of American life, because industry is essential to the growth and prosperity of America and to the maintenance of strong and friendly relations between this country and the other countries of the world, quite as much so as a Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

It is also fitting on this occasion to emphasize the Americanism of our business and the Americanism of our hearts, both of which are one hundred per cent.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
H. R. MALLINSON, President.

H. R. MALLINSON & CO., Inc.

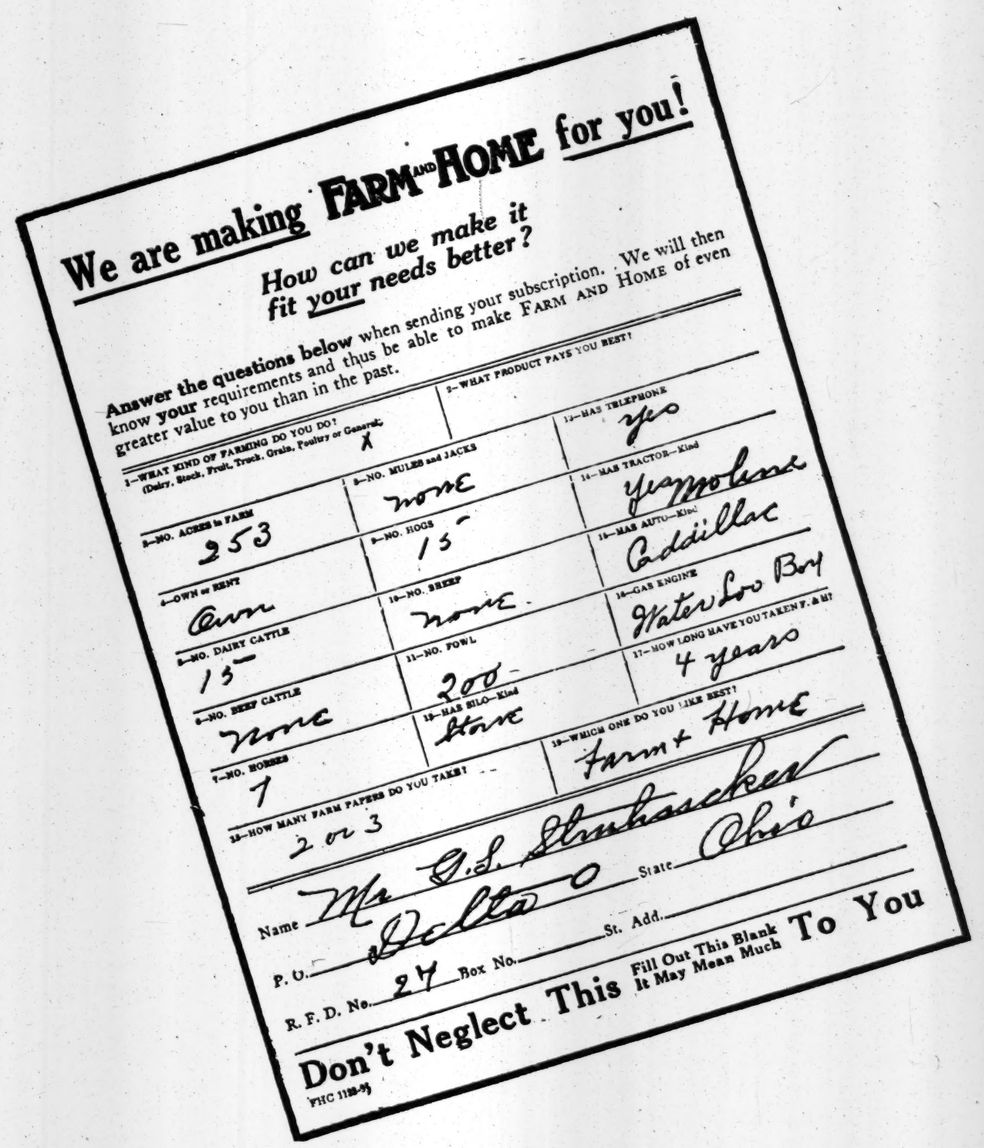
"The New Silks First"

Madison Avenue, Thirty-first Street, New York

U.S. Census Proves Quality

The superiority of the subscribers of FARM AND HOME over the average farmer, is shown by comparing the figures of the United States census with those reported by *our* subscribers on blanks like the facsimile below.

This comparison proves conclusively the quality of the circulation of FARM AND HOME



We are making FARM AND HOME for you!

How can we make it fit your needs better?

Answer the questions below when sending your subscription. We will then know your requirements and thus be able to make FARM AND HOME of even greater value to you than in the past.

1—WHAT KIND OF FARMING DO YOU DO? (Dairy, Stock, Fruit, Truck, Grain, Poultry or General) X
2—WHAT PRODUCT PAYS YOU BEST?
3—NO. ACRES in FARM 253
4—OWN or RENT Own
5—NO. DAIRY CATTLE 15
6—NO. BEEF CATTLE None
7—NO. HORSES 7
8—NO. MULES and JACKS None
9—NO. HOGS 15
10—NO. SHEEP None
11—NO. FOWL 200
12—HAS SILO—Kind Stave
13—HOW MANY FARM PAPERS DO YOU TAKE? 2 or 3
13—HAS TELEPHONE Yes
14—HAS TRACTOR—Kind Yeomans
14—HAS AUTO—Kind Cadillac
14—GAS ENGINE Waterloo Boy
17—HOW LONG HAVE YOU TAKEN F. & H? 4 years
18—WHICH ONE DO YOU LIKE BEST? Farm + Home

Name Mr G. S. Stuhsacker State Ohio
P. O. Delta St. Add.
R. F. D. No. 27 Box No.

Don't Neglect This Fill Out This Blank It May Mean Much To You

FHC 1118-9

Percentage of Farmers Reporting Ownership

	United States Census	Farm and Home Subscribers
Farms	62%	78%
Dairy Cattle	80.8	92
Horses	73.8	96
Mules and Jacks	29.4	28
Hogs	68.4	91
Sheep	9.6	18
Fowl	87.8	96

Average Number Owned

	United States Census	Farm and Home Subscribers
Acres per Farm	138.1	200
Dairy Cattle	4	11
Horses	4.2	6
Mules and Jacks	2.3	4
Hogs	13.4	23
Sheep	85.9	37
Fowl	53	123

FARM AND HOME subscribers have the larger *percentage* of ownership in every case but one (mules and jacks), and they own *more* of everything except sheep. Hence the superiority in purchasing power of our subscribers.

Besides, these reports show that 72% of FARM AND HOME'S subscribers have telephones. 52% own automobiles. 37% own gas engines. 24% own silos. 5% own tractors. And *five years* is the average number of years FARM AND HOME has been taken per family.

The net paid average circulation of FARM AND HOME for each six months shows a steady gain in quality circulation, as follows:

Last 6 months of 1917	519,925 net paid
First 6 months of 1918	532,262 net paid
Last 6 months of 1918	558,036 net paid
First 6 months of 1919	572,559 net paid

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

FARM AND HOME

PHELPS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers

Springfield, Mass.

Chicago **New York**

GIANTS TAKE FIRST GAME OF DOUBLE HEADER BUT YIELD TO BRAVES IN SECOND

GIANTS BREAK EVEN IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Kelly Wins First with Mighty Blow in Tenth, but Braves Take Second Handily.

GOOD AND BAD BALL MIXED

Crowd of 28,000 Sees Much Mediocre Play, Illumined by Occasional Fielding Gems.

Long George Kelly, with one mighty swish of his bat, started the Giants on the right road yesterday at the Polo Grounds in the double-header against the Boston Braves, but the McGrawlesscian was satisfied with one victory and let the second game slip away. As a result they passed up the chance for distinction which would have attended a double victory in the first major league double-header ever held in this city on a Sunday.

A prodigious home run drive into the left field bleachers by the aforementioned Mr. Kelly gave the Giants the first game after a ten-inning struggle. The score was 2 to 1. In the second conflict the heat got the better of the Giants while the Braves seemed to revel in it, and romped away with the tussle by a count of 4 to 2.

A crowd of 28,600 fans turned out for the Sunday double-header and witnessed a mixture of good and bad baseball. The Giants were in a submissive mood in the second encounter and couldn't do anything with the pitching of Jack Scott, who replaced Joe Oeschger in the seventh inning when the Giants seemed on the warpath.

The defeat of the local team wasn't the only thing to mar the afternoon's entertainment. One rabid fan, to whom sportsmanship and decency were alike unknown, heaved a pop bottle onto the field for no particular reason in the seventh inning of the second game, just after Kelly had scored the Giants' second run. The bottle landed between Larry Doyle, who was at bat, and Hank Gowdy, the Braves' catcher, missing both of them by the smallest of margins. A search of the crowd where officers suspected the bottle-thrower was sitting failed to bring forth the culprit, but the stands resounded with a deafening hiss sent up by the fans, who resent this rowdyism at baseball games.

Kelly's resounding tap to the sunkissed left field bleachers retrieved a lot of odorous baseball by the Giants in the first game. Dana Fillingim held the home contingent in check for seven innings, but in the eighth the Giants broke ice. A slip on a double steal by Young Frank Frisch, the former Fordham star, who played Larry Doyle's position, enabled the Braves to knot the count in the ninth. In the tenth, however, Kelly set at rest the apprehensions of the Giant supporters by busting the horsehide on a journey to the far north.

Ryan Harshly Treated in Debut.

Bill Ryan, a former Holy Cross College pitcher, just returned to the Polo Grounds from the farming-out process with Buffalo, got his major league baptism in the second encounter, and it was a disastrous christening for the Giants. In the five innings he was on the hill Ryan was reached for eight safe blows. This batting onslaught, together with a criminal error by Mike Gonzales, proved enough to give the Braves their four runs. In the fifth Ryan was lifted to make room for a pinch hitter, Jess Barnes waving the willow.

A spectacular catch by Ross Young, among the most brilliant fielding bits seen on the Polo Grounds this season, prevented a Boston score on Toney in the second. Holke started this round with a sharp single to right. Mann sided to Young when Maranville sent the pellet on a journey which threatened extra bases. The ball sped over to the right field stockade as if shot from a cannon. Young racing for dear life after it. The Giant outfielder managed to get his back to the wall just in time to make a mighty leap and spear the miscalculant pellet before it bounded off the concrete fence. Holke tore around the base paths, thinking the blow out of Young's reach. He was between second and third when the Giant outfielder speared the ball, and Young quickly doubled him up at first by whipping the ball to Kelly. The crowd rose to its feet unitedly and cheered Young to the echo.

Winters Replaces Toney.

After one Brave had expired in the fourth, Toney was relieved by Winters. Jess yielded a brace of hits in what remained of the fourth, and in the fifth was touched for another and hit Boeckel. With two down Rube Benton was called to the rescue and allowed the Braves but three hits to the end of the game.

The Giants were unable to do anything with the offerings of Fillingim for seven innings, but in the eighth the Brave hurler was nicked for two hits which produced a run. Kelly started with a single to centre and advanced on Snyder's sacrifice. The tall first baseman reached third while Benton was being retired at first and scored on Burns's single to centre. Burns died stealing, ending the inning.

Frank Frisch became confused in the ninth and permitted the Braves to tie the score. Mann singled to centre and Maranville popped to Frisch. Gowdy lifted a pop to Kelly, who trapped the ball, forcing Mann at second. Thorpe ran for Gowdy and Smith was summoned to bat for Fillingim. Smith singled to right, sending Thorpe to third, and almost immediately both runners started the double steal. Snyder threw to Frisch and Thorpe tore for home. The Fordham star ignored Thorpe, turning his attention to Smith, who was running for second. There was a run up and down the base path between first and second, during which Thorpe crossed the plate with the tying run. Then Smith was touched out, retiring the side.

In the tenth Benton retired the Braves in order. Al Demaree was called to face the Giants and was getting along famously us to the time he encountered Kelly. Two were down when the tall first baseman stepped to the plate and met the first ball served him full on the nose. The sphere traveled through the air to the left field bleachers, giving the Giants the game.

Braves Get Busy at Once.

The Braves didn't waste any time with Ryan in the second conflict. Holke started the second inning with a scratch single and, after Mann had skied out, stole second. Maranville fanned and then Gowdy punched a single to right, scoring Holke.

In the third Gonzales's wild heave to Zimmerman let in another Boston run. With one down Pick beat out an infield hit, and stole second. Powell fanned and as Ryan issued a pass to Smith Pick pilfered third. Gonzales threw to left field, trying to head off Smith, and the latter continued to the plate.

A quartet of resounding blows in the fifth inning gave the Braves two more runs and spelled the end of Ryan. Oeschger started with a single to short and registered on Boeckel's triple to right. Pick popped to Frisch, who played the short field in place of Fletcher. Powell singled to centre, scoring Boeckel. Smith crashed a single to right immediately after, but there was no more scoring. In the sixth Jean Dubuc took the hill and pitched until the eighth, when Winters was again called on. Jess was nicked for four hits in the last two innings, but no runs resulted.

The Giants tickled Joe Oeschger for a run in the fourth, when Zimmerman doubled off Boeckel's shins to left, took third while Frisch was being thrown out, and scored while Pick was throwing out Kauff. Jess Barnes was used as a pinch-hitter in the fifth, in a futile effort to start a rally.

In the seventh the Giants chased Oeschger under a shower of hits and Jack Scott was called to the mound in time to save the game for the Braves. Kelly started with a single to centre and took second when Maranville fumbled Gonzales's grounder. E. Smith batted for Dubuc and lifted a fly to J. Smith in centre. Kelly reached third after the catch. Kelly reached third killed off trying for second. Burns scored Kelly with a single to left, and Young sent Burns to third with a double to the same garden. Then Scott replaced Oeschger and choked off the Giant rally.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Young,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	4	4
Zimman,3b	2	0	0	2	3
Frisch,2b	4	0	1	7	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Kelly,1b	4	2	2	8	4
Snyder,c	2	0	1	2	3
Toney,p	0	0	0	1	0
Winters,p	0	0	0	0	0
Benton,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	29	2	8	30	19

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Pick,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Powell,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Rawlings,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Smith,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Nutter,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Holke,1b	4	0-0	3	1	0
Mann,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Maranville,ss	4	0	2	2	5
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	8	3
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	0	1
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
bThorpe	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	*29	18

a Batted for Fillingim in ninth.
b Ran for Gowdy in ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Maranville, Fletcher, (2.) Kauff, Snyder.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Home run—Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Toney, Zimmerman, Snyder, Fillingim (2.) Double plays—Young and Kelly; Maranville, Pick, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 1; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Toney, (2.) Hits—Off Toney, 2 in 3 innings; Winters, 3 in 1; Benton, 3 in 6; Fillingim, 7 in 8; Damaree, 1 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Winters, (Boeckel.) Struck out—By Fillingim, 1; Benton, 2. Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Boeckel,3b	5	1	2	0	3
Pick,2b	5	1	2	4	3
Powell,rf	4	0	3	0	0
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	6	1
Holke,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Mann,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Ma'nville,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Gowdy,c	4	1	1	2	2
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	0	1
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	13	27	14

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Young,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Frisch,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Kelly,1b	3	1	1	13	2
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	5	2
Ryan,p	1	0	0	0	1
Dubuc,p	0	0	0	0	2
Winters,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBarnes	1	0	0	0	0
bE.Smith	1	0	0	0	0
cMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	27	13

a Batted for Ryan in fifth.
b Batted for Dubuc in seventh.
c Batted for Winters in ninth.
Errors—Boeckel, Maranville, Kauff, Gonzales.

Boston	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Gonzales, Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Boeckel. Stolen bases—Pick, Holke. Double Plays—J. Smith, Maranville, and Pick. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ryan, 1; Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Ryan, 8 in 5 innings; Dubuc, 1 in 2; Winters, 4 in 2; Oeschger, 9 in 6; Scott, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Ryan, 2; Dubuc, 1; Winters, 1; Oeschger, 1. Winning pitcher—Oeschger. Losing pitcher—Ryan.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
(First game; 10 innings.)
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 5.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	86	39	.688
New York	75	45	.625
Chicago	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	60	60	.500
Brooklyn	60	62	.492
Boston	49	68	.419
St. Louis	44	75	.370
Philadelphia	43	76	.362

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	79	44	.642
Cleveland	71	51	.582
Detroit	71	52	.577
New York	66	52	.559
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	58	62	.483
Washington	47	77	.379
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburgh.
No other games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
No other games scheduled.

ROBINS GET HALF OF A DOUBLE BILL

Phils Take First, 3 to 2, in 11 Innings, but Brooklyn Comes Back to Win, 2 to 1.

Brooklyn brought its 1919 season of home games to a conclusion yesterday afternoon with a double-header at Ebbets Field before a fine holiday crowd numbering more than 21,000 persons, which had its fill of thrills and its taste of both victory and defeat. Philadelphia offered the opposition and won the opening game, 3 to 2, in eleven innings, but the Dodgers captured the final, 2 to 1, in the regulation distance.

Meusel's triple in the eleventh scored Williams, who had singled, with the winning run of the opening argument. The final went to the Robins when they bunched three hits off Eppa Rixey in the sixth inning and registered two tallies, enough to turn the trick.

Both Meadows, for Philadelphia, and Cadore, for Brooklyn, delivered a commendable article of slabwork in the eleven-inning event, and both traveled the entire distance. The spectacled expert had the better of the encounter, however. He allowed only four hits, and two of these, which produced the Dodgers' only runs, came in the opening inning. Cadore, on the other hand, was nicked for ten safeties.

Zach Wheat was Brooklyn's hitting hero of the opener. Apparently his brief vacation had not dimmed his batting eye a bit. His home run over the distant right field wall in the first inning counted for two runs, Griffith having preceded him with a single. The stands, even at that early hour, were practically filled to capacity, and the joy of Flatbush over Wheat's product knew no limitations. It was a splendid introduction to the season's farewell matinee in Brooklyn, but, unfortunately, the Dodgers could not prevent the Quakers from tying up the pastime a few frames later and then finishing the conquest in the fatal eleventh. Konetchy came across with a single in the second and Zach Wheat singled in the fourth, but that ended the Brooklyn biffing for that particular game.

The Phillies went ruthless and also hitless until the fourth. Blackburne opened with a triple to left field in that frame and Cadore made Williams a present of first. Meusel then hit to short and, while he and Williams were being retired on a double play, Blackburne counted.

Bancroft Strong with the Bat.

In the succeeding session Bancroft, whom the crowd undertook to "ride" steadily throughout the afternoon, largely because of his peppery behavior in the field, delivered the first of four safe hits which he divided equally between the two contests. Incidentally, Bancroft played a brilliant game at short as well as shining with the mace. He doubled to left in the fifth, and Paulette's single brought him to the home station. Paulette went to third on a wild heave of Myers, who sought to catch Bancroft at the plate, but was later run down between third and home in trying to score on Meadows's dinky bounder.

This evened the count, 2 and 2, and so it remained until the eleventh. The intervening innings were not without their sensational plays, however. Myers furnished one of these in the sixth, when he made a flying dive for Meusel's hit, scooped it up, rolled over and over, and came up with the ball in his hand. Myers fooled a good many in the crowd into the belief that he had caught the ball, but the hand was not quicker than the eye when it came to a case of the judgment of Bill Klem. Klem justly allowed the hit to stand, and the indignation which he thus aroused in the stands was not justified.

Saves Game for Quakers.

But the most remarkable fielding play of the game came in the seventh. This was a wonderful one-handed catch by Callahan, who was officiating in left for the visitors. Kreuger's wallop, with a man on base, was flying far and fast in the direction of the fence and seemed surely labeled for three bags at least. Callahan, running at full speed with his back to the ball, stuck his gloved hand into the empyrean and pulled the pellet down. This little play saved the game for the Phillies then and there.

The deciding run in the eleventh was contributed to the Philly cause by Messrs. Williams and Meusel with a single and a three-bagger. Brooklyn had been helpless since Mendows's offerings, failing to land a single safe hit after the fourth inning.

Pfeffer and Rixley did the twirling in the second game and again the crowd was treated to an excellent exhibition of mound work. The Quakers scored seven hits off Pfeffer, but the latter was a bit more successful in keeping them scattered than Rixey was in the case of Brooklyn's six safeties.

Konetchy's Double Tells the Tale.

The Robins scored both their runs in the sixth inning. Johnston opened with a single to centre and went to third on a wild pitch. Myers popped to Bancroft and Zach Wheat hit to the infield. Johnston made a dash for home, but was run down and tagged out by Tragesser, while Wheat kept on to second. Konetchy then sent a rattling double to left centre, scoring Wheat. Kilduff sent Koney across with a single to left.

The Quakers produced one hit in each of the first four innings, but took no profit therefrom in the matter of runs. Neither did two hits in a cluster in the sixth net them any substantial nourishment. Their only run came in the eighth. With one down, Konetchy dropped Johnston's throw on Williams's grounder and the Phillie gardener was safe. Meusel popped Pratt to the catcher, for the second out, but Luderus connected for a biff that journeyed to the right field wall before it could be gathered in. Luderus took two bases on his effort, and Williams scored.

Clarke batted for Tragesser and Gabby Cravath essayed his pinch-hit specialty in Rixey's place in the Phillies' final attempt at a rally in the ninth, but both men, as well as Paulette, who had preceded them, went out on flies to the outfield.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Callahan,lf	5	0	0	4	1
Blackb'ne,3b	5	1	1	0	2
Williams,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Meusel,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Bancroft,ss	5	1	2	3	2
Paulette,2b	4	0	2	5	5
Adams,c	4	0	1	3	2
Meadows,p	3	0	0	4	0
Total	38	3	9	33	16

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Johnston,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Kilduff,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Hickman,rf	3	0	0	2	0
M.Wheat,c	3	0	1	6	0
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	4	33	10

Errors—Johnston, Myers.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Bancroft. Three-base hits—Blackburne, Meusel. Home run—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Meadows, Myers. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; Adams and Paulette; Olson, Johnston and Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 5; Cadore, 2. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; Cadore, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore, 1.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Johnston,2b	4	0	1	0	5
Myers,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Kilduff,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Hickman,rf	3	0	0	2	1
M.Wheat,c	3	0	1	8	0
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	29	2	6	27	8

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Callahan,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Blackb'ne,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Williams,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	3	5
Paulette,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	6	2
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	2
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	24	18

a Batted for Tragresser in ninth.
b Batted for Rixey in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Luderus.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Luderus, Paulette, Konetchy. Stolen bases—Callahan, Bancroft. Sacrifice hit—Kilduff. Double play—Blackburne, Tragresser and Paulette. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 2; Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Rixey, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, 2. Struck out—By Rixey, 2; Pfeffer, 3.

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb	108	434	76	164	.378
Jackson	123	458	60	162	.354
Sisler	119	459	84	159	.346
Veach	122	466	77	160	.344
Peckingpaugh	101	367	81	126	.343

National League.

Players.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Roush	120	460	66	146	.317
Meusel	117	459	59	141	.307
Groh	119	440	78	135	.307
Hornsby	120	445	55	136	.306
Myers	118	448	50	136	.301

SKEETERS CAPTURE TWO FROM READING

Jersey City Recedes Further from Cellar Championship by 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 Victories.

To dispose of the cellar championship of President Dave Fultz's organization, Bill Donovan's Skeeters and the Reading Miners inaugurated the final series of the season with a double-header yesterday afternoon in Jersey City, which ended in a two-time victory for the Skeeters. This gives Donovan's men a firmer grip on seventh place. The score favoring the home team, were 7 to 3 and 2 to 1. Encouraged by their success at home against the Bears, the Miners showed lots of aggressiveness in the getaway, outhitting the home team and keeping the Donovan clan on their toes from start to finish.

Lefty Weiner was sent in against Wally Devitalis, of the home team, in the opening scrimmage, and, while Weiner got away with two hits less than his rival, Jersey City succeeded in making its few hits count by bunching four in the third frame, following a pair of passes. This netted five counts and the ball game for the Skeeters.

In the final half of the bill Tecarr, for Jersey City, and Keefe, for Reading, fought it out on the mound, with hits even at six each. Each side hung up a mark in the curtain raiser and ran dead-locked until the sixth, when Jersey City pulled through on Bauman's base on an error by Keefe and singles by Berrigan and Wigglesworth, the latter's drive winning the decision by scoring Bauman.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Kane,rf	3	1	0	3	1
Moorers,3b	2	1	1	0	3
Zeltman,ss	3	2	1	1	2
Bauman,2b	4	1	2	1	5
Denoville,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Kingston,cf	4	0	0	2	0
W'sworth,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Cobb,c	3	0	1	4	1
De Vitalis,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	30	7	7	27	12

READING, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Cook,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Altenburg,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Weiser,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Brower,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Hummel,2b	3	2	1	3	0
Sheridan,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Konnick,c	4	0	2	5	1
Weiner,p	3	0	0	0	0
aKeefe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	24	7

a Batted for Weiner in ninth.
Errors—Wigelsworth, Brower, Konnick, Weiner, (2.)

Jersey City	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—7
Reading	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hits—Wigelsworth, Hummel. Sacrifice hit—Moorers. Double plays—Altenburg and Konnick, Zeltman and Denoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Reading, 6. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weiner, 4; De Vitalis, 2. Struck out—By Weiner, 2; De Vitalis, 3.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Kane,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Moorers,3b	3	0	2	0	0
Zeltman,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Bauman,2b	3	1	1	0	0
Denoville,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Berrigan,ss	3	1	1	2	3
W'lsworth,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Hudgins,c	2	0	1	3	0
Tecarr,p	2	0	0	2	0
Total	24	2	6	21	4

READING, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Cook,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Altenburg,rf	3	1	2	2	1
Weiser,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Brower,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Sheridan,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Konnick,c	3	0	2	3	1
Keefe,p	2	0	0	0	3
aBarnes	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	6	18	12

Game called by agreement in seventh.
a Batted for Keefe in seventh.
Errors—Altenburg, Keefe.

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	2
Reading	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Konnick. Three-base hit—Weiser. Stolen base—Sheridan. Sacrifice hit—Brower. Double play—Tecarr and Denoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Reading, 5. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 2; Tecarr, 1. Struck out—By Keefe, 2; Tecarr, 2.

NEWARK BEATEN IN NINTH.

Maisel Scores Winning Run for Baltimore on a Double Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—After tying the score at 5-all in the eighth inning of the game with Baltimore today, Newark lost in the final session on a double steal.

With two out in the ninth, Maisel tripled and Lawrey walked. With Jacobson at bat the Newark battery, McCabe and Bruggy, held a confab on what should be done, and while they were diagnosing the case Lawrey beat it for second, drawing a throw, while Maisel steamed home, evading the return peg and scoring what proved the winning run in a 6 to 5 victory.

Both pitchers were erratic at the start of the game, Hill hitting one and walking six, but after the third inning it was a case of the pitchers turning back the batters in a steady stream until the eighth. Here Jacob walked and Bruggy got the second of his three hits. Sergeant sacrificed and Madden, hitting for Denke, drove a bounder in front of the plate for a single, scoring Jacob. McAlpin hit to Doolan and Bruggy beat the throw home.

The score:

BALTIMORE, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Maisel,3b	5	2	3	1	0
Lawrey,lf	4	1	1	5	1
Jacobson,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Honig,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Bentley,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Boley,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Lefler,c	4	0	0	5	0
Hill,p	4	0	1	1	0
Total	36	6	10	27	6

NEWARK, (I.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Dowd,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Letter,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Jacob,cf	3	2	0	4	0
Bruggy,c	4	1	3	2	2
Sargeant,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Denke,1b	1	1	0	11	0
McAlpin,3b	4	1	1	1	4
Powers,rf	2	0	1	0	0
McCabe,p	3	0	0	0	2
aMadden	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	5	6	27	11

a Batted for Denke in eighth.
Error—Dowd.

Baltimore	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—6
Newark	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Honig, Bruggy. Three-base hits—Boley, Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Boley, Sargeant. Sacrifice flies—Dowd, Doolan. Stolen bases—Maisel, Lowrey. Struck out—By McCabe, 1; Hill, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hill, 6; McCabe, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hill, (Denke.) Left on bases—Newark, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Other International Scores.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	3	1
Toronto	0	0	2

Heck, Hubbell and Sandberg, Haddock; Devinney and Bengough.

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2
Buffalo	0	0	0

Peterson and Haddock; Harscher and Casey.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	2	0
Binghamton	0	0	0

Beckvermit, Donahue and Smith; Acosta and O'Neill.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	96	45	.682
Toronto	90	54	.625
Buffalo	78	64	.549
Binghamton	71	68	.511
Newark	68	78	.466
Rochester	63	81	.438
Jersey City	53	87	.378
Reading	48	90	.348

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Reading at Jersey City.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Newark at Baltimore.

VENGEFUL YANKEES TURN ON SENATORS

Blot Out Defeat in First Game of Series by Winning a Close Encounter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Miller Huggins's Yankees polished off the rough spots in preparation for their long succession of home games by taking the Senators into camp today to the tune of 3 to 2. It was the finale of a two-game series with Washington, and avenged the Yanks' defeat of Saturday, which had terminated their run of eight victories in a row. The Yankees left here tonight to return to Gotham, where they will play nineteen games in succession at the Polo Grounds.

The Huston crew wasted no time with preliminaries today. Starting in the opening stanza, the Yanks began to club out hits to all corners of the field and resumed the batfest in the third inning until Griffith had to send out the S. O. S. (Step Out, Son) signal to Ericksen. Zachary took possession of the box in the third after two runs had been pushed across and the score stood 3 to nothing in the Yanks' favor. He subdued the New York batters and finished the game without letting in another tally. But three runs were just enough, and although the Senators staged an uprising in the ninth, when they came through with two tallies, the game had been won.

Shawkey Does Neat Job.

Bob Shawkey was Huggins's choice, and the selection proved a wise one. Bob ran along for eight innings in great style, dishing out only three scattered bingles during this time, and keeping the lawmakers from so much as a squint at second base. In the final inning, however, Shawkey let up just enough to cause some anxiety on the New York bench. He gave three more hits in a bunch with a base on balls sandwiched in, and the result was, as mentioned above, a brace of Washington runs. And when the final putout had been registered the tying run was wrapped up in a Griffman, who was on third, and the winning tally rested with the base runner who was hugging the first sack. After the putout Shawkey and divers other Manhattanites breathed for the first time during the stormy inning.

The Yanks collected a total of eleven safe and sound h

EATON CLINCHES NATIONAL BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP BY VICTORY OVER KRAMER AT NEWARK

EATON TAKES TITLE AWAY FROM KRAMER

Newark Cyclist Dethrones Veteran by Shutting Him Out in Two-Mile Race.

MADDEN WINS FINAL HEAT

Leads New Champion to Wire by Flash of Speed in Last Lap—Osterritter Is Twice Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 7.—Raymond Eaton of Newark won the bicycle championship of America here this afternoon before 16,000 rabid cycling fans when he finished second to Eddie Madden in the two-mile championship race and shut out Frank Kramer, last year's champion, in a semi-final of the title event. His defeat of Kramer brought the championship home for Eaton. Had Kramer, the present titleholder, defeated Eaton today, the five-mile championship, still to come, would have been the deciding race. Whether or not Eaton gets placed in the five-mile event makes no difference now, for Kramer cannot overtake him in the point standing.

Eaton is a youngster who has been riding five years, but up to this season has always been looked upon as a second-rater. His speed in the championship competition has been one of the greatest sensations the game has ever witnessed.

Kramer protested Eaton's victory in the semi-final of the championship when the veteran was shut out, but the referee allowed the result to stand. Kramer was in front a half a lap from home when Eaton suddenly forged ahead. Kramer lifted his right hand and quit, flying Eaton had cut him down on to the flat. Eaton continued and won the semi-final.

The onlookers thought Eaton would have a cinch of it with Madden in the final, but Eddie pulled the unexpected by jumping around Eaton going into the last lap and flashing to the tape a winner. The fans gave Madden a great ovation, while Eaton was booed.

Reggie McNamara, riding from the 20-yard mark, beat Jake Goullet, who rode from scratch, in the two-mile handicap. Goullet won the five-mile open from a classy field, leading Fred Hill, Ray Eaton, and John Bedell, over the finish line.

Charley Osterritter, the amateur champion, won two races. He dashed in first in the half-mile handicap in, which he rode from scratch and also took the miss and out Class A invitation race.

The summaries:

Two-Mile National Championship (professional.)—Won by Eddie Madden, Newark; Raymond Eaton, Newark, second; Alfred Goullet, Newark, third; Harry Kaiser, Bronx, fourth. Time of heat to decide first and second place—4:44; last eighth mile—0:12 2-5. Time of heat to decide third and fourth places—4:41 2-5; last eighth mile—0:12 3-5.

One Mile, Class B (professional.)—Won by George Luondenna, Bay View Wheelmen; William Grumm, Irvington, second; Jake Hambacher, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Roy P. Smith, New York, fourth. Time—2:03 2-5.

Five-Mile Open (professional.)—Won by Alfred Goullet, Newark; Fred Hill, Boston, second; Raymond Eaton, Newark, third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fifth; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, sixth. Time—10:05.

Half-Mile Handicap (amateur.)—Won by Charley Osterritter, Bay View Wheelmen (scratch); Chris Dotterweloh, Newark (35 yards), second; William Grimm, Irvington (65 yards), third; Joseph Palmer, New York (45 yards), fourth. Time—0:55 4-5.

One Mile Novice (amateur.)—Won by Arthur Nieminsky, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Joe Sahulka, Newark, second. Time—2:17.

Two-Mile Handicap (professional.)—Won by Reginald McNamara, Australia (20 yards); Alfred Goullet, Newark (scratch), second; William Keller, Newark (145 yards), third; Jacob Magin, Irvington (40 yards), fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (90 yards), fifth. Time—4:03 3-5.

Championship Consolation, One Mile (professional.)—Won by Jacob Magin, Irvington; Francisco Verri, Italy, second; Reginald McNamara, Australia, third; Frank Kramer, East Orange, fourth. Time—2:43 1-5.

Miss and Out (Class A amateur.)—Won by Charley Osterritter, Irvington; Anthony Young, Bayview Wheelmen, second; William Beck, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Jerry Nunziata, Unione Sportiva Italiana, fourth. Time—4:01 1-5.

Miss and Out Consolation (professional.)—Won by William Hanley, San Francisco; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, second; Charley Piercey, Australia, third; Tom Bello, Brooklyn, fourth; Fred Weber, Irvington, fifth. Time—2:17 1-5, distance 1 mile, 1 lap.

HAGEN BEATS MIKE BRADY.

Open Champion Finishes 36-Hole Match for $500 Purse 8 Up.

Walter Hagen, national open golf champion, again demonstrated his superiority over Mike Brady, the Massachusetts professional, yesterday over the Hollywood Golf Club links by defeating Brady 8 up and 1 to play in a special 36-hole match. In addition to the glory, a purse of $500, donated by the entertaining club, went with the victory.

Hagen lost no shots even from the first drive. By the end of six holes of play he was 4 up on his opponent, and the first circuit ended with eight holes taken by Hagen, eight halved and two captured by Brady. The national champion's card registered a total of 73 strokes against Brady's 80. In the afternoon Hagen continued at top form and clinched the match on the twelfth hole. They finished the remainder of the play, however, but the champion, instead of letting down after he had won the match, took the thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth. He made his second round in a 74, and Brady took an 81. An additional purse of $100 put up by the club to the player doing the course in a 73 par went unclaimed, although Hagen came within one stroke of this mark on his first round. On the greens Hagen was at his best, and throughout the match took only 60 strokes after he had landed his approach shots.

The cards follow:

Hagen, out	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	5	5—37
Brady, out	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4—39
Hagen, in	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	4—36—73
Brady, in	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4—41—80
Hagen, out	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5—39
Brady, out	5	4	5	3	4	4	6	4	5—40
Hagen, in	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	4—35—74—147
Brady, in	6	4	4	5	6	3	5	4	4—41—81—161

BARNES AND DIEGEL WIN.

Defeat Jones and Edgar 1 Up on Atlanta Links.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—Jim Barnes of Sunset Hill, Western open golf champion, and Leo Diegel, Detroit Country Club, runner-up in the Western open tournament, defeated Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, runner-up in the National amateur championship, and J. Douglas Edgar, Canadian open champion, 1 up at the nineteenth hole here today in a match played as practice for the Southern open golf championship tournament beginning here tomorrow.

The Southern open championship will be played on the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic Club with some of the leading amateurs and professionals entered. Jones meets Fred McLeod, Columbia Country Club, Washington, professional, tomorrow in the 18-hole elimination round. Barnes is paired with Willie Ogg, Atlanta Athletic Club professional; Edgar with R. F. Sprougell, Roebuck Country Club, and Diegel with Perry Adair, Atlanta amateur.

MALLON IS DOUBLE VICTOR.

Handicap Proves Too Much for Lockhart in Yorkville C. C. Event.

Thomas Lockhart, veteran middle-distance runner of the Yorkville Catholic Club, failed yesterday to redeem handicap allowances in the club's games for members at Queensboro Park. Lockhart started from the honor mark in a 600-yard run, but, despite a brilliant finish, had to be content with second laurels. Simon Mallon, who was allowed a start of twenty-five yards, was the winner, covering the distance in 1:18 3-5. Mallon also registered a victory in the seventy-yard dash, in which he was allowed four yards. He led Edward Whalen in this race by less than a foot. The time was 0:07 4-5.

The summaries:

70-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mallon, (4 yards;) E. Whalen, (5 yards,) second; C. Erlenbach, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

220-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.—Won by T. Herman, (15 yards;) T. Garcy, (10 yards,) second; J. Jacobs, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

600-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mallon, (25 yards;) T. Lockhart, (scratch,) second; C. Erlenbach, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:18 3-5.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by E. Whalen, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 2 inches; P. Mallon, (8 inches,) 5 feet 1 inch, second; J. Jacobs, (4 inches,) 5 feet, third.

PUTTING 12-POUND SHOT, HANDICAP.—Won by George Heard, (7 feet,) with 38 feet 5 inches; M. McEneny, (scratch,) 36 feet 1 inch, second; E. Kearney, (scratch,) 32 feet 8 inches, third.

NOVICE RUNNER WINS TWICE.

Phillipson Captures Quarter and Mile Events in Pastime A. C. Games.

Oscar Phillipson, a novice, gained the individual laurels in the Pastime A. C. members' handicap games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. Phillipson, in receipt of liberal handicap allowances, captured the quarter and one-mile run in impressive fashion. He ran the quarter-mile race in 52 2-5 seconds, leading home Kyron F. Hearns by a comfortable margin. In the one-mile chase, Phillipson started off the 55-yard mark and broke the worsted in 4:45.

Charles Haggman also scored a brace of victories, winning the one-mile walk and the 35-pound weight throw.

The summaries:

ONE-MILE WALK, HANDICAP.—Won by C. Haggman, (1 minute 10 seconds;) M. Greenberg, (15 seconds,) second; H. J. Brady, (1 minute,) third. Time—8:01.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP, HANDICAP.—Won by S. Deberer, (scratch,) with 20 feet 11 inches; W. Steers, (20 inches,) 20 feet 9 inches, second; F. Haggman, (30 inches,) 20 feet 6 inches, third.

THROWING THE 35-POUND WEIGHT, HANDICAP.—Won by C. Haggman, (12 feet,) with 42 feet 6 inches; N. Yiahnis, (2 feet,) with 42 feet 2 inches, second; S. Pavalos, (3 feet,) with 39 feet 6 inches, third.

440-YARD RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by O. Phillipson, (30 yards;) K. F. Hearns, (25 yards,) second; J. Goldenberg, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:52 2-5.

ONE-MILE RUN, HANDICAP.—Won by O. Phillipson, (55 yards;) W. Steers, (75 yards,) second; F. Egan, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:45.

FINISH IS CLOSE IN RELAY.

St. Christopher's Team Beats Alpha C. C. in Handicap Event.

The St. Christopher Club relay quartet, J. Carter, E. Maccannon, C. Sherman, and H. Foster, captured the Intersectional Athletic League 1,200 yard handicap relay yesterday, held in conjunction with the Glencoe A. C. members' games at Macombs Dam Park. The victory was due to the running of Sherman, who, on the third leg, made up a dead advantage of five yards on the Alpha P. C. C. quartet, and gave his team the lead. Foster, running anchor, remained front and finished with an advantage of about five yards on E. Perlman, who ran anchor for the Glencoe A. C. Both these teams had handicaps of 44 yards, at which mark they were virtually scratch. The Alpha quartet, starting with an allowance of 48 yards, finished third. The time for the race was 2:07.

In the events for Glencoe members William Frick carried off individual laurels, winning both the 100-yard dash and the 880-yard dash.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH; HANDICAP.—Won by W. Frick, (3½ yards;) H. Karp, (4 yards,) second; E. Perelman, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-YARD RUN; HANDICAP.—Won by J. Mooney, (20 yards;) P. Hecht, (scratch,) second; T. Harna, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:08.

TWO-MILE RUN; HANDICAP.—Won by S. Mullery, (scratch;) S. Silverstein, (scratch,) second; J. Barrett, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:49 3-5.

1,200-YARD RELAY RACE; HANDICAP (For clubs of the Intersectional Athletic League.)—Won by St. Christopher Club, (J. Carter, E. Maccannon, C. Sherman, and H. Foster), 44 yards; Glencoe A. C., (Karp, Frick, Knoesel and Perelman,) 44 yards, second; Alpha P. C. C., (Watson, Padmore, Manning, and Pendleton), 48 yards, third. Time—2:07.

PUTTING 12-POUND SHOT; HANDICAP.—Won by J. Sorrocco, (6 feet), with 46 feet, 8 inches; J. Taggart, (scratch,) 44 feet, 2 inches, second; E. Greenberg, (scratch,) 36 feet, 9 inches, third.

220-YARD DASH; SCRATCH.—Won by W. Frick; M. Pala, second; E. Perelman, third. Time—0:24.

MISS LORD'S DIVING WINS.

Metropolitan Title for Women Is Decided in a Close Contest.

Miss Alice Lord of the Women's Swimming Association yesterday carried off the metropolitan A. A. U. women's fancy diving championship title in the annual test, conducted at Throgg's Neck, off City Island. Miss Lord registered a total of 117.03 points. Miss Helen Meaney of the Rye Beach Club, with 114.61 points, was placed second, and Mrs. Bertha Tomkins, with 115.27 points, was placed third.

The position of Miss Meaney ahead of Mrs. Tomkins, despite the latter's greater point score is explained in the place positions. On two of the judges' cards, Miss Meaney earned second place, and on another she was judged in fourth position. Mrs. Tomkins, on the other hand, was judged third by one official; second, by another, and fifth, by a third judge. Miss Lord was accorded first place on all the scoring sheets. Miss Josephine Bartlett, last year's champion, did not defend.

Miss Lord added to her laurels when she captured a 100-yard handicap swim. The diving champion was allotted a start of fourteen seconds in this event, and won handily, leading Miss Meaney and Miss Helen Wainwright. Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, holder of several national titles and records, was the scratch starter, but failed to place. On the final leg of her journey a canoe went over the course in front of Miss Bleibtrey, upsetting her stroke. At the time the national title holder was battling to overtake her handicapped rivals. Miss Lord swam the distance in 1:10.

The Brown family accounted for three victories in as many junior events conducted for girls and boys. Miss Katherine won the girls' 50-yard swim, while Alfred Brown won the boys' 200-yard and 50-yard events.

The summaries:

FANCY DIVING CONTEST; METROPOLITAN A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association, with 117.03 points; Miss Helen Meaney, Rye Beach Club, 115.61 points, second; Mrs. Bertha Tomkins, Women's Swimming Association, 115.27 points, third.

100-YARD SWIM; HANDICAP.—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association, (14 seconds;) Miss Helen Meaney, Rye Beach Club, (7 seconds,) second; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, (19 seconds,) third. Time—1:19.

50-YARD SWIM FOR JUNIOR GIRLS; HANDICAP.—Won by Miss Josephine Meaney, Rye Beach Club, (18 seconds;) Miss Mildred Whiteley, Women's Swimming Association, (25 seconds,) second; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, (scratch,) third. Time—0:34.

50-YARD BACKSTROKE SWIM FOR JUNIOR GIRLS.—Won by Miss Katherine Brown, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Josephine Meaney, Rye Beach Club, second; Miss Mildren Whiteley, Women's Swimming Association, third. Time—0:56.

200-YARD SWIM FOR BOYS.—Won by Alfred Brown; J. Lord, second; J. Tomkins, third. Time—2:52.

50-YARD SWIM FOR BOYS.—Won by Alfred Brown; J. Tomkins, second; Theodore Lord, third. Time—0:42.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Last Week's Tennis.

America's clean sweep in the international tennis matches played against Australia's representatives last week may well arouse feelings of pride and satisfaction on this side of the water. By their overwhelming demonstration of superiority at Wimbledon earlier in the Summer, where they monopolized the finals of both singles and doubles, the Anzacs had established themselves as an unbeatable aggregation, so far as the European experts were concerned. Their complete subjugation by America's quartet of national semi-finalists, therefore, puts the home players beyond question at the top of the world's tennis.

The decision not to challenge for the Davis Cup this year was made at a time when athletics abroad seemed even worse off than they actually are, and was acuated by a sportsmanlike consideration of the lack of real competition, as compared with the tennis resources of America, which had been practically unaffected by the war. For a time it seemed that this overgenerosity might have been a mistake as Australia produced a sensational array of young and brilliant players to take the place of the late Anthony Wilding, while France, England and Belgium all succeeded in putting fairly representative teams in the field. But the results of the recent matches at Forest Hills confirmed the attitude of the U. S. N. L. T. A. that any attempt to regain the famous international trophy under the present conditions would be taking an unfair advantage.

It can scarcely be claimed that Messrs. Brookes, Patterson, Thomas and Lycett do not fairly represent the tennis strength of Australia. The only players of note who are absent from the list are O'Hara Wood and Heath, both of whom were eliminated at Wimbledon, although the former, with Thomas as a partner, won the doubles event, defeating Brookes and Patterson in the finals. On the other hand, it might easily be argued that, by a series of eliminating contests, an even stronger American side might have been picked, and that, since both Brookes and Patterson were defeated no less than three times by different American players, it is only natural to suppose that their conquered inferiors would have been beaten also.

There is reason for gratification in the return of William M. Johnston to the championship form which he displayed in 1915, as well as in the remarkable consistency of the record of William T. Tilden, 2d, even against the players who had established their reputations long before his meteoric rise began. Brookes said of this superman of the courts: "He plays more shots well than any man I have ever met."

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, was somewhat slower than his companions in recovering from his wartime recess, but during the week of the championship his game gave every indication of a resumption of its former scintillating brilliancy, and he should be a real contender for the title next season. Ex-Champion R. Lindley Murray is fully as good as he was last year, and should improve with experience, while such less known players as C. S. Garland, Willis Davis, S. Howard Voshell and Wallace Johnson have come forward with rapid strides. There is no reason why America, in another year, should not challenge successfully for the trophy lost to Australia in 1914, and bring back the Davis Cup to the country which first put it in competition.

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The Nine-Game Series.

The plan of the Cincinnati Baseball Club to commercialize the world's series and stretch it out to nine games does not meet with the approval of baseball men, except those directly interested in the Cincinnati team. Owner Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox strongly opposes the idea. August Herrmann and Ban Johnson were both strongly in favor of the reduction of the baseball season this year from 154 to 140 games. Now Herrmann is sorry, and, with the approval and support of Johnson, he plans to make up the loss by stretching the world series over a long period.

Bad weather is probable at any time early in October, and, with a few bad days, a nine-game world series would stretch over a period of more than two weeks. The system of awarding the championship to the club which wins the first four games is satisfactory to the baseball fans and has been for years. The plan of Cincinnati to make capital of the pennant and clean up as much money as possible shows that Cincinnati is thinking more about the gate receipts than about beating the White Sox.

A nine-game series would be so long drawn out that, with possible tie games and postponements, the interest in the outcome would dwindle greatly before the final game was played. It is the first time that Cincinnati has had a chance to get into a world's series, and the present plan to stretch the series to nine games looks as if the club owners were trying to make up for some of the losses incurred when they were represented by tail-enders.

If Herrmann and Johnson are able to play baseball politics as they have done in the past, it is feared that they may be able to put the nine-game series into effect. It requires a majority vote of the club owners of the two leagues to change the present rules governing the series. Those who have the best interest of the game at heart do not favor the move to change an established baseball fixture just to bulge out one club's pocketbook.

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Why Not Sullivan Field?

Local amateur athletic officials and civic officials of Jersey City are in a quandary as to a name for the new athletic field constructed on the site of Jersey City's old reservoir. Previous to the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships last month it was planned to name the field in honor of General Pershing. Subsequently it was suggested that the field be named after A. Harry Moore, Jersey City's Park Commissioner, who was one of the leading figures in the campaign for the field.

Between these two names the selection now lies. But in their eagerness to name the new field appropriately and satisfactorily to everybody, the officials who are planning to christen the athletic ground have overlooked one whose name is synonymous with track athletics all over the nation, the man who was largely instrumental in giving to amateur sport the position it holds in the country's life today—James E. Sullivan, late leader of the A. A. U., whose executive genius and attractive personality accomplished so much for track athletics.

The fifth anniversary of the death of Mr. Sullivan will be celebrated within the space of a few days. The late Amateur Athletic Union leader passed from this life Sept. 16, 1914. Over the spot which marks his final resting place in Calvary Cemetery there is a tombstone, erected by friends and those who worked with him in his official life. Annually the Metropolitan A. A. U. officials go in a body to the grave of their late chief to honor the memory of the man who devoted his life to the development of athletics. The custom has been religiously followed since the death of Mr. Sullivan and will be continued for years to come, so it is planned.

Something more than this, however, should be done if the name of Mr. Sullivan is to be perpetuated, as it should be. What once was the reservoir has been the scene of a memorial set of games for Mr. Sullivan. When initial plans were drawn for the present field it was suggested that it be named after the man whose life was devoted to amateur sport. Could there be any objection to a reversion to the original plan of naming the field in memory of James E. Sullivan?

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Golfers Old and Young.

The seniors tournament at Apawamis, which begins tomorrow at Rye, is a hardy annual illustration of the great advantage that golf has over all other sports when the ages of the respective and respectable competitors are taken into account. Not only does the game of the links produce youthful prodigies like Bobbie Jones, but veteran champions of the Walter J. Travis type are also the products of this versatile sport. Last week the New Jersey junior championship included in its field Proctor B. Baker, boasting all of eleven and a half years, and this week at Apawamis the youngest competitor will be five times the age of the little blond boy from Essex County.

Even though all contestants at the annual seniors' tournament will be over 35 years of age, this is by no means the feature of this event. What has always distinguished the meeting of the "Oldsters" at Apawamis is the unqualified good-fellowship that ascends the throne at the outset and reigns supreme until the last putt is sunk and the players are parting with faithful promises of attendance the following year. The cares that weigh heavy on the mighty men of affairs are cast aside for a few days, judicial dignity is ruled out of court, legal motions are superseded by a fair swing and a good follow-through, and Par takes a better and sweeter meaning for those who rule "The Street."

So that no one entered in the tournament can have the least shadow of excuse for not knowing every other player on the links, each and every contestant is annually decorated with a badge with his own name written in letters large enough so that "he who runs may read." The clubhouse is turned over, lock, stock, and barrel, for the entertainment of the visitors, and Billy Potts, the club professional, saves his artistic masterpieces through the years that he may engrave them in their chaste glory on the decorated score sheets that point out the myriad winners in the innumerable classes.

Here, then, is a game that can be played with profit and pleasure at any time between the cradle and the cemetery. It necessitates three things that should be of great advantage in all courses and at all stages of lifelong walks, occasional silence, and downright honesty. Given these things, with the disposition of the average senior golfer, the quiet afternoon and long evening of life holds no terrors for those who can give so much pleasure to others, while taking it also for themselves, as the golfers who make the yearly pilgrimage to Apawamis for the seniors' tournament.

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The Jockey Club Stakes.

Horsemen are evincing considerable interest in the new Jockey Club Stakes, which will have its initial running at Belmont Park next Saturday. This is a weight-for-age race for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a half, and is the sort of a contest the leaders in racing, as well as in the breeding industry, are endeavoring to foster and encourage.

The weight-for-age race over a distance of ground is the real test of a horse, and as such is of direct benefit to the breeders of thoroughbreds. It determines with some degree of exactness the merits of certain strains, for the horses are taken out from the handicapper's hands and obliged to carry weight for their years, thus enjoying no advantages over others of their age.

There are too few of these races, but the encouragement the breeders received from the Government during the war for the development of thoroughbreds, to keep the horses in this country up to the standards maintained in Europe, has created new interest. The Saratoga Cup is one of the few weight-for-age races that has been continued, but there is a promise of others.

The Jockey Club Stakes has been made attractive to horsemen as well as to the patrons of the track. It will have a value of $5,000, as an inducement for owners to enter their horses, and the list of nominations includes the names of some of the best performers in training. There were sixty-eight nominations, and there is a prospect of half a dozen starters, which should result in a fine contest.

The weights will be 118 pounds for three-year-olds and 126 pounds for four-year-olds and upward. Among the probable starters are H. C. Hildreth's Purchase, king of the three-year-olds; J. E. Widener's fine campaigner, Naturalist; A. K. McComber's War Cloud, which recently showed a return to form; W. R. Coe's Sweep On, and P. A. Clark's Dunboyne.

This would be an excellent contest if there were no others than Purchase and Naturalist. There has been much interest among racegoers to see these two hook up in a race. Naturalist has performed so satisfactorily under all conditions that he has come to be considered the best of the handicap horses. But to add to this, there is Dunboyne, which Trainer Hogan believes will take the measure of any three-year-old. Dunboyne made his return to the races Saturday in the Lawrence Realization, and was put to a test of a mile and five furlongs for his first start. He undoubtedly needed that race to come up to his best form, and at a slightly shorter distance should give Purchase a fine battle.

The Jockey Club Stakes has been left open to geldings, despite the fact that it aims directly to aid the breeders, but there is always the hope among horsemen that an entire horse will win. There was some regret expressed over the victory of Exterminator in the Saratoga Cup because a gelding beat an entire horse.

TWO YACHTS DISQUALIFIED.

Hiuheehee and June Bug Ruled Out in Greenwich Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—A feature of the races among the Arrow Class yachts today was the winning of the Rani, owned by Clifford D. Mallory. It was the first time Mr. Mallory has been at the helm of his yacht in a race for some time.

The Hiuheehee, belonging to John W. Lewis, and the June Bug, owned by H. A. Sturgis, which crossed the finish line in first and second positions in the Indian Harbor one-design class, were ruled out when it was learned that both yachts were sailed by non-members of the club. H. N. Whittlesey's Salem was declared the winner.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.
Start 11:30 A. M.

	Finish. H.M.S.
Rani, Clifford D. MaMory	1:18:11
Bubble, Robinson Leach	1:23:15
Snapper, F. S. Page	1:35:11
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	1:34:04
Jack 'o Lantern, L. H. Dyer	1:14.24
Hawk, Ralph E. Slaven	1:35:40

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start 11:35 A. M.

Hiuheehee, J. W. Lewis	1:50:10
	Ruled out.
June Bug, H. A. Sturgis	2:01:00
	Ruled out.
Salem, H. N. Whittlesey	2:02:04
Losseo, J. A. W. Reynedeers	2:06:50

Joie Ray Sets New Canadian Mark.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—Joie Ray of Chicago set a new Canadian one-mile record in winning a handicap race at the Canadian national exhibition games yesterday. Ray's time was 4 minutes, 14 2-5 seconds, 6 1-5 seconds faster than the time of Abel Kiviat of New York in a race at Montreal seven years ago.

All-American Man Rejoins Purple.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 7.—Benny Boynton has arrived here ready to resume his course at Williams, and, incidentally, to hold down his old place with the Purple eleven. He was All-America quarterback two years ago. Boynton is fit as a fiddle. Practice starts tomorrow. Accompanying Boynton is his younger brother Charrle, who enters the freshman class and who ought to be a big help to future Williams elevens.

BELMONT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; seven furlongs; main course. Gex, 105 pounds; *Dottie Vandiver, 102; Daddy's Choice, 113; Nightstick, 117; Miss Kruter, 105; Babette, 102; Whimsey, 105; *Monomoy, 105; Arrah Go On, 117; Abadane, 113; Marmite, 97.

SECOND RACE—The Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Stonewood, 148 pounds; Decisive, 132; Barkite, 146; Elysian, 149; Hibler, 140.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Happy Valley, 116 pounds; Doleful, 100; *John J. Day, 111; Snapdragon 2d, 116; Frederick the Great, 114; Sasin, 106.

FOURTH RACE—The Amityville Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Valor, 123 pounds; Elmendorf, 100; Panaman, 98; Audacious, 104; Jack Stuart, 98; Lord Brighton, 112; Hollister, 119; Chasseur, 90; Bliss Laddie, 104; *War Rocket, 100; Camoufleur, 100.

FIFTH RACE—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *Dottie Vandiver, 103 pounds; Lady Dorothy, 113; *Mary Belle, 98; Miss Bryn, 105; Unwise Child, 96; Miss Kruter, 103.

SIXTH RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs; straight. Damask, 115 pounds; Game Chick 112; Georgie, 115; Clarabella, 112; Burley, 115; Armonus, 115; Service Star, 115; Sea Mint, 115; Devildog, 115; Saganore, 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ARMY WINS K. OF C. OLYMPICS AT DIX

Doughboys Defeat Navy and Marines Decisively — Ryan Breaks Hammer Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Sept. 7.—A clean-cut victory for the wearers of the khaki was the result of today's championship events in the service men's Olympic games held on the Camp Dix athletic field under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. In the nineteen events the Doughboys pulled down a total of 129 points, with 39 for the navy and 1 for the marines.

A throng of 10,000 soldiers and civilian visitors witnessed the struggle for track and field titles, and incidentally saw a thrilling air circus by Lieutenants Donaldson and Stewart of the camp, who showered confetti upon the crowds, dipped so low in nose dives that they almost touched the pole vaulters as the latter topped the bar, and then gave a hazardous exhibition of acrobatics on the wings or their plane a thousand feet above ground.

Because mechanics could not repair damaged planes in time the Camp Dix-Philadelphia air race, postponed from yesterday, was called off.

Pat Ryan Breaks Own Record.

A sixteen-pound hammer throw by the world's champion, Pat Ryan, breaking his own record, was a surprise in the field events. The big New York traffic cop hurled the weight 174 feet, 2 inches. He also captured the thirty-five-pound weight throw.

Another record was tied in the 120 hurdles when Bob Simpson won from H. E. Barron in fifteen flat. Simpson's mark broke the former Middle Atlantic district A. A. U. mark by a full second.

Mike Devanney, the national two-mile steeplechase champion, captured the one mile, after a mixup on the track in the second lap, between C. A. Breeland and C. Stout, the Chicago aviator. Breeland set a terrific pace at the start, but soon tired and the Westerner was trying to pass him when the men came together, Stout going into the ditch, and each claiming a foul. The shock weakened Stout, who took second place, but was disqualified.

Willis Plant, defeated in the handicaps yesterday in the three-mile walk by J. N. Pearman, easily pulled away from Pearman in the last three laps of the championship today. The hero of the race was Joseph Aaronson, the New York marine who was shot through the knee and arm and gassed in Belleau Woods. He managed to pull out third place, after passing three of the men who outwalked him yesterday.

Relay Races Are Hard Fought.

Two inter-city relays, substituted for the army, navy, and marine events, gave the crowd its greatest excitement of the day. Boston captured the one-mile event, when Dudley, the 440-champion, passed Taylor, the Penn colored sprinter, five yards from the tape. Chicago's team took the two-mile relay, and the Quaker City quartette won second place from New York.

In the hard grind of the five-mile run, Charles Pores, world's champion, and C. T. Leath were the only finishers, the champion leading by 150 yards. A splendid spurt in the last twenty yards won the half-mile run for C. L. O'Leary from George Butner.

George Brender of New York, national javelin title holder and winner of the A. E. F. championship, suffered a reverse in the javelin throw, losing to William Anglers of the Illinois A. C. Anglers won with a throw of 181 feet.

The summaries:

100-YARD DASH.—First Heat—Won by W. F. Downey, navy; George F. Ruf, marines, second; J. E. Green, navy, third. Time—0.10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by J. E. Tayes, S. A. T. C.; Charles Byron, S. A. T. C., second; W. A. Downing, army, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by R. T. McSweeney, army; Marshal Haddock, army, second; Leaver, army, third. Time—0:10 1-5. First Semi-Final—Won by Downey; Tayes, second; Ruf, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Semi-Final—Won by McSweeney; Byron, second; Haddock, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Downey; Tayes, second; McSweeney, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-YARD HURDLE.—Won by Robert Simpson, army; H. E. Barron, army, second. Time—0:15.

ONE-MILE RUN.—Won by Michael Devanney, navy; E. F. Hannon, army, second; Victor Voteretza, army, third. Time—4:36 2-5.

440-YARDS DASH.—Won by Earl S. Dudley, Jr., army; H. Curtiss, army, second; F. H. Johnson, army, third. Time—0:53 2-5.

THREE-MILE WALK.—Won by William Plant, army; Joseph B. Pearman, army, second; Joseph Aaronson, marines, third. Time—22:51 2-5.

440-YARD HURDLE.—Won by F. H. Johnson, army; Don B. Hause, navy, second; F. Edmeston, navy, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

POLE VAULT.—Won by Ed. Knourep, navy, with 12 feet; R. M. Webster, army, 10 feet, second; A. R. Rouiriquez, army, 9 feet, third.

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT.—Won by W. O. Sears, with 44 feet, 7¼ inches; G. Higgins, army, 43 feet, ½ inch, second; J. A. Shelbourne, army, 42 feet, 9½ inches, third.

220-YARDS DASH.—Won by A. B. Reed, army; R. T. McSweeney, army, second; W. F. Downey, army, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—Won on toss of coin by Murphy, navy; Robert Webster, second, with 6 feet 1¼ inches; Walter L. Wain, navy, 5 feet 9¼ inches, third.

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER.—Won by Pat Ryan, army, with 174 feet 2 inches; P. O'Connor, 127 feet 5 inches, second; Tom Dumon, aviation, 124 feet 11 inches, third.

220-YARD HURDLES.—Won by R. E. Byron, army; W. B. Wells, army, second. Time—0:26 3-5.

880-YARD RUN.—Won by O. J. O'Leary, army; George Butner, army, second; A. Bartney, army, third. Time—2:06.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—Won by Donald Brown, navy, with 22 feet ¼ inch; N. A. Dowling, army, 21 feet 7⅞ inch, second; A. E. Anderson, army, 21 feet 4⅜ inches, third.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—Won by C. G. Higgins, army, with 124 feet 2¼ inches; Tom Dutton, aviation, 119 feet 10 inches, second; C. V. Reetos, army, 119 feet ¾ inch, third.

HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.—Won by Herbert Prem, army, with 45 feet 5⅝ inches; Donald Brown, navy, 45 feet 2 inches, second; J. J. Rothchilds, navy, 44 feet, third.

FIVE-MILE RUN.—Won by Charles Pores, navy; C. T. Leath, army, second. Time—28:35 4-5.

INTERCITY ONE-MILE RELAY.—Won by Boston, (Downey, Hill, O'Leary, Dudley;) Philadelphia, (Green, Jack, Trout, Taylor,) second; Chicago, (House, Litchman, Tayes, Johnson,) third. Time—3:45.

INTERCITY TWO-MILE RELAY.—Won by Chicago, (Bortby, House, Johnson, Stout;) Philadelphia, (Palmer, Edmeston, Clayton, McGrady,) second; New York, (Braverman, Giorgio, Butner, Brown,) third. Time—8:58 4-5.

CLASS B.

Start—4:00. Course—6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:35:00	1:45:00
Taurus, W. W. Inslee	5:35:22	1:45:22
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	5:36:40	1:46:40
Aria, G. Abbott	5:37:05	1:47:05
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	5:34:29	1:48:29
Mais, S. L. Lindfield	5:38:30	1:48:30
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:41:08	1:51:08
Little Bear, Allen Walker	5:44:00	1:54:00
Saturn, G. W. Elder	Did not finish.	

CLASS B.

Start—4:00. Course—6 Miles.

Dione, G. A. Duerr	5:43:25	1:43:25
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	5:44:29	1:44:29
Neptune, F. W. Teves	5:45:16	1:45:16
Aquilla, G. Curry	5:45:44	1:45:44
Southern Cross

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SETTING THE CLOCK BACK.

The pig is out of the poke. The real fight in Washington is not to be against the Shantung clause of the Treaty, but over Article X., the one which guarantees the peace of the world. In other words, the BORAH-JOHNSON group is out to kill the Treaty. It is like passing a bill making a certain act criminal, but amending it so as to strike out the penalty. It is true that the penalty for this crime—the crime of initiating a war of conquest like the one just ended—may still be inflicted, but the opponents of Article X. mean that we shall not be a part of the jury that inflicts it; at least, that we shall not commit ourselves to such a participation.

It is a policy of non-interference. The Republican group, which comprises a majority of the Republican Senators, bids us keep our hands off when we see a Power threatening again to turn the world into a shambles. That is, it serves notice on all militaristic Powers that they can do just as Germany did in 1914, so far as we are concerned. Later on, of course, we may come in, as we did in 1917. The whole proposal, therefore, is to put the world back in the condition in which it was in 1914; to disregard the lessons of the war, the cry of mankind for the end of bloodshed, and let the world take its chance as it used to do. "Quit and scuttle" was the President's word for the Senatorial attitude on Shantung; it applies equally well to the Senatorial attitude on Article X.

Senator MCCUMBER truly says that such a declaration on our part, a declaration of non-interference with any projected assassination of nations, "invites or encourages such war." It is a blank check, written to the order of any nation entertaining militaristic designs, permitting it to go as far as it likes; with, of course, the understanding that, after France and Great Britain have borne the burden of defense for several years, we may at last decide in our majestic isolation to come to their rescue at the last moment. It is the coward's part.

Mr. MCCUMBER puts it forcibly when he says that such a declaration as his Republican colleagues propose to make would put us in the attitude of "precondoning" any inherently wrong and criminal war, "leaving us, of course, "the right to make war, which in all "probability we would not make if "war was not made upon us." It makes of the United States a national Pontius Pilate, washing its hands of the blood of nations. It is short-sighted even from the wholly selfish standpoint from which these Senators view it; for if we have learned anything from the war, it is that a bloody war of conquest in Europe does directly concern us and interfere with our prosperity; that we have indeed something to do with "abroad."

This declaration, or reservation, as Mr. MCCUMBER says, does definitely declare "to the would-be assassin: "'Be not afraid. We do not purpose "to restrain you.'" Was it for this that our boys fought and died? The President was gibed at when he said that to reject the Treaty would be "to break the heart of the world"; and yet is it not true that the thinking men who went to war from our country and from Britain and France did definitely believe and hope that they were warring to end war? If the accusing ghosts of those who died in that belief were to confront those politicians in Washington who are bent on reopening the whole prospect of world wars merely to gratify their spite at a President who does not happen to belong to their political party, how would those small-calibred statesmen endure their gaze?

Of course, those Senators have not drawn their reservation with any belief that it will help either the League of Nations or the United States. They have drawn it for the purpose of killing the Peace Treaty by pulling out its teeth. The teeth are located in Article X. It is by that article that the League is to become something more than the ineffective Hague Conference, the slight outcome of the late Czar's effort to bring about the disarmament of the nations. Destroy Article X. and you have nothing left but an amiable and sweet-sounding agreement to be good, a candied contract like that which The Hague Conference built up, only to have it torn and scattered to the winds the moment it suited Germany to disregard it—for disregard it she did on every essential point, even to its well-meaning efforts to observe the laws of war.

The world is striving for peace, for the end of war. The men who fought for it want it. The men and women who sent them forth, often to the grave, want it. The proposal of the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is that, if anybody is to bring this about, it must be Great Britain. We are to lie lazily across the sea and let her spend her money and men; and if at last it seems to us fit to help her out, we may in our good pleasure come in when her men and money are utterly exhausted and play the part of rescuer—or we may not. And all this without any regard to whether our own interests are involved or not. Let the other man do the fighting until we no longer have an excuse for not aiding him—that is the position of the Senators who would like to indorse the committee's reservation on Article X. If the American people indorse that attitude, they have strangely changed. They may have become as selfish and ignoble as the Committee on Foreign Relations evidently thinks they have, but at least they must have some regard left for their own welfare and interest. For ourselves, we do not believe they have become selfish or ignoble; we believe that they are still the men and women who sent their sons to war for the purpose of ending war, and not for the purpose of laying the world open to new wars.

"We cannot, will not, live for fifty years under the cloud of that terror," the terror of the next war of conquest, said President WILSON to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. Nevertheless, the Committee on Foreign Relations is determined that we shall. "The Treaty of Peace with "Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the "world, and that new system is based "upon an absolute reversal of the "principles of the old system," he said. But the Committee on Foreign Relations would have us go back to the old system at its worst.

GENERAL PERSHING'S RETURN.

After an absence of two years and about one hundred days General PERSHING comes home this morning victorious and renowned, one of the foremost men of his time and a great American for all time. Quietly he went away to England with his staff on the liner Baltic; so quietly that he seemed to have vanished overnight, and upon landing at Liverpool he expressed the pride of his comrades and himself "to be the standard-bearers "of our country in this great war "for civilization" and their hope "in "time to be playing our part on the "western front." He returns in state through unmined and peaceful seas on the once German-owned Leviathan, symbol in size and power of the great achievement of the American Army in France, under the captaincy of the soldier she brings back to receive the plaudits of the American people for services that only their heartfelt gratitude can reward. Compared with it the brilliant decorations PERSHING wears and his investment with time-honored distinctions are of minor account to him.

The General's reception by the people of Paris when he arrived as a deliverer (so they fondly hoped) at the Gare du Nord was such an outburst of passionate emotion, so genuine, so tumultuously glad, that he was "visibly affected by the welcome." There was no American Army in France then. A year was to pass before General PERSHING could play any part at all, a year of waiting and working, of ordeal and trial, and more than a year elapsed before American troops organized as an army could strike the resounding blow at St. Mihiel, to which the assault at Cantigny had been a bugle blast to high endeavor. The Germans had held the American soldiers in scorn, as a mob that could not be disciplined and trained to fight, that would not stand, that could not advance against German troops. In one crowded day the General from Missouri showed the disdainful enemy how mistaken he was, and the war entered the last stage.

The supreme credit of the American victories in France belongs to JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING. He not only fashioned an invincible fighting machine in the face of difficulties that only a man great of soul could have triumphed over, but he planned the strategy of offensives on the American front and chose the commanders to execute them, his being always the directing brain. The French in their extremity looked upon the American General as a deliverer, and gave him such a greeting as had not been witnessed in Paris since the outbreak of the war. The day has dawned for the people of New York to show what they think of General PERSHING as the commander of the American legions in France, and we think that he will be visibly affected again.

THE GAY STRIKE.

The art of buoyant explanation did not die with Jack Falstaff. Said Mr. GEORGE M. COHAN, "I told you the "actors couldn't close me up, not in "a thousand years—and the actors "didn't close me up. It was the "stage hands!" The members of the Actors' Fidelity League, to whom this explanation was tendered, may or may not have found it consolatory. As an opposition and strike-breaking organization, they were not permitted to be present at the decisive meeting—and that also was the work of the stage hands. To be sure, Mr. CHARLES C. SHAY, President of the Stage Hands' Union, did not exactly call the Fidelity actors "scabs." He was very polite, and characterized them as "a private club"—being himself more than a dab at Falstaffian geniality. Only from the bitter-enders among the managers have we no explanation, buoyant or otherwise. Perhaps the facts spoke so loud as to drown them out. The direct occasion of their capitulation was the circumstance that in 680 of their theatres throughout the country the stage hands walked out. It was a very bitter end. The statement from Mr. AUGUSTUS THOMAS, who presided at the final getting together, is, however, as jubilant as that of Mr. COHAN or the Fat Knight. He proclaimed that neither the managers nor the Equity Association claimed a victory. That was wisely and truthfully said. The victors are the stage hands.

The striking Equity actors have this consolation: Let who will be victor, they have all the spoils—at least for the present. Hereafter actors, and even chorus girls, will be properly paid for rehearsals. It will no longer be possible for a manager to convince himself that a play is bad by rehearsing it with a full company for six weeks, at no expense whatever, and then discard it after paying only one week's salaries. Hereafter if there are extra holiday matinées and Sunday performances the actors will be paid pro rata. The new contract is, in fact, far more favorable in all its terms than the contract for which the Equity Association struck. It provides for arbitration in case of a dispute, and it recognizes the Equity Association in the appointment of arbitrators. The actors on their part pledge themselves again to the open shop, granting the manager full freedom in choosing his cast. It is to their great credit that they have conceded this point from the start, offering a heavy bond for its fulfillment. Even in the heat of the contest—and it was very hot—they never sought to counter tyranny with tyranny. Whether they are legally liable for breaking their contracts when they walked out may never be known, thanks to the happy ending of the strike; but with that possible exception their conduct has been as right-minded as it has been resolute and gay. No greater service was ever rendered to their high profession than the strike has rendered, and there never has been an occasion which contributed one-thousandth part of what this one has contributed to the gayety of the nation.

But off on the horizon is there not a cloud—a cloud as big as a hand, namely, a stage hand? Was it merely out of loyalty to a fellow-union that scene shifters and musicians have made such sacrifices of time and pay? It is true that the old unions cannot themselves call out the actors. But is the possibility altogether barred that the Federation of Labor may do so? If our foremost artists of the theatre become a mere pawn in the future struggles of labor and capital, the present victory will be paid for dearly. Meantime the gay strike is ended and, with theatres opening on all sides, Broadway is rapidly paling as a centre of amusement.

STRANGE CASE OF MR. BORAH.

Senator BORAH has such an obsession against the Treaty of Peace that he is resolved to lead or follow a third party if the Treaty is ratified. In his fury against the League of Nations he has put up with some strange bedfellows, but how shall we account for his passionate sympathy with LENIN and TROTZKY? That he thinks he sees Japan and Great Britain, the painted devils that stare at him from every corner of the world, stirring up what he calls Mr. WILSON'S "plain usurpation of power to maintain troops "in Russia" is natural enough in his excited condition of mind, but, even with the utmost tolerance and allowance for that, he surprises and shocks by his zeal to help the Bolshevist tyrants and murderers, the suppression by terror of the rule of the majority, of democracy, of freedom of the press, and all the rights guaranteed to democracy.

Mr. BORAH cries that "the women "and children of Russia are being "starved by a blockade maintained "against Russia by the allied Governments. There has been nothing "more cruel or infamous than this "blockade." The women and children of one of the greatest food countries in the world are being starved by Mr. BORAH'S new friends, LENIN and TROTZKY. "Be a Bolshevik or starve "if we don't kill you in some other "way" is, in effect, the precept and the practice of this Marxian autocracy.

These men are the enemies of the United States, of every democratic nation. Their armies are largely officered by Germany. In Poland, Hungary, the Balkans, in every country, including the United States, they and their disciples by armed violence, economic disturbance, or propaganda are playing the German game. At home their deliberate ferocity, intolerance, and oppression have stirred the horror of mankind. They have ruined their own country. They seek to ruin all countries. The Senator from Idaho weeps upon their bosoms. He finds no cruelty or infamy in them. It is the blockade that is cruel and infamous.

There isn't much for Senator BORAH in the Korean, Egyptian, Hindu vote, but what singular recruits he enlists, or seems to be trying to enlist, for his third party! He ranges himself not only with the Sinn Feiners, but with the I. W. W., with the Socialists and the Communists, with the sentimental amateurs of the Russian gospel of destruction. Is it a proletarian party that he is to lead, after the fatal day of ratification?

THE HUN HIGHER UP.

The betrayer of EDITH CAVELL richly deserves the death that awaits him. When the Germans swept through St. Quentin in 1914, GEORGES GASTON QUIEN was imprisoned there as a spy. Released by the invaders, he wormed himself into the confidence of the Princess CROY and turned over to the Germans information upon which she was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. From Miss CAVELL he accepted help, including money, and then conveyed to the enemy the evidence on which she was put to death. If the finding of the French court-martial is justified, the annals of warfare tell of few spies as base. Yet he was, first and last, a mere tool. The cause of justice will be ill served if it does not grip also the powers that employed him.

It is not a question of revenge. For the brave lives lost, the beautiful cities crumbled to dust, the utmost retaliation would be futile. The issue is purely moral. In this war the Germans used instruments of terror, demoralization, and death that were unknown even in the most savage warfare. And time and again they stood on the verge of success. The world is not yet assured that it is forever free from the submarine peril. Our own army feels obliged to regard poison gas as a possible means of defense. Do we need better reminders that the spirit of the Hun still lives and threatens to stalk abroad once more? The dignity of mankind will not be vindicated, the legitimacy of future warfare will not be assured, until justice is meted out to the men who are ultimately responsible for the late atrocities. It is not this man or another that the world must put out, but the spirit that degraded them. Unless we bring punishment home to the very citadel of the philosophy of the Hun, EDITH CAVELL and Captain FRYATT will have died in vain.

EARLY RELIEF IMPERATIVE.

With characteristic good sense and restraint Judge MAYER comments in a statement published today upon the report of STONE & WEBSTER, experts of high standing appointed by him, dealing with the financial condition of the local transportation companies affected by the receiverships pending in the United States District Court. For the twelve months beginning Sept. 1, 1919, it is estimated that the recent increase of wages upon the surface lines in Manhattan operated by the New York Railways Company will cause a deficit of $1,113,000; in the case of the surface lines in Brooklyn, in charge of Receiver GARRISON, the deficit will be $1,268,000. Therefore "the income of these surface lines "will fall by about $200,000 per "month to provide actual operating "expenses and taxes without any "provision for bond interest, rentals, "and other fixed charges, and will "fail by about $853,000 per month "to earn these fixed charges."

The stock of the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is in the hands of JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation. In 1917 these lines earned a surplus of $8,885,358 above all fixed charges. On account of the great rise in the cost of material, coal, rails, &c., and of increases in wages, the experts of the court find that these lines in the coming year will fail to earn fixed charges, including interest on the company's $200,092,000 of outstanding bonds and notes, by about $9,880,000. In the fiscal year 1917 the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, elevated and subway lines, earned a surplus of $1,523,457, but in the next twelve months there will be a failure to earn the interest on the company's $60,000,000 outstanding bonds and notes (after interest on the receiver's certificates is paid) by about $2,798,000.

These figures mean that the companies concerned have no prospect, unless legislative relief is provided, of paying their fixed charges for an indefinite period of years. They are facing continued and hopeless embarrassment. "Manifestly," says Judge MAYER, "lines cannot be operated at an actual loss." Some plan, he urges, "must be devised for at least temporary relief," and their relations with the State and Municipal Governments must be put on a different status. Judge MAYER invites all those interested, public officials and citizens' associations, to satisfy themselves by investigation that the findings of the court's experts are true in every particular. He solemnly adjures all concerned, including the people of New York, not to let the very critical situation be made the subject of political controversy; that is to say in plain language, be distorted by demagogues, of which there is grave danger. The vigilance committee needed in New York is one to see that this does not occur. It is to the Legislature that good citizens must turn to save the local transportation lines from collapse, and no time is to be lost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Decrease Prices Is Enough.

What will strike first and most pleasantly a large majority of those who read Attorney General PALMER'S letter of instructions "to all Fair Price Committees" is his emphatic statement that their one and only task is to do what they can to decrease the cost of living. Some of these committees, he has learned, having discovered, as their members think, that certain articles are selling for less than they are worth, are advising that the prices of those articles be raised. That, the Attorney General writes, must stop.

He does not deny the possibility that some prices are too low, or that sound finance would justify or demand their increase, but the possibility does not interest him just now, and should not interest the Fair Price Committees. The excellent and adequate reason is that he and they have another job on their hands—that of bringing down prices that are too high, and while he cannot himself give all his time to that particular activity, the committeemen, as such, can and should. They will find need in its achievement of all the energy, industry, and ingenuity at their command. As for the other problem—the one created by prices that are too low—it need not keep them awake o' nights. The general public is not at all interested in its solution, and the few whom it does affect can be trusted to abolish the evil if to do so is within human powers.

Replacement Costs and Others.

Another passage in the Attorney General's letter probably explains why some members of the Fair Price Committees have been moved to worry about prices they think too low. They have been confronted with the question whether a "fair" price should be based on original cost or on replacement cost. The Attorney General says that both are to be considered, but it is not for the committeemen to make replacement cost, when higher than original cost, a reason for telling a dealer that he may or should put up his prices.

One glimpses here that protests must have been made by dealers who had adjusted prices to replacement costs against the failure or refusal of their competitors to do the same thing. Whether or not that constitutes unfair competition is a question not easy to answer. Every economist of any authority asserts that when production costs go up it is right, and even in the consumer's interest, that the price of articles manufactured before the advance should be put up proportionally. The advantage to the seller in doing it is so much more obvious, however, than the advantage to the buyer that the latter is very apt to think it wrong—always does, unless he has given the matter more thought than is his custom.

Both producers and retailers not infrequently utilize this feeling and gain favor by announcing that they will or do forego the profits they could make by basing prices on replacement instead of on original cost. They have their reward, but what they do is poor preparation for the time, sure to come sooner or later, when their business competitor will be in the position of having bought later and more cheaply than they, and makes a cut in prices which they will have to follow, though it means a heavy loss.

A Reader's Criticism of Recent Books.

A belated reader of "Mare Nostrum," the latest addition to translations from the Spanish of VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, confesses that, like several of its predecessors, it is a large book, but denies that it is a great one. Indeed, he expresses an irreverent wonder at the warmth of the eulogies it has received from all the professional literary critics.

If cut down, he says, to about half its present size—as could be done, he insists, By eliminating its guide-book descriptions and its text-book history and science—it would be a fairly good tale of adventure, ranking above many of its kind, but certainly below those of at least a dozen dead authors and more than two or three live ones.

There is a certain plausibility about these remarks of the belated reader, but he is one whose small claim to a respectful hearing when he talks about books is shown by the fact that he sniffs at HUDSON'S "Green Mansions," laughing derisively at its heroine as "a chittering female," and violently refuses to forgive CONRAD for permitting the hero in "The Arrow of Gold" to be scared stiff by a crazy Spaniard armed with an axe. Crazy Spaniards armed with axes reasonably might be terrifying to anybody, in real life, he says, but when a man undertakes to write a picaresque novel he ought to obey the rules, the very first of which is that the hero must be afraid of nothing.

As for IBANEZ, of course he hasn't won his fame and vogue by writing poor books. If he wanted to fill a page by enumerating the fishes of the Mediterranean by their more or less popular names, he had a right to do it, and if he did make a mistake or two when he looked up geology and oceanography in high school text books, no real harm was done.

Aldermanic Courtesy Exemplified.

Several members of New York's Board of Aldermen have justified anew the "connotation" that still hangs on or about the name of their entity as a group. For they have vehemently, and even violently, protested against the very thought of appropriating any city money to be used in welcoming here the Prince of Wales, and promised that if any one of their number even proposes such an expenditure he shall be thrown out of the window nearest where he stands.

That would be a highly interesting "transaction" to go on the Aldermanic record, but hardly more interesting than is the fact that men holding what ought to be an office of dignity and respect are capable of discourtesy so gross as is what amounts to refusal to welcome here a guest who certainly deserves a welcome anywhere.

Manhattan Island's relation to sea level will not be appreciably changed when this young man steps on it! That is true. Also true, however, is it that he is a good deal more than merely an inoffensive visitor—that he personifies a most valuable international friendship. He is not asking New York City to spend any money at all in receiving him, and perhaps there is no need for it to spend any at all, but in a loud voice to refuse to spend any for the likes of him—that surely was boorishness raised to a high power.

THE LUBIN METHOD.

A Trial Is Urged to Solve the Problem of Cheap Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read recent reports that "thousands of bushels of apples in Michigan are being allowed to rot on the ground because market prices are not right." I have seen the same conditions on farms in the Berkshires, when only four hours away, by rail, apples were selling from 5 to 10 cents a piece in New York City.

Why is it that millions of the people's money, designated as taxes, are used in investigating these things while nothing is really done to change conditions? Money is spent to seek out the food hoarder and the profiteer, but after these are found they are not adequately punished.

Fruit is plentiful, as is every other kind of food product, and should be cheap. The trouble lies in our method of putting these food products on the market.

The late David Lubin devoted years of his life, as well as his fortune, to these problems, with never a thought of profit to himself; his one thought was ever how best to serve his, the American, people. He was truly a wise man and a great benefactor. He repeatedly put the whole matter before Congress, and told how best food could be cheaply supplied to the public and with profit to the producer. Why do not the people of this country rise up and insist that his method be tried? It has never been given a trial here, while in another country where it has been used for more than one hundred years successfully, the people were kept from starving during the war, although that country was completely isolated from the rest of the world for over four years.

Give David Lubin's method of cheap food to the people a trial and quit playing politics for a while.

KAYEN.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1919.

English and American Examinations

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Dr. George R. Parkin in the current Atlantic and the conclusions drawn from it are interesting, but not necessarily so depressing as the comment in THE TIMES of today indicates. If 2,000 young English students were given the examinations set by Harvard and Yale would the proportion of those passing be any higher than is the proportion of American students taking the English examinations? No one knows, but presumably not. We have repeatedly been told that Americans do not pass English examinations and we therefore conclude that the English standard of education is higher than our own and that all education in America is more or less of a failure. The only reasonable conclusion is that the two standards are different—not that one is necessarily higher than the other. An apple and an orange are assuredly different, but neither is absolutely better than the other; whether either is relatively better than the other depends altogether on the use to be made of it. American education leaves much to be desired, but its defects and shortcomings cannot justly be determined by measuring them according to the English standards; they can only be known by noting how far short they come of realizing American ideals of education.

L. M. S.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1919.

A Rooseveltian Term for Lodge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In describing Colonel Roosevelt's remarkable gift of pungent speech, a well known North Carolinian once used this apt simile: "He makes the English language crack like a new saddle." Many of his crisp descriptive phrases are so often called to remembrance. Besides many others, he has riveted in the mind of this generation, at least, the age-old terms "muck-raker," "mollycoddle," "Adullamite."

With what force is this last brought to mind, as we read the daily proceedings before our Foreign Relations Committee! The ancient cave of Adullam, (First Samuel xxii., 1-2,) seems to have found a duplicate in that modern committee room where hangs the inviting sign: "All classes discontented with the peace settlements are welcomed here; our worthy Chairman will extend a glad hand to all such."

It must be a source of keen regret to many of his friends to see the scholarly Mr. Lodge, in this, the Autumn of a brilliant and useful career, tarnish its lustre, as he essays to play the role of Prince of Adullam.

H. FOARD.

Morganton, N. C., Sept. 4, 1919.

GOING BACK.

I went back to the war again—back on the roads of song,
Where the stern minstrels of battle went singing all along;
I saw once more the ruined towns, the bare and haunted plain,
Where every tree was a shrine of death, and all the land one stain.

I went back to the war again, and found, as home I came,
That all the world was different, in heart and soul and name;
It thrilled again to the bugle call—to the crash of the shattering gun,
And the low cry of wandering ghosts, where the dark deeds were done.

And once again I wondered that children and birds could sing,
And men and women laugh again, and play with love in Spring;
But most of all I wondered that they so soon could stray
From the great paths of sacrifice, along God's stormy way.

I came back from the war again—came as one who had fled
Over a vast, dim gathering place, in the wake of the holy dead;
And all earth's clamorous voices came to my ears from far,
As if my soul had wandered back from some eternal star.

Out of the dusk of forgetfulness, sometimes in years to come,
Let us go back to the fateful days, when idle lips were dumb,
When lives were laid on the altars of deep and deathless things,
And all the air was alive with God, and shaken with dreadful wings.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

LAMONT SEES PERIL IN TREATY REJECTION

Fears Bolshevism Might Reach America, and Says Millions Would Starve in Europe.

SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT

Republican, He Deplores Senate's "Calamitous Fumbling" with the World's Most Critical Situation.

Thomas W. Lamont, who was financial adviser to the American Mission at the Peace Conference, in a statement issued yesterday urging the necessity for the early ratification of the Peace Treaty, declared that any action of the Senate tearing apart the treaty and the League of Nations would spell renewed Bolshevist activity throughout Europe, which would spread to America, bringing starvation this Winter to millions of people.

Mr. Lamont defended the work of President Wilson at Paris. Although a Republican himself, he felt that the attitude of mind of the Senate majority was one of "calamitous fumbling with the most critical situation that the world has ever seen." There was no objection to clarifying interpretations, he said, but calamity would surely follow changes and reservations designed to send the treaty back to Germany.

Here is Mr. Lamont's statement:

"Since my return from Paris, where I spent five months in work with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, I have, until now, in response to frequent urgings, declined to comment upon the existing situation with respect to the treaty and to the industrial problems that are hanging upon the ratification of it. I am a member of the Republican Party, and have confidence that the Republican Senate majority, whose patriotism cannot be questioned, would, after the careful investigation and consideration which it was its duty to give, vote an early ratification of the treaty. But I, in common, I believe, with the country at large, have become greatly disturbed at the continued uncertainty and delay—a delay which, in my judgment, is already responsible for having rendered social and industrial conditions in both Europe and America distinctly worse.

"The whole world is crying for peace, for a chance to renew its normal life and work; and America, by constant inaction, refuses to grant her consent to the settlements necessary. Since it became evident to the world of commerce that the action of the United States Senate might nullify the treaty, there has been an alarming fall in the rates of foreign exchange. For this no remedy can be had as long as the delay continues at Washington; no plan for the extension of foreign credits, so necessary to maintain America's export trade, can be evolved. It is hard to conceive the attitude of mind that insists upon such calamitous fumbling with the most critical situation that the world has ever seen. The only explanation is that there is still almost incredible misunderstanding, both of the treaty provisions themselves and of the manner in which the affairs of the world await America's assent to peace.

President's Methods Defended.

"One point should be cleared up now, and that is the misapprehension existing in many quarters as to President Wilson's attitude at Paris. I hear it repeated that he was unwilling to take counsel with his delegation. That is untrue. He constantly and earnestly sought the advice of his associates. I hear it said that in fighting for the League of Nations he yielded up vital points in the main treaty. In the Shantung settlement perhaps Japan's attitude as to the League was a consideration. Aside from that, I know of no cause in the treaty that was tempered or modified at all by Mr. Wilson's solicitation for the League. President Wilson, being a human being, undoubtedly has certain defects; but, as a member of the opposite political faith from his, and as taking a continuous but unimportant part in the work at Paris, I am in all fairness bound to say that throughout the complexities and anxieties over there President Wilson acted with moderation, common sense, and great patience; he played no politics and, what is more, he showed extraordinary courage in fighting for the idealism that we call American. His course there was such that it should command the admiration of his fellow-citizens regardless of party.

"As to the treaty itself, the situation, then, is this: America played an enormously important part in the war. Without her co-operation it could not have been won. In the same way, in making peace her allies and associates in the war looked to her for leadership. It was the effort of the American Mission at Paris to give to the settlement of peace the same unselfish, just, and generous effort that America had shown in the war. Working steadily upon these principles for months at Paris, the American Commission was active in negotiating a treaty which commanded the approval of our own and of the delegation of twenty-two other powers.

"Admittedly, the treaty is not a perfect document. By no theory is it ever possible, among a score of divergent interests, and in a chaos of States confused politically and half paralyzed economically, with the whole social structure tottering, with a half-score of nationalities torn, bleeding, saddened, and dazed by the sufferings and horrors of war—in no way, I say, can perfection in the drafting of a human document be attained under such conditions. Compromises ought to and must be made. They were made by all parties to the treaty—less, as a matter of fact, by the American delegation than by the others, although the material interests of our country were far less involved than those of the other powers; and though, on the theory of maintaining an unselfish attitude, we could have been excused for conceding at least as much as any of our allies. As Senator KNOX well put it years ago in a speech favoring international co-operation:

Every material and moral advance in the sodality of nations, for universal, as distinguished from local or domestic, purposes, is achieved by concessions restraining to a greater or less degree the liberty of action of individual States for the benefit of the community of nations and in obedience to the demands of an international public opinion.

"The American delegation in the main, then, carried through its ideas, and was enabled to do so because there was openly accorded to it a position of arbiter of justice. Repeated instances arose where the other commissions requested the American delegation to prepare a solution, which in effect the others would indorse in advance. I point out these facts to emphasize that, even with the compromises that were evidently essential to make, to America was granted, in large measure, a position of guidance and leadership. It is not true that the United States was 'hooked' by the other powers, in either the main clauses of the treaty, or in the League of Nations covenant.

Attitude of the Senate.

"This peace settlement, then, upon which all Europe has been hanging for months, for which all industry (employer and employe alike), all restoration and return to a life of order, have been waiting, is brought to Washington for ratification or rejection. It is plain that, despite the attitude of certain Senators, the majority of the Senate is disinclined openly to reject the treaty. "It is equally plain that some Senators are contemplating its rejection by the much more objectionable method of making certain alterations in it, none of them of great importance, but with a net result of compelling us to go back to Germany and ask her to have the grace to execute a new treaty with us. This we cannot do without also begging our own allies to reopen negotiations with Germany and to assemble their own Parliaments (which in the case of England, of Belgium, and of some other States have already approved the treaty) to argue for perhaps further long months over the proposed American alterations.

"Close examination of the points which are styled as dangerous by those Senators who desire to amend the treaty fails to disclose any perils whatsoever. President Wilson in his meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee on Aug. 19 went with great care into these points.

"Why reopen the whole peace negotiations; why let Europe go from bad to worse while we are discussing a condition that does not exist and that was never even contemplated at Paris? Minor though these points at issue are, there is no reason why any one of them should not be brought up, and, if need be, clarified at the initial meeting of the League of Nations in Washington next October. We should appreciate that the covenant of the League is not a rigid, but a mobile, instrument. Hardly more than the rough machinery for the workings of a Society of Free Nations was set up. At Paris it was expected that the perfection of the instrument would take years to bring about; that meantime there would be almost constant changes proposed and made.

U. S. Helpless as to Shantung.

"As to the main treaty, the clause about Shantung is the only one exciting controversy. Well, nobody likes that clause—President Wilson, as he has intimated, as little as any one. But it is one thing to dislike that clause and another thing to bring about an immediate change in it. Japan drove the Germans out of Shantung; and back in the earlier days of the war, before America had come in, at a time when things were going badly, and when Japan's support was sorely needed, Great Britain and France promised Japan, in response to her demand that, so far as they were concerned, Japan should inherit Germany's position in China. Now, when three years later the question came up at Paris, perhaps it might have been possible for President Wilson to say in effect to Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau, 'You made a poor bargain with Japan, and you must tell her I won't let you carry it out.' But how could Mr. Wilson have actually taken such a position? Fortunately, his decision was rendered somewhat less difficult by reason of the fact that the Japanese delegation solemnly and repeatedly stated its intention to make early modification of the Shantung settlement.

"I, myself, believe that in this we must rely upon two things: First, upon Japan's good faith, and, second, if that should fail, which I can hardly conceive, then upon the effective workings of the League of Nations. But as to Shantung, just how our Senate today can by amendment to the treaty force England and France to go back on their agreement with Japan, and just how we can say to Germany, who has accepted the loss of her position in China, that we withdraw her to withdraw that acceptance and consider some new plan, it is impossible to conceive. Meanwhile, certain of our Senators continue grossly to question the good faith of Japan, to insult her, and to render infinitely more difficult the settlement of other momentous questions that have to do with the whole future of the Far East.

"Finally, the treaty that was evolved imposes justly severe terms upon Germany. Those terms should be put into effect at once. If they are not, Germany will be able to evade her obligations, and the American people will in every way suffer serious loss. Senator KNOX declares that those terms are so hard on Germany that the whole treaty should be rejected. Does he favor treating Germany in a way to encourage her to start another war? Do he and those of his colleagues who are trying to defeat this treaty forget that it was Germany who plunged the world into darkness and woe, in a struggle that brought death to at least 10,000,000 beings, incapacity to 20,000,000 more; the breakdown of law and order; the wasting of over $200,000,000,000 of treasure, and calamities from which the world can hardly recover within a hundred years? The aim of the nations assembled at Paris was to draft a treaty that was just, but so framed as to prevent Germany or any other nation from repeating such crimes as these.

"To this end the treaty sets up the initial machinery for a league of free nations. The United States Senate cannot pull apart that machinery without making the whole treaty void. Any such action as that will spell renewed Bolshevist effort throughout Europe, spreading, as there is already evidence, to America; will mean continued chaos among those newer nationalities that America has helped establish; worse than all else, will bring starvation this coming winter to untold scores of thousands, but to millions of human beings.

"No one will object to clarifying interpretations, even though they are unnecessary. But, if the United States insists today upon sending the treaty back with changes and reservations, we shall certainly witness the calamities that I describe; and, furthermore, by continued delay, we shall probably postpone action until finally we shall have the United States entering the League of Nations hand in hand with Germany, novitiates together in this wonderful enterprise that is to set the world free from the slavery of war!

"That may be what the American people want, but I don't believe it."

SHIPS RETURNED TO OWNERS

Only Thirty-four of Those Requisitioned for War Still in Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—All except thirty-four of the steamships requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board for war purposes had been turned back to their owners up to Sept. 2. The 478 ships released by the board embraced a total tonnage of 2,727,421 dead weight. The Dutch ships, aggregating 579,975 tons, which were released some time ago are not included in the 478.

The thirty-four ships still in the service are being rapidly released. They will be delivered to the owners as soon as resurveys have been made and points of delivery determined. The tonnage yet to be delivered totals 311,189 dead weight.

The ships undelivered include the Arizonan, Kentuckian, Ohioan, Iowan, and Panaman of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; Troy, Manchuria and Mongolia of the Atlantic Transport Company; Santa Rosa of W. R. Grace & Co.; Finland, Kroonland, Plattsburg (formerly New York,) Harrisburg, (formerly Philadelphia,) and Louisville, (formerly St. Louis,) of the International Mercantile Marine Company; Edgar F. Luckenbach, Julia Luckenbach, K. J. Luckenbach, and Katrina Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Steamship Company; Henry R. Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Company; Matsonia and Maui of the Matson Navigation Company; Eurana and Santa Cecelia of the Nafra Company, In

FRANCE IS PLEDGED TO JEWISH FREEDOM

Marcel Knecht Pays Official Tribute to Their Patriotic Services in the War.

CITES HEROIC INSTANCES

Quotes His Government's Promise to Aim for Social and Religious Equality.

Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information in this country, in an article entitled "France's Message to Jews on Lafayette Day," appearing in the current issue of The American Hebrew, takes occasion to pay official tribute to the patriotic services of the Jews in America and elsewhere during the war. The world will never forget, he declares, the services of such men as Ambassadors Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, and Oscar Straus, Justice Louis Brandeis, Bernard Baruch, Julius Rosenwald, Mortimer Schiff, and Colonel Harry Cutler, whose names are greatly cherished in his country.

M. Knecht, in his article, cites several individual cases of heroism of Jews at the front in the war, particularly the rabbis, which have won the admiration of France as well as the rest of the world. The name of Sergeant Mannheim, who was killed in Berlin in July while on peaceful duty there, will always be sacred to the French people, M. Knecht asserts. The three rabbis who died for France, one of them while presenting a crucifix to a dying Catholic soldier, are martyrs to the Jewish race as well as the French race, he declares.

The Jews of the United States, whom these sacrifices will deeply move, M. Knecht continues, will easily understand the spontaneity with which the Foreign Minister, answering an important group of French Deputies, promised to support the cause of the persecuted Jews of Europe.

"The reading of these two documents on Lafayette Day," he said, "will be a splendid answer to the hopes of the American Jews, for it is well known how influential France has become in molding the policies of the countries in Eastern Europe, where Jews in large numbers make their home."

The article contains a translation of the text of the request made by the Deputies for information regarding the attitude assumed by France at the Peace Conference on the Jewish question. It was the duty of the great nations, the Deputies said, not to remain indifferent to the sufferings of the Polish and Rumanian Jews. Because of the lack of publicity of the discussions at the Peace Conference, the Jews of the world, especially those of America, supposed that France had forgotten her traditional part as defender of the oppressed, the Deputies said, and they believed the Jews should be reassured that France was still remaining faithful.

The reply of M. Pichon, which M. Knecht quotes in full in his article, declares that the French Government, since the inception of the Peace Conference, has been zealously investigating the persecution of the Jews in Europe. It was the most precious honor of France to have always seen turned toward her the face of the victims of oppression, M. Pichon replied, and France would not permit any one to say she had receded from her rôle of defender. He declared that it was her ardent hope that the religious and social inequalities, from which the Jews had suffered so cruelly, should disappear entirely from the world.

Arrivals at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham are at the Homestead from New York for the early part of the week. Miss Ethel Zabriskie and Miss Dorothy Pearson reached the Homestead yesterday by automobile from New York to remain until Sept. 20. George B. Wightman is here from Great Neck, L. I. K. K. Cooke also arrived today, while Clement March and Captain James E. Leath left tonight for New York.

Miss Clinton to Wed Sept. 17.

Mrs. Charles William Clinton of 39 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Tuxedo has sent out invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Margery Hamilton Clinton, to Lamar R. Leahy, Commander, U. S. N., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 3.30 o'clock at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I. The wedding will be a small one, owing to the date being brought forward, and as Mrs. Clinton's town house and Tuxedo cottage are leased and unavailable the reception is to be held at the home of friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Howes Burton, Albro House, at Cedarhurst, L. I., at which place Mrs. Clinton and her daughter have spent the Summer. Miss Clinton will have no attendants. Special cars attached to the Long Island train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 2:06 P. M. will convey the guests from New York. After Oct. 1 Commander Leahy and his bride will be at 449 Park Avenue, New York.

Zingher-Cherey.

Miss Anna L. Cherey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cherey of 315 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, and Dr. Abraham Zingher, Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York Board of Health, and visiting surgeon at Willard Parker Hospital, were married yesterday by Dr. Rudolph Grossman, at the latter's home, 1,347 Lexington Avenue. Following the ceremony there was a bridal luncheon at the Hotel Majestic. Dr. Zingher served as a Captain in the Medical Corps, A. E. F. He was graduated from the Medical School of Cornell University, and later was graduated with the M. D. degree from New York University.

Wedding Announcements.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret C. Borden, a daughter of the late Dr. Allen C. Borden, to John C. Moench of Chicago. It took place on Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kingsland, uncle and aunt of the bride, 562 West 161st Street.

Miss Marie J. Curtis, a daughter of the late Horace Curtis, was married to Raymond E. Davis on Saturday in the Chapel of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, by the Rev. J. M. Murray. There were no attendants.

HOLD LIEUT. GOTTENKEINE.

Germans Turn Over Payroll Thief to Americans at Coblenz.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant John Gottenkeine of the 5th Field Artillery, who disappeared last June with 480,000 marks of the pay-roll money of his regiment, is now in the military prison of Coblenz. He was brought yesterday from Frieburg, down near the Swiss border.

Gottenkeine reached Frieburg last week. Talking in a café one night about a murder in Hoennigen, his birthplace, he was arrested by a German detective as a probable witneses. He told the German authorities he had served four years in the German Army, but in the last month of the war he had deserted to the Americans and had run away with 30,000 marks of American money.

He was placed in prison, and his case referred to a court in Leipzig, with authority to try deserters. The court sent an investigator to whom Gottenkeine changed his story, saying he was an American officer who had run off with 30,000 marks post exchange cash from Montabour. He exhibited papers supporting this story.

The Leipzig authorities ruled that they were done with the case, but the prosecuting attorney in Frieburg held that the man had committed a theft at Montabour, and was in Germany and that therefore the Germans should try Gottenkeine.

He referred the case to a German prosecutor having authority at Montabour, who was located at Neuweld. This official informed the Americans of the case, and two officers went to Frieburg and brought Gottenkeine from the jail where he had been for two months.

Gottenkeine, who is a native of Alsace, enlisted from Hoboken and won a Second Lieutenant's commission. He will be tried here by a general court-martial.

Miss Ford's Wedding Plans.

Miss Hazel Ford, the daughter of Sewell Ford, the author, and Mrs. Ford, will be married tomorrow to John Charles Faulkner, Jr., of Keene, N. H., in the little village church at Spofford, N. H., where the Rev. James A. Fairley of Jamaica Plain, Mass., will officiate. Miss Margaret Faulkner will be maid of honor and Miss Josephine Burgess of New Haven and Miss Margaret Sylvester of Bradford, Mass., are to be bridesmaids. Miss Helen Faulkner will be the flower girl. Franklin Taylor Clark of Philadelphia will be the best man and the ushers will be Torrey Ford of this city, Ellery Rogers of Brookline, Bulkley Smith of Worcester, Richardson Morris of Omaha, Robert McGregor of Williamsport, Penn., and George Sturgis of Boston. Mrs. Frank Huntress, an organist, and James Ripley Osgood Perkins, violinist, both of New York, and friends of the bridegroom, are to give the musical program. A reception will be held at Pine Grove Springs Hotel. The honeymoon will be spent in motoring and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner will live in Keene.

Engagements.

Mrs. Albert Rowland Sears of 1,270 Madison Avenue announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Phyllis Orr Sears, to Shepard Bailey of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Sears is a member of the well-known Sears family of Boston. No date has been named for the marriage.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Katherine Parsons, a daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons and a niece of Mrs. James F. Dechert of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Oyster Bay, L. I., to Kneeland Lamereau Green, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Green of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Green was a lieutenant of the 40th Engineers in the 27th Division, serving in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Callmander of 1,297 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Anna Elizabeth Wideberg, to Edmund Anthony of New Bedford, Mass., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Anthony. He is secretary and publishing assistant of The New Bedford Standard, and during the war he was in the Naval Reserves at Newport and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Richard Tone Pettit.

Richard Tone Pettit, 80 years old, for many years connected with the city Government, and for the last fifteen years Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, died yesterday morning at his home, 501 West 146th Street, following a stroke of apoplexy on Tuesday. He was a member of Tammany Hall. The funeral will be held at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st Street and Convent Avenue, and interment will be in Kingston, N. Y.

C. F. Weisker Dies at 91.

Charles F. Weisker, for more than fifty years in the millinery business in this city, died at his home in South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Weisker came to New York in 1856 and engaged in the manufacturer of fancy feathers for the millinery trade, at that time located as far downtown as John Street.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED LOHMANN, President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, and founder, organizer, and President of the German Ocean Shipping Company, is dead.

Mrs. HELEN CLINDON SPEAKMAN ROGERS, wife of the Rev. Warren Lincoln Rogers, Jersey City, died Saturday night at York Beach, Me.

JOHN W. HEFFERMAN, 48 years old, a cotton merchant of Savannah, Ga., was found dead in his room yesterday at the Hotel Commodore, where he had been living since last April.

The Rev. Dr. ERVIN L. THORPE, 64 years old, pastor of the Borough Park M. E. Church, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 950 Marcy Avenue, that borough.

Mrs. LEONA JOHNSON SHANNON, who served in Italy as a war nurse, died on Saturday at 125 Riverside Drive.

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VARIETY is the keynote of our Fall and Winter display of clothes for men and boys. Trustworthy fabrics, dependable colors, and designs sufficiently varied to satisfy the most exacting preference. Ample provision, a fitting range of sizes and just prices—augmented by all the fixings—from head to foot—to complete the outfitting of men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

BARON BERESFORD, NAVY CRITIC, DIES

British Fleet's Former Popular Hero Succumbs to Apoplexy in Scotland.

OF FIGHTING IRISH STOCK

Lord Charles Had Won Fame Early in Egypt—Attacked Plans of Admiralty in War.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Admiral Baron Charles Beresford died last night while on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Caithness, Scotland. Death was due to apoplexy.

Charles William de la Poer Beresford, during all the years since his conduct in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 made him famous, combined in his person two characters. For the world at large he was the popular hero, the type of bluff, hale, and hearty British sailor; to those in charge of the British Navy he was a constant source of irritation. For he spent a great part of his career, which alternated between commands at sea and a seat in Parliament, as a critic of men and methods that seemed to him slow, inadequate, and inefficient.

His bitter quarrel with Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher at a time when Fisher was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Beresford Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, then the principal command afloat, was only the most notable incident of a long series of quarrels between the heads of the Admiralty and Beresford.

To some extent he was for the fleet what Lord Roberts was for the army—a voice crying in the wilderness, condemned by current opinion as an alarmist and as one who would never be satisfied with the men in power, but a man who was largely justified by the events, which showed the results of insistence on concentration and preparedness in the British Fleet.

His career as a critic began in 1888, when he resigned the post of Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty because he could not persuade his superiors of the need for enlargement of the navy and replacement of antiquated vessels by more modern types. An immediate subsequent naval expansion justified his attitude.

Quarrels with Fisher and Scott.

From the Mediterranean Fleet he succeeded in 1907 to the Channel command. But here he got into trouble not only with Fisher, his superior, but with Admiral Sir Percy Scott, commander of a cruiser squadron, and so bitter became the partisanship among naval officers, politicians and members of the aristocracy, that there were not lacking those who declared that all three Admirals ought to be retired at once.

Beresford's withdrawal from the Channel command after two years of service was attributed to Fisher's enmity, and he was not assigned to other duty in the two years that passed before his retirement upon reaching the age limit in 1911.

He kept up attacks on the Admiralty, which culminated in a book published after his retirement. This was directed principally at the administration of the navy by Reginald McKenna, and it first edition was withdrawn, just before publication, upon Winston Churchill's appointment to McKenna's place. A few months later, however, the book was issued in modified form; Beresford was dissatisfied already with Churchill.

Was Active Critic in War.

When war came at last Beresford somewhat moderated his criticism, though he spoke out vigorously several times on the question of the defense of the merchant marine against submarines. In January, 1915, shortly after the loss of the Formidable, he denounced the policy of sending battleships unprotected by destroyers into submarine zones; in December of 1916 he advocated arming merchantmen for offensive action, deprecating the diplomatic difficulties this might bring about.

In the preceding October he had criticised the action of American destroyers in waiting to rescue survivors of merchant ships sunk by the U-53 off Block Island, and in the following March, when America was practically in the war, he again showed lack of respect for diplomatic difficulties by demanding that the navy take entire charge of the blockade, to the exclusion of the Foreign Office. In the Spring and Summer of 1917 he urged full publicity for submarine losses, which he characterized as "appalling."

In October, 1916, he wrote to his old friend Colonel Robert M. Thompson, head of the Navy League of the United States, declaring that if the Germans had put off the beginning of the war until they had 140 cruisers and armed merchantmen out on the trade routes, and had then begun without warning or declaration, the British merchant marine would have been wiped out and "we should have been brought to our knees in a couple of months."

Earned Seymour's "Well Done, Condor."

The other side of Beresford's personality was grounded on a career of brilliant feats in the Egyptian wars of the early eighties. Lord Charles entered the navy as a cadet at the age of 13 years in 1859; he became a sub-Lieutenant in 1866, a Lieutenant in 1868, and a Commander in 1875. He commanded the gunboat Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and ran his little craft under the guns of Fort Marabout, which he eventually silenced at close range. This brought the signal, "Well done, Condor," from Admiral Seymour—a motto which was ever after bound up with Beresford's name.

Since the engagement was the only one of any moment in which the British navy participated between Navarino and 1914, Beresford became the popular hero. He won a medal and a Captaincy, and established his fame on secure ground as commander of the naval brigade with Sir Garnet Wolseley's army that tried to relieve Gordon at Khartum in 1884 and 1885. He was repeatedly mentioned in dispatches for gallantry at Abu Klea, Abu Kru, and Metemmeh, and for the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party in the steamer Safia.

The next few years were spent mostly in shore duty and political life. In 1898 and 1899, shortly after being made a Rear Admiral, he toured in China for the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, and subsequently wrote a book on "The Breakup of China." In 1900 he was put at the head of a division of the Mediterranean Fleet; he commanded the Channel Squadron from 1903 to 1905, and then served as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet from 1905 to 1907, and of the Channel Fleet from 1907 to 1909. The Channel Fleet passed out of existence after that in the reorganization and concentration to meet the German menace; Beresford was its last commander and was rated the ideal leader under whom the British people would have liked to see it fight in the hypothetical naval Armageddon against any Continental power.

Paid Several Visits to America.

Lord Beresford was a member of a famous Anglo-Irish family, being the second son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1846, and in 1916 was created First Baron Beresford of Metemmeh and Curraghmore, his title commemorating one of his brilliant land battles and the seat of the Waterford Lords. He held the decorations of G. C. B., K. C. B., and K. C. V. O., but more than any other prized the three medals won by saving lives at sea.

On one occasion he came to America to take back to England the body of his brother who had been killed in a train wreck in North Dakota. During this and other journeys he became well acquainted with our resources and our people.

"If America ever does go to war," he declared during one of his visits, "no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people."

He visited the United States and Canada several times, and had many friends in this country. But warm friends were counterbalanced by many bitter enemies. Both Lord and Lady Beresford had a talent for arousing antagonism, and usually had a number of feuds on in society.

Beresford served as naval aide-de-camp both to Queen Victoria and to Edward VII. when the Prince of Wales, but he lost the Queen's favor by signalling a personal message from her yacht to his wife, who was on board another ship, during a naval review, and eventually chilled the warm friendship which King Edward had felt for him by his controversy with Lord Fisher.

He served in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1880, 1885 to 1889, 1897 to 1900, and 1910 to 1916, as a Conservative and then as a Unionist, but was not active except in interpellations on naval affairs.

The Rev. Lewis Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, who for thirty years was a missionary in Bulgaria, died today at Northport, L. I., where he had been staying with his daughter, Mrs. Grove P. Hinman. He was born in Plainfield, eighty years ago, the son of Rev. Lewis Bond, Sr., and was a graduate of Union College.

Julia Darrow Cowles.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Francis Cowles, known as Mrs. Julia Darrow Cowles, author of the "Little Cousin" stories for children, died at her home here on Saturday. Mrs. Cowles, who was 57 years old, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, and had lived in Buffalo and Minneapolis.

JAMES W. OSBORNE FOUND DEAD IN BED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

De Lancey Nicoll. He was reappointed by Colonel Fellows and later promoted to be a full assistant. Continued in office by District Attorneys Olcott, Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome, he served altogether about fifteen years and came to be one of the best known and ablest prosecutors in New York City. In 1901, after he had left the office, he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney against Mr. Jerome, but was defeated. During his service in the District Attorney's office he was associated with George Gordon Battle and was also with Judge James A. O'Gorman during his law career.

Tried Famous Cases.

While he was connected with many of the leading criminal cases in New York City in the last twenty-five years, Mr. Osborne probably will be remembered best for his prosecution of the Molineux and Patrick cases and the proceedings in which he was named by Rae Tanzer, but exonerated. Roland B. Molineux was twice tried for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, being acquitted in 1902 after spending twenty months in the death house at Sing Sing. The Patrick case also was a famous one. Albert T. Patrick, himself a brilliant lawyer, was tried and convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, on Sept. 23, 1900, and after a legal battle of several years Governor Higgins commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Mr. Osborne also appeared as prosecutor in a large number of other criminal cases which attracted wide attention at the time.

Rae Tanzer, employed in a milliner's shop, brought a $50,000 breach-of-promise suit against Mr. Osborne in 1916, alleging that under the name of "Oliver Osborne" he had wooed her. He was finally exonerated of even knowing the woman, who was later twice tried on a charge of perjury, the first trial resulting in a disagreement, and the second in acquittal. Franklin D. Safford, clerk in a New Jersey hotel, was convicted of perjury at a second trial and sentenced to nine months in prison. Charles H. Wax, who had been known under many aliases, and as particularly fascinating to women, confessed that he was the mysterious "Oliver Osborne" in the case. The prominence of Mr. Osborne caused the case to attract wide attention at the time.

Latest Public Service.

Mr. Osborne's last service to the State in a public capacity was during 1917 when he was appointed by Edward Swann, the present District Attorney, as a special assistant to aid in the investigation of the alleged Rockaway land frauds, the investigation of the Ruth Cruger murder case, and the alleged motorcycle police graft, unearthed as a result of the Cruger murder investigation. In all cases Mr. Osborne's work resulted in indictments being found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury. He prosecuted before Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff the men indicted in connection with alleged police laxity in trailing the murderer of Miss Cruger.

It was at the trial of Detective Frank McGee, of what was then the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, that Mr. Osborne lost his temper and struck Attorney Frank Aranow, counsel for the defendant. McGee was acquitted. After the trial the lawyers shook hands and apologized to Justice Goff, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Osborne.

Engaged.

GREEN—PARSONS.—Mrs. James F. Dechert of 55 East 76th St. and Oyster Bay, L. I., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Katherine Parsons, daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons, to Mr. Kneeland Lamereux Green, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Green of 61 West 86th St. No definite day set for wedding.

Married.

GUTTERMAN—ISEAR.—Mrs. Leah Isear announces marriage of her daughter, Lillian, to Morris Gutterman, Sept. 1, New York.

KERR—MINOTT.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, at St. James, Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Holden, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Minott, to John Kerr, son of John B. Kerr.

PURCELL—WARD.—Sept. 6, at Holy Innocents Church, 37th St. and Broadway, by Rev. Arthur J. Avard, James J. Purcell to Katherine I. Ward.

Died.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, at Dorlon Point, South Norwalk, Conn., Charles R. Barnes, only son of Charles Warren Barnes and beloved husband of Eula K. Barnes. Funeral service will be held at the home of his father, 181 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock.

BIRDSALL.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Betty Louise, infant daughter of Leslie W. and Florence Picardi Birdsall. Funeral private.

BOARDMAN.—At his residence, West Manchester, Mass., Sept. 6, T. Denme Boardman, in his 76th year. Funeral service at Church of Advent, Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, George Ellsworth Brown, age 85 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 109 Sterling St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M.

BULKLEY.—On Sept. 7, Julia Rapelje, wife of Charles Hubbell Bulkley, daughter of the late Dow Ditmas Rapelje and Caroline Johnson Suydam, late of Newtown, L. I. Funeral Wednesday, 3 P. M., at 345 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTCHER.—Martha Kerr, Sept. 5. Service THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, at 66th St., Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.

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238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

BLOOMINGDALES
CUT FLOWER SHOP,
59th St., bet. Lexington and 3d Ave.
Plaza 5000.
Artistic floral designs, $1 up.

Died.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, Mary B. Clark, 67 years. Service at her late home, 396 Fort Washington Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

CONERY.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1919, Ellen Gertrude Simpson, wife of Arthur F. Conery, and granddaughter of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 633 Ridge St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, after a long illness, Lucretia, daughter of the late Robert and Mary C. Cunningham and sister of Mrs. Henry L. Washburn. Funeral private.

DE BEIXEDON.—Daniel Kingsland, at Amityville, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 7. Funeral services at his late residence, 77 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

DREYFUSS.—Sept. 6, in his 46th year, Samuel, beloved husband of Lena, (nee Gallanter,) and devoted father of Irving W. and son of Isaac and Jennie Dreyfuss. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 2:30 P. M.

FARRELL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Sadie Farrell, (nee O'Neil,) beloved wife of John J. Farrell, sister of Mrs. E. Kieley, Mrs. L. Stutzman, Mrs. C. Bartels, Mrs. J. Hart, John, George and Harry O'Neill. Funeral from her late residence, 612 West 178th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HOGEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, after long illness, Sarah Anderson, wife of the late Augustus F. Hogel. Funeral services at her late residence, 63 Willet St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HUNT.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, at Summit, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Page Whitlock, Celia M. Hunt, widow of Daniel Talcott Hunt, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. Besides Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Hunt is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Henry K. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio; a son, Edward T. Hunt, and three grandchildren, John Robert Whitlock, Mrs. Clinton S. Van Cise of Summit, N. J., and Archibald Clarke of Youngstown, Ohio. Interment at Rochester, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

KRAMER.—Sept. 7, Rachael, beloved wife of the late Leopold Kramer and mother of Louis, Oenah, Ned, Mrs. Bertie Moses, Manny, and Mrs. Dan Mandelbaum. Funeral from her late residence, 350 East 51st St. Announcement later.

LIPPMAN.—Charles, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Ray, (nee Baruth.) Funeral from his late residence, 831 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

LISSNER.—Mary, (nee Levenson,) beloved wife of Herman Lissner, after a lingering illness. Funeral private.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, at Great Neck, L. I., Harry Thompson Lockwood. Funeral services from his late residence, 500 West 110th St., Monday at 8 P. M. Interment private, Stamford (Conn.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.—At Great Neck, L. I., Harry Thompson Lockwood, (2d Company.) Members are requested to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 509 West 110th St., Monday, at 8 P. M.
WILLARD C. FISK, President.

MANICE.—Suddenly on Sept. 6, 1919, Louise Mott Bell, beloved wife of Arthur R. Manice, at her home, 973 Park Avenue. Funeral services Monday morning; private.

MacKENZIE.—On Sept. 7, 1919, Helen H. Simpson, widow of the late Donald MacKenzie. Services at her late residence, 349 Linden Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, at 8:30 P. M.

Died.

MacMARTIN.—At Johnson, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1919, Martin MacMartin, son of the late Donald and Isabella MacGregor MacMartin, in the 53d year of his age. A service will be held at the Chapel of the Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

MULLER.—Sunday morning, at Thornwood, N. Y., Louise Irene Muller, only daughter of Mrs. and the late Theodore Muller. Services Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

OSBORNE.—James Walker, beloved husband of Lelia Grey Osborne and beloved father of James W. Osborne, Jr., on Sunday morning, in his home at the Sherman Square Hotel. Funeral private, from his late residence, on Wednesday morning, Charlotte (N. C.) papers please copy.

PETTIT.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, Richard Tone Pettit, beloved husband of Eve J. Pettit. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 146th, Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 8:30 A. M. sharp, thence to Church of the Annunciation, West 131st St. Requiem mass at 9 A. M. Interment in Kingston, New York.

PETTIT.—On Sept. 7, 1919, Richard Tone Pettit, at his residence, 501 West 146th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st St. and Convent Av., Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 9 A. M. Members of the Tammany Hall County Committee, 22d Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. McCORMICK
ELIZABETH McCRYSTAL,
(Executive Members.)
JAMES MAHER, Secretary.

PURCELL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, at her home, 771 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Mary, beloved wife of the late Thomas Purcell. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Innocents, East 37th St. and Beverly Road, 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege.

QUITMAN.—Rebecca, beloved wife of Louis and mother of Mrs. Ethel Ettlinger and Mrs. Gertrude Weisson, on Sunday, Sept. 7. Funeral private.

RAMEE.—At St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Louis Charles Ramee, beloved husband of Rosalie Beauregard Page, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Funeral notice later.

REGAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Richard, beloved husband of Ellen L. Regan, (nee Kidd.) Funeral from his late residence, 527 West 156th St., Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to St. Catherine of Genoa's Church, West 153d St. Automobile cortege.

RIKLEY.—Edgar C., son of John and Louise and husband of Emma, Sept. 6. Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. 9, 2 P. M., at parents' residence, Milton, N. Y. Interment private at Marlboro Cemetery.

ROTHSCHILD.—At 3 West 104th St., on Sept. 7, in his 77th year, Louis, beloved brother of David J., Theodore, and Adelaide Erwing. Funeral private.

SHEAR.—Mary Louise, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at her Summer home, on Lake Sunapee, New London, N. H., wife of the late Theodore R. Shear and daughter of the late George Payn Quackenbos, LL. D. Funeral services at Lake Sunapee.

SIMON.—Alan Harry, at Harrison, N. Y., in his 17th year, dearly beloved son of Lola and Harry G. Simon. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. San Francisco papers please copy.

SMIETON.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Alexander, son of James and the late Jessie MacDiarmid Smieton. Funeral services at her late home, 104 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., Monday evening, Sept. 8, at 8:15 o'clock.

SWANSON.—Catherine, beloved wife of David, Sunday morning. Funeral from 750 Hegney Place, block east 3d Av.

TEALL.—On Sept. 6, 1919, Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., in the 67th year of his age, Arthur Teall. Funeral Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

THORPE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 5, 1919, Rev. E. L. Thorpe, at his home, 950 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services will be held at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen and Dean Sts., at 8:15 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 9. Interment at West Haven, Conn.

TOWNSEND.—William E., suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919. Funeral Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock from William T. Scofield's funeral parlor, 702 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

Died.

VANDERBECK.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, Mary J., widow of William H. Vanderbeck, in her eightieth year, at residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Smith, 454 Fort Washington Av. Services Monday, Sept. 8, at 8 P. M.

WEISKER.—Charles F., beloved husband of Olga Weisker, in his 92d year. Funeral services Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his late residence, 288 Tillou Road, South Orange, N. J. Train leaves Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, at 2:32 P. M. Interment private.

WOLTMAN.—Saturday, Sept. 6, 1919, Anna, wife of the late Henry A., and mother of Herman, August, and the late Henry A. Woltman, Jr., aged 69 years, (nee Hasselman.) Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 520 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

In Memoriam

ISKOWITZ.—In constant devotion to the memory of my dear husband, Dr. Henri Iskowitz, Sept. 8, 1916.
HELEN ISKOWITZ.

SPITZ.—In loving memory of Melvin J. Spitz, Company I, 165th Infantry. Died Sept. 8, 1918, from wounds received in action at Chateau-Thierry, France.

DREICER & Co
Oriental Pearls
BEAUTIFULLY MATCHED AS NECKLACES; LOOSE PEARLS OF GREAT RARITY FOR ADDITION TO CENTRES, OR EARRINGS, PENDANTS, RINGS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants
Loyal to the American Federation of Labor
HERE ARE THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF THE
Publishers Printing Company

The Publishers Printing Company employs only Union labor. The men have been well treated, have made good money and have proven loyal both to their Union and their employers.

Within the past year Local Unions Nos. 23 and 51 seceded from the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, which is chartered by the great American Federation of Labor, and now recognize no authority other than their own whim and fancy.

At such a time as this the conservative element among the pressmen—and this substantial element by far and large represents the great majority—this conservative element viewed with no little concern and apprehension the tendency towards disorganization and chaos in Unionism. Accordingly many of those who have always held in high regard law and order have retained their cards in the International, that is in the recognized Union.

Yesterday delegates from Locals Nos. 23 and 51 called on the Publishers Printing Company and demanded that a number of the employees be discharged for retaining their standing in the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union, the Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The Publishers Printing Company has never interfered in any way with the Union activities among its employees, nor does it believe that it would be wise, or even right to do so. Accordingly it absolutely refused to discharge any man guilty of no other offence than remaining a member in good standing of the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union, the Union recognized by the A. F. of L.

The strike was called and those who have renounced their allegiance to the International (the A. F. of L. Organization) quit. On the other hand those loyal to the great parent body have remained.

There is no dispute as to hours, wages or working conditions. The only question is what kind of Union labor is to be employed?

The Publishers Printing Company proposes running a strictly Union plant as in the past. It now has attractive openings for Union men who will be given an unusual opportunity to make big money under ideal working conditions. The following are required:

Webb Pressmen, Brakemen,
Flatbed Pressmen, Feeders,
Two Color Pressmen, Paper Handlers,
all of whom must be Union men.

WAGES. Beginning Monday, September 8th, 1919, the Publishers Printing Company will pay in all Departments the present Union scale, PLUS 20%.

It will not reduce this scale. Later it will, of course, pay the scale agreed upon by the conference of the Employing Printers Association and the Unions, should this scale be higher than the present scale, plus 20%.

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SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seventeen temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately

CONTESTS $8,000,000 FAIRBANKS WILL

Daughter of Late Vice President Brings Action Attacking Her Brothers.

TELLS OF FATHER'S ILLNESS

Mind Weakened by Disease, She Alleges—Accuses Brother of Breaking His Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—Charges were made today in a public statement by Mrs. Adelaide F. Timmons against her brothers, Frederick C. and Warren C. Fairbanks, relative to the $8,000,000 will of her father, the late Charles Warren Fairbanks, which she is contesting on the charge of fraud.

"I have brought this action to contest and set aside the will, which has been probated as the will of my father because it is not his will," said the statement issued by Mrs. Timmons. "The probated will was drafted by my brothers, Frederick and Warren, after father was so weakened and enfeebled by disease that he was unable to know and comprehend the effect of his acts.

"My father, as shown from his death certificate, died from cerebral hemorrhage caused by chronic interstitial nephritis. The disease in 1913, at the time of the death of my mother, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, was well advanced. Shortly after her death he discussed and planned a memorial for her in the nature of a $500,000 bequest to the city of Indianapolis. Such a gift in a measure would have been commensurate with the high esteem in which he held her. He, at that time, elaborated the plan for maintaining intact this contemplated bequest, which appears in the probated will in connection with the meagre $50,000 bequest, and which has caused father to appear ridiculous and the target for sarcastic editorials and comment throughout the country.

"In March, 1918, my brother Warren came from California on account of the gravity of my father's condition. At that time father was totally blind in his right eye, while his left eye was so badly affected that he was under orders from his oculist not to use it at all; his blood pressure was very high, he was suffering from aphasia and loss of memory, and he was so emaciated and otherwise affected that his death was not unexpected.

"It was at this time that my father told my two brothers, Warren and Frederick, to draw up a will to suit themselves. The probated will is the result. At the time it was being drafted they submitted to me a provision under which I was to receive $50,000 for a home and $20,000 annuity. This was acceptable to me on the assumption that the memorial to my mother and other gifts to charity which father had indicated at various times he desired to make would be made. I did not know that the bequest had been changed until the will was read in open court, nor that the memorial to my mother had been reduced to $50,000.

"My brother Richard, who had just returned from France, was in court at the time and was astonished at the change and promised orally to share his legacy with me, which he has since failed to do. As soon as I discovered the deception which had been practiced upon me, I notified my brothers that unless they granted me a child's full share in my father's estate, I would ask that the probated will be set aside, and the only response I have received to my communications has been veiled threats as to what they would do to me if I should institute such a proceeding."

GERMAN SOLDIERS KILL AMERICAN PRIVATE

Man Shot While Deer Hunting in the Neutral Zone Near Coblenz.

COBLENZ, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Private Reass Madsen of Sacramento, Cal., was shot and instantly killed today by German soldiers in the neutral zone, about a mile from the boundary of the Coblenz bridgehead.

Madsen and Private Bert Balsinger of the 8th Infantry, who had been on outpost duty, were deer hunting when they encountered a patrol of thirteen German soldiers. According to Balsinger, the Germans began firing, without asking an explanation as to why the two Americans were in the neutral zone. Balsinger told the American authorities that when he and Madsen encountered the Germans he was several yards ahead of Madsen.

Balsinger said he dropped his rifle as soon as he saw the Germans, who a second afterwards began to shoot at Madsen. The Germans contend that Madsen fired at them. Balsinger asserts that the Germans fired first and that if Madsen had fired he did not see him shoot or hear the shot.

Balsinger was taken prisoner by the Germans and later turned over to the American Provost Marshal, Major George Cockrell, and brought to Coblenz. Madsen will be buried in the American cemetery at Coblenz.

GUIDE HONORS ROOSEVELT.

W. W. Sewall of Maine Puts Wreath on Colonel's Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 7.—With a wreath of simple flowers, William W. Sewall, of Island Falls, Me., went to the grave of his old friend, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, today and as he placed it on the mound, remarked: "Never was there a man like him."

Mr. Sewall is a member of the Executive Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. While here he visited the site of the proposed memorial park to the former President. Mr. Sewall is 74 years old, and met Col. Roosevelt in 1876, when he guided him through the Maine woods. The Colonel, in his writings, often referred to the guide.

Possibly 4,000 persons visited the grave today, and many flowers were left, one a large wreath from the Homage Troop 106, Boy Scouts of America, the Bronx.

The eight foot iron fence around the plot is virtually completed, and the stone will be set in place next week. The guard which has been maintained day and night at Mrs. Roosevelt's expense will be dispensed with when the fence is completed.

SERBIA FORMS NEW ARMY.

Large Force Composed Equally of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

VIENNA, Sept. 2, (Associated Press.)—Belgrade advices state that a new Serbian army is being organized, composed equally of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

The army will consist of 93 infantry regiments of four battalions each, with eight cavalry and seven artillery regiments.

TAILORED DRESSES AND COATS FOR GIRLS.

English serge, the only appropriate fabric for the regulation type of dress required at select schools for girls, has been difficult to obtain, but through our long established connections abroad we are in frequent receipt of shipments of these serges for our present fall and winter productions.

Imported overcoatings that will give long service and lend themselves to fine tailoring are used in making our top coats for girls up to 14 years.

Serge dresses for girls from 4 to 14 years.

Middy blouses, separately or in combination with plaited skirts and bloomers, in materials of our own importation.

Autumn and winter top coats for girls from 4 to 14 years in distinctive models and executed in imported Scotch, Irish and English woolens.

Appropriate headwear and footwear to be worn with De Pinna clothing for girls.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The Men's Shoe Department

has ready for the opening season complete assortments of

Men's Autumn Boots

in all the fashionable lasts and leathers for street and dress wear, at prices ranging from

$8.50 to 18.00 per pair

Other especially interesting features in this Department include

Men's Winter-weight Oxfords

in brogue effects, with heavy soles and broad heels; made of the finest grades of boarded Norwegian calf and genuine Cordovan (in black and dark brown) priced at

$12.00 to 18.00 per pair

Also Men's London-made Spats

in gray and light brown box cloth

at $4.00 per pair

The above are regular stock prices, and are exclusive of War Revenue tax

(SIXTH FLOOR)

To every High School pupil in New York

—and to all teachers of Civics

THE Department of Education of the City of New York has established a new course in Community Civics which from now on will be a requirement for every High School student during either the first or the second year.

The course itself, bearing the title of "The Government of New York City with State and Federal Relationships," approaches the teaching of Civics from an entirely new angle. The purpose of the course is not merely the imparting of information, but the building of citizenship. Its primary aim is to make the pupil understand that he or she actually is a citizen, no matter what his or her age may be, and to inculcate through the means of practical illustrations the idea that the government belongs to the people and that good government depends fundamentally upon the individual's comprehension of this fact. As there was no text-book available for such a course, the Board of Education prepared a syllabus covering twenty or more subjects—and called for a monograph upon each of these subjects, to be prepared by one or more teachers interested in it. These twenty or more monographs, with the syllabus, form the basis for this new course.

Beginning early in the curriculum year, and paralleling the new course as closely as possible,

The Outlook

will print these twenty or more articles, written by the teachers appointed for the purpose by the Board of Education—thus covering the course, and enabling the teachers and High School pupils of New York City to provide themselves at a minimum of expense with an authoritative, useful, and practical text-book upon this great subject which now, more than ever before, is of such importance in our National education.

The articles in The Outlook will be so arranged that every instructor and pupil may follow this new Civics course through the use of The Outlook alone. The articles will parallel the syllabus prepared by the Department of Education of the City of New York.

The series will be begun with an introductory article by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of New York City High Schools, outlining and explaining the aim, scope, and practical operation of the new course. Mr. Frank A. Rexford, Assisting in the Supervision of Civics for the New York Department of Education, will write a companion article to indicate how the various subjects may be taught and studied.

We must make our citizens intelligent citizens—and it is the sincere belief of The Outlook that this new High School course developed in New York City marks the most notable advance toward this end that has been made in the American Public School System in many years. That is why The Outlook has undertaken this co-operation with such enthusiasm.

Every boy and girl in New York City who takes this new High School course needs The Outlook. And aside from its serviceability as a text-book in Civics you will find The Outlook informative and readable for itself alone—an illustrated weekly journal of current events that has been bringing the truth into American homes for fifty years.

We have compiled a pamphlet giving a complete outline or suggestions for the use of The Outlook in class-room work, which will be mailed free of charge to any instructor or teacher in the United States. There is no charge and there is no obligation. Simply fill in this coupon, tear it off and mail it.

Educational Department, THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Please mail to me, free of charge and obligation, your Special Pamphlet of Suggestions for the use of The Outlook in class-room work.

Name_____

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Address_____

By order of the Secretary of War THE UNITED STATES OFFERS

Nitro, West Virginia, For Sale

BIDS TO BE OPENED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

A complete, industrial community, embracing 737 manufacturing buildings, housing accommodations for 20,000 persons and the utilities and civic improvements that constitute the conveniences of a modern city.

LOCATED 16 miles northwest of Charleston, W. Va., on the main line of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and fronting three miles on the east bank of the Kanawha river, a navigable stream that affords water communication with world markets through the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal on the south.

This is one of the world's largest SMOKELESS POWDER PLANTS, includes many manufacturing units, all of which may be converted readily to commercial industries.

The industrial community includes a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT, with a capacity of 700 tons per 24 hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT, capacity 300 tons; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT, capacity 225 tons; nitrating, colloiding and drying plants; REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS; a box manufacturing plant; machine shop; thirty storage buildings; sixteen shipping houses, and numerous miscellaneous buildings.

The civic community embraces 1500 furnished portable houses, 75 permanently constructed executive residences, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, clubhouses, general and special stores, cafeteria, moving-picture houses, a 400-bed hospital erected under the supervision of the Federal Public Health Service, a 24-room schoolhouse, a police station, bank and administrative buildings.

The utilities include a power plant equipped to furnish light and supply motive power. A transportation system, equipped with steam and storage battery locomotives, and consisting of 18 miles of permanent, broad-gauge and 19 miles of narrow-gauge railways, ties the industrial area together. A modern telephone system provides interplant and residential communication. Sewerage and water systems safeguard the health of the community and provide protection against fire. A pitch-surfaced macadam road extends through the reservation.

Nitro is in the center of a region rich in natural resources. Surrounding coal fields supply the highest grade of steam and coking coal. Natural gas is available from wells located in the immediate vicinity. A high-grade crude petroleum is produced in this territory.

Labor skilled in iron, steel, chemical, glass and kindred industries can be recruited from sections of West Virginia immediately surrounding Nitro.

The United States recommends that parties interested in particular units of this project associate themselves for the purpose of submitting a bid for the entire property. To facilitate such bidding, government agents will put interested parties in touch with each other.

Property to Be Sold Includes a Complete Manufacturing Community, the Various Units of Which Are Readily Adaptable for Use in Various Lines of Industries

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of I. H. FRANCIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD, 1710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., until 12:00 o'clock noon, September 30, 1919, at which time they will be publicly opened and read, for the purchase of the United States Government Explosives Plant "C," located at Nitro, West Virginia, which was constructed by the United States for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Proposals must be for the purchase, either for cash or for part cash and part deferred payments amply secured, and must cover all right, title and interest of the United States in all real estate appertaining to this plant and all equipment, fixtures and personal property thereon and thereunto belonging, except that title to certain fixtures and personal property is reserved to the United States, information regarding which will be furnished prospective bidders on request. All proposals are to be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $500,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which it is deemed will best serve the interests of the United States.

FACILITIES

There is included in the property to be sold the following: 1800 acres of land, more or less; a SULPHURIC ACID PLANT in seven units with a rated capacity of 700 tons per twenty-four hours; a NITRIC ACID PLANT in four units designed to deliver 300 tons of nitric acid per day; a COTTON PURIFICATION PLANT of standard pulp mill design in four units with a capacity of 225 tons per day, adaptable to the manufacture of wood as well as cotton pulp; Nitrating, Colloiding and Drying units; a large machine shop; a power plant of 35,000 rated boiler horsepower; a water system with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including a purification works, sixty miles of distributing system and appurtenances; sewer, power and lighting facilities; a plant railway system, including rolling stock; a box factory; a civic development comprised of houses for 20,000 persons; stores, school, hotel, 400-bed hospital, milk plant, laundry and ice plant.

The plant is located on a navigable river and on the lines of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway, and is in the natural gas and coal belt. There are large stocks of mechanical supplies, chemicals and commissary supplies and a river fleet consisting of a steamer, derrick boat, barges, etc.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLANT AND FACILITIES and TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be obtained upon application to I. H. Francis, Chairman, Ordnance District Salvage Board, 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the Officer in Charge of the Plant at Nitro, W. Va.

FRANCE REVISITED BY PHILIP GIBBS

He Sees Smiling Harvests Where He Watched Desperate Fighting on the Somme.

FINDS PARIS GAY AGAIN

Youthful Veterans, Their Uniforms Doffed, Making Love in Luxembourg Gardens.

PICTURE HAS ITS GRIM SIDE

Parisians Grumble at High Prices and Fear a Cold and Hungry Winter.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—I expect there are many men not long out of khaki who are having the sensations which came to me yesterday, when I traveled to France for the first time since peace was made with Germany, on my way to see what was happening in the spirit and life of the peoples now that the fires of Armageddon had burned to a white ash and a new world of some kind was being built out of the ruin of the war.

I had at the beginning of my journey a feeling of something having lifted—of a grisly thing that had passed into the dark caves of memory. It is the 8.45 train for Folkestone and Boulogne, but not the same train of human freight that used to leave about that hour when the war was on. The crowds of soldiers going back from leave or going out as drafts to "fill up the gaps" in the ranks—and they wanted a lot of filling—had disappeared. Those fellows who used to stand among their packs and their tin hats with a grim look in their eyes and hard mouths, while their wives or sweethearts held on to them, no longer blocked the way to the platform. There was no stampede of staff officers and brass hats. There were none of those partings from which one used to turn one's eyes when good-looking boys used to say, "Well, so long, old girl! Take care of yourself," and then "Courage!" before getting into a Pullman carriage on the way to filthy ditches somewhere in Flanders and a "field of honor." All that had gone into the ghost world, thank heaven! yesterday.

Like Crowds Before the War.

It was a trainload of people such as one sued to see before the war. These passengers for the Continent seemed to put the clock back again—five years back. There were pretty girls in Summer frocks with no fear in their souls of a devouring monster on the other side. There were old ladies worried about their baggage and not about the downfall of dynasties. There was a famous politician, not going this time to ask the British Generals, "Do you think we can win?" but to think out a new policy of peace among the pine woods.

Something had lifted from the sea the lurking peril that was there, however sparkling the waters. No order was given this time for the wearing of life-belts, and I thought back to cross-Channel trips when men in khaki, packed like sardines, started at the black smudge which bobbed suddenly above the waves and wondered how long they would float after the ship was struck.

From the window of the train to Paris I saw a few officers and a few men in khaki on the quayside and stared at them curiously as relics of the thing that had passed. They were like people who had been forgotten—stranded in some backwater of life. They belonged to the history of a chapter that the world has turned down. Poor beggars! How lonely for them!

In the railway carriage there was conversation on the expensive luxury of life after the war. It was the topic which seemed of most interest to my fellow-travelers, and they warmed to each other in the discussion of prices.

I was more interested in the country through which we passed. One phrase kept coming into my mind: "A sense of peace; a sense of peace." Yes; whatever the cost of the victory in blood and in treasure, whatever troubles were still rife in Europe, here in France, to one who had tramped its fields in war, the spirit of peace had come back again, and the horror had gone, leaving behind only the black shadow of remembrance.

Peaceful Harvest Scenes in France.

How beautiful were the harvest fields, with peasants gathering up the tawny sheaves! There were young men in the fields again, where for five years there had been only women and old men whose sons were at the front. Some of the sons had come back again with strange tales to tell of another harvesting on the slopes of Douaumont or in the valley of the Marne, as they sat with their backs against the sheaves of wheat, between swigs of "pinard," as the poilu called his wine, in the heat of the day.

Amiens—a thousand memories of the days when it was thronged with British soldiers plastered with the mud of the Somme battlefields, and of one day when all its people fled and shells came pouring into its streets from the German guns not many miles away. They have filled up the shellholes between the railway tracks and mended the roofs of the sheds and put up the telegraph wires which were coiled in fantastic tangles about their poles.

The men in the railway carriage were still discussing food prices. They did not look out to the line of country where a year and a month ago the French and British armies made their forward movement which led to peace. I saw some of the old gun emplacements. A girl was wheeling a perambulator past an embankment where the German 5.9s had been very busy after March of last year. Away on the hillsides were white chalky lines—the old British trenches. There was no life in them; nothing stirred there. The spell has lifted, and the country is clean again.

It was a memory five years old that came back to me when I passed through Creil, for just five years back, almost to the day, I was mixed up here with crowds of French and British soldiers in the retreat before the living tide which was sweeping down on Paris before the first battle of the Marne. Why recall those scenes which froze one's blood?

Paris Outwardly Her Old Self.

Paris in this September of 1919 seems to have forgotten the war after its fevers, its agonies, its pageants of victory that came at last. It is outwardly to the eye which does not pierce below the surface of psychology the same old Paris of pre-war days. I have been making a pilgrimage to my old haunts, getting back the old spirit which Paris herself is trying to recapture, and it is good to find the sense of peace here also in this city, whose people know what war means in tragedy and torture. It is quiet in the gardens of the Luxembourg, where brown leaves are falling already on the paths.

Women were knitting there today with their children, as in the old days of peace. It is a pity so many of them wore widows' weeds. Young students back from the war have let their hair grow long again, and changed their azure blue for the old baggy trousers, tight at the ankle, and short, shabby jackets and La Vallière ties. Some of them have an empty sleeve on their right side or their left, but they have not lost their youth, as I knew when I listened to their lovemaking with the girls who sat under the trees with them, where Rudolph sat with Mimi in student days. The bookstalls have reopened on the quays of the Left Bank, and I watched scholars searching for the old favorites they abandoned for a time when they were making history not yet written.

Outside the little restaurants in the Boul' Miche, where the taxis go streaming by, men who sat in deep dugouts listening to the crash of high explosives now linger at little white tables under Summer awnings, watching the pageant of Paris go by and greeting some old comrade who passes, still in the uniform of the Chasseurs Alpins, the Zouaves, the Chasseurs-à-Pied or infantry of the line. One of them now and then puts down a pair of crutches by the side of his chair before he takes his meal, but there are not many cripples to be seen in Paris.

Here, as in London, the scars of war are not visible, and here, indeed, the pageantry of the streets is so gay, so full of color, so vivacious that one is not reminded of all that France has suffered and of all she has lost. There are officers of every allied nation along the Boulevard des Italiens, in a wonderful variety of uniforms, among painted little ladies in short skirts and silk stockings, who play with life as if it were no more than a musical comedy, but just as good as that.

American Officers Everywhere.

American officers are everywhere and have made Paris theirs.

It is they who charter most of the taxis; it is the American uniform which prevails at the Café de la Paix. "Some guy," said one of them, "came up to me last night and said: 'Want a guide, sir?' 'Say, young fellow,' I said, 'I could guide you around Paris and lose you in places where you've never been.'"

Some of them think they have seen enough of Paris. One of them turned to me last night as we leaned over the balustrade watching a crowd surging round a jazz band and said: "Uncle Sam ought to take his boys away. This is not a good life for men when it goes on for long."

The Parisians, who do not go much to the boulevards, but are getting back to peace in the quiet streets, are like my traveling companions. Their interest is absorbed by the fabulous cost of living, and they seem to look forward with alarm to a Winter of discontent, when coal will be so scarce that they will have no warmth at all; when bread will be rationed again, and food even dearer than now. Their complaints told that underneath the superficial gayety of Paris there was deep anxiety, and that France herself was still bleeding from wounds of war which were not healing quickly, and that there was bitterness and sadness at the heart of the people because victory had brought them no gift except that of safety for the time.

Whether that is so or not, I cannot tell just yet. It is those things and the spirit with which France is facing the future which I want to find out. For the moment I see only the lifting of the darkness which lay across France in time of war.

AMERICAN SHELLS IN GREAT EXPLOSION

Ten Million Marks' Worth of Property Destroyed at Dumps Near Nieuweid, Germany.

COBLENZ, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Property valued at approximately 10,000,000 marks, sold recently by the Americans to the Germans, was destroyed today by explosions in ammunition dumps near Nieuweid. Among the material destroyed was ammunition worth 3,000,000 marks, which was sold on Friday to a German company for commercial purposes. The cause of the explosions is unknown.

Fire followed the first explosion and destroyed about fifty buildings scattered over a forty-acre tract used for years by the Germans and recently by the Americans for storing shells. Thousands of large shells and millions of rounds of small-arm ammunition which were abandoned by the German Army were exploded, but there were no American casualties. Six German girls employed in a dump, made unconscious by the first explosion, were rescued by American soldiers. The work of breaking up the shells was being done by Germans under American supervision.

USED AWNINGS AS SAILS.

Destroyer Maddox Made the Azores After Running Short of Fuel.

PONTA DELGADA, Sept. 7.—On account of water in its fuel oil supply the United States destroyer Maddox ran short of fuel 1,000 miles from the Azores and was forced to resort to the expedient of using its awnings for sails. The Maddox has just arrived safely at Ponta Delgada.

The Maddox, while acting as a guard ship during the seaplanes' transatlantic flight sighted the disabled oil tanker Maumee in distress in a gale. The Maddox towed the tanker, which is ten times her size, until she was relieved by other destroyers.

King Albert Brings Wilson Set of Brussels Porcelain

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—King Albert, on his coming visit to the United States, will offer to President Wilson, among other presents, a complete table set of Brussels porcelain, with reproductions of the principal Belgian monuments on the various pieces.

GERMANY HOLDS UP POLES ON COAL PLEA

Failure to Furnish Promised Transport May Be to Impress the Entente.

TALK OF CLOSING FACTORIES

If the Allies Would Cut Down the Amount Germans Are to Deliver, Some Could Run, They Say.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Sept. 2.—Fourteen hundred Polish troops who came to Coblenz to take home 6,000 horses and various other property purchased by the Polish Government from the American Army are all wrought up today because just as they were getting ready to start back the German authorities have notified them that due to the coal shortage Germany cannot supply the necessary transportation. The Germans appear to have picked a peculiar time to reach that decision, for they have known for weeks what the Polish plans were. The American military authorities here have notified the Peace Conference of the situation.

All in all the move looks like a bit of German propaganda to force home on the Allies the facts of their unquestionably serious fuel shortage.

One condition of the armistice was that the German Government was required to furnish locomotives to haul the Polish troops and their supplies across unoccupied German territory. The Allies have supplied the necessary railroad cars for the waiting Polish transport, in expectation that Germany would furnish the locomotives needed. Now Germany says she cannot. Perhaps she means she will not.

There are skeptics on the question whether Germany wishes to hamper the Polish Army. Passing over that, and presuming that what Germany wants to do is to bring her fuel shortage to the notice of the world, it is interesting to notice an official statement which says:

"What will be the result when our factories are forced to cease operating this Winter on account of an insufficient coal supply? All factories are stocked up with work, and could operate at full capacity provided coal were furnished them."

The statement says that the consumption of hard coal in 1913 was 156,000,000 tons and the total output 190,000,000 tons, 11,000,000 tons being imported and 45,000,000 tons being exported. It calls attention to the loss of 17,000,000 tons with the loss of the Sarre basin and to the doubt as to what Germany will get from Upper Silesia, which produced 44,000,000 tons. The statement concludes:

"Should the Entente be satisfied with the delivery of 21,000,000 tons instead of the 43,000,000 tons demanded, the factories would then be able to operate on a 45 per cent. basis."

The German Government has reduced railroad transportation in Prussia 50 per cent. because of the coal shortage.

Yet another step may be taken as a violation of the armistice agreement, in that mine-sweeping in the North Sea has been curtailed on the plea of no fuel for the ships. The statement says the fourth mine-sweeping flotilla is now held at Cuxhaven because of the coal shortage.

HUNGARIAN PRISONERS LOST IN MOUNTAINS

Only Two of Five Who Escaped from Italy Reach Safety in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Five Hungarian soldiers, prisoners of war, who escaped from Italy, recently entered Switzerland across the mountain pass Aiguilles Vertes, more than 10,000 feet high. They descended the Wonadan Glacier, where they suffered terrible experiences. The men were hungry and frozen and were compelled to slip and slide down precipices, as they were wearing boots without nails. They became lost among the pinnacles and peaks.

One of the Hungarians fell into a crevice and was killed. Another, who was injured, managed to crawl into the village of Bourg, from which place twelve Alpinists and guides set out to search for the other three men. One was discovered half frozen, but no trace could be found of the other two. These men are believed to have lost their lives, but the search for them is continuing.

The Hungarians said that they had never climbed mountains before. They declared their only idea was to walk northward toward liberty.

TWO KILLED IN PRISON FIGHT

Three More Wounded When Inmates Try to Flee Illinois Reformatory.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 7.—One officer and one inmate were killed and two officers and one inmate were wounded today in a revolver battle in the State Reformatory here after two prisoners had attempted to escape by sawing the bars of their cell.

When two officers tried to enter the cell the prisoners, who had secretly armed themselves with revolvers, fired upon them, killing one and wounding the other.

The armed inmates then scaled a porch and water spout and reached the roof of the hospital building, from which they evidently hoped to drop outside the reformatory grounds, but they were discovered by another officer and then descended to the grounds again, and in the shooting which followed one was killed and another wounded.

Before leaving the cell after killing Officer Krieger, the pair had taken one of the guard's keys and released a prisoner of the name of Burns, who attempted to escape with them. Burns, however, was pursued and surrendered.

How the inmates obtained their saws and revolvers has not been learned.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR BORMS

Belgian Activist Aided Germans In Flemish Separatist Movement.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Flemish Activist leader, Dr. August Borms, who during the German occupation helped the Flemish separatist movement with the aid of Germany and accepted functions as an Activist Minister, today was condemned to death following a trial which lasted a week.

The trial gave rise to Activist demonstrations, one of which occurred after sentence had been passed upon Dr. Borms. The police arrested three of the demonstrators.

In February, 1918, the Belgian Government ordered the Belgian Judges in the occupied territory to prosecute Activists proclaiming autonomy in Flanders, and Dr. Borms and Pierre Took were arrested. The Germans released them and arrested three Belgian Magistrates. Dr. Borms was rearrested by Belgian authorities at the end of the war.

Kaiser Goes Ten Miles from Amerongen; Crown Princess Goes to Visit Husband.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William of Germany, accompanied by his wife and Count and Countess Bentinck, motored yesterday to Belmont Castle, ten miles from Amerongen, and took tea with the Countess Constant, whose chateau once was considered by the Dutch Government for the residence of the former German ruler, instead of Amerongen.

The once imperial couple returned late in the evening to Amerongen in a closed automobile.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—After having slept overnight in the ex-royal car at the Oldenzial frontier station, the ex-Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany arrived at Amsterdam with her two sons, Hubertus and Frederich, and a considerable suite. A large crowd had collected at the Amsterdam landing stage, as it was reported she would leave by boat for Wierengen. These plans, however, had been changed, and the ex-Princess traveled by the special ex-royal train on which the royal German crest still remains.

The ex-Princess was dressed simply in a white silk shirtwaist and tailored skirt, with traveling hat, but wore large rope pearls and a red rose. The two little Princes, aged 10 and 8, wore sailor suits somewhat worn and sailor caps, with bands marked H. M. S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, and chatted with the crowd at the station. Ex-Princess Cecilie, who is reported to have been very unhappy lately, shows signs of the strain and grief of the last few years. She was very pale, but talked gayly with the few Germans who met her at the station. Her smiles did not, however, efface the lines of grief on the face of the once gayest and best dressed Princess in Europe.

A special boat met the party at Ewyckshuis and Major von Mueldner, the ex-Crown Prince's Adjutant, together with Burgomaster Peereboom, were on board to welcome the ex-Crown Princess and her two sons. The former Crown Prince was with the automobiles at the quay, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the small boat bringing his family he had not seen for nearly a year.

After affectionate greetings the parties drove off. The two little Princes are staying with the Burgomaster. The ex-Princess expected to stay five days on the island, when she probably will visit Amerongen.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—Sightseers who crowded the station today to witness the arrival of the former Crown Princess Cecilie were struck by the pallor of the ex-Emperor's grandchildren and the much-worn costume of Cecilie, who once was known as the best-dressed woman in the courts of Europe.

SHUTTLE TRAIN BUMP INJURES SEVENTEEN

Accident in Times Square Station Frightens Passengers, but None Is Hurt Seriously.

BRAKES FAIL TO OPERATE

Cars Batter Bumper, and Passengers Suffer a Severe Jarring—Two Policemen Injured.

Seventeen persons were injured, none of them severely, yesterday morning when a shuttle train between the Grand Central Station and Times Square collided with the bumper at the Times Square end of the line. Policemen Charles Smith and Thomas Mulligan of the Glendale Station, passengers, who did emergency duty in calming the crowd, were the most seriously hurt, and after being treated at Bellevue Hospital reported sick and went home.

There were about 200 passengers in the three cars as the train pulled out of the Grand Central Station on its way crosstown. As the train came into the Times Square Station, Motorman John J. Kenny of 283 Woolsey Avenue, Astoria, put on his brakes, but for some reason they did not work quickly enough and the train slid sharply into the heavy timbers of the bumper. The impact was strong enough to rend the stout timbers, jar loose many of the panes in the first two cars, and frighten many of the passengers.

Smith and Mulligan were on the rear platform of the last car and both were knocked down. They picked themselves up without delay, however, and hurried through the cars reassuring the passengers. Mulligan then put in a call for an ambulance, Bellevue and New York Hospitals responding. Those injured were treated and sent home. The car was not damaged, aside from broken panes, and a gang went to work repairing the bumper, and there was only a short delay to traffic.

PAN GERMANS SEEK TO ENLIST LARGE FORCES

Make Cunning Appeal to Foresters and Clerical Staffs of Large Estates.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The cunning with which the Pan German elements are preparing to fight against the German republics is only surpassed by the unscrupulousness with which they try, and often with success, to ensnare large circles whose interests are diametrically opposed to Pan Germanism or Junkerism.

Under pretense of improving the economic situation of clerical and technical officials on large estates, forests, private or State property, and all industries connected, they are now urging these classes to organize themselves, for which purpose a congress has been called to meet in Magdeburg on Sept. 13. The following is a significant quotation from a confidential circular:

"The views of the day are divided into two great parties, one consisting of labor organizations as pacemakers for the Social Democracy, the other being formed of nationalist and employes' associations which, united, form an army of millions, and will compel the Government to hand over all authoritative places. We certainly shall take care of the interests of employes, but in reasonable collaboration with our employers."

These employers almost without exception belong to the Pan German and upper circles, while the elements to be organized are those which in the Wilhelminian era were regarded as the best material for military purposes. Hence that allusion to "an army of millions," all the foresters being expert sharpshooters and nearly all the other men having been concerned in the war, mostly as under officers. The Pan Germans also have formed a strong organization to capture the support of returning war prisoners.

HELD BY ROBBERS A WEEK.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7. — Beaten, drugged, and kidnapped by two strangers, robbed of $2,400, and kept in a dark, rat-infested cellar with another wounded victim more than a week was the experience of W. K. Marcellus, 65, of Ashtabula, Ohio, according to the report he made yesterday to the police. When he was freed he was led blindfolded half a mile by a boy, he said.

Mr. Marcellus says he inherited $9,000,000 by the bequest of an uncle who died in Paris at the outbreak of the war. He came here on Aug. 28 to make arrangements for a trip to France. According to his story, two men placed a sack over his head, after striking him, and made him inhale chloroform. He was then placed in an automobile and driven to the secret dungeon, where he was kept nine days. The police have been unable to locate the cellar.

Copper Situation Improving; Big Producers Encouraged.

The policy of advancing prices is quickening domestic and foreign demand. There is a growing feeling that the labor situation will be satisfactorily settled. An interesting article on the copper situation is presented in The Annalist, out today. 10 cents a copy at news stands. $4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

M'CORMICK TO MOVE RECALL OF TROOPS

Resolution in the Senate Will Declare for Withdrawal from Siberia and Europe.

TO STOP REPLACEMENTS

And Make Any Movement of Troops Overseas Dependent on Action of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois will offer in the Senate tomorrow a resolution the purpose of which is to have the Senate declare it to be its sense that all troops serving in Siberia and Europe should be brought home with the utmost dispatch and that no additional troops should be sent overseas except by the express authority of Congress.

It is not the desire of the Administration at this time to bring back its troops in Siberia or in Europe. Newly enlisted men are being sent to both Europe and Siberia to replace men whose terms of enlistment are expiring, and a number of the men recently enlisted have indicated a desire for foreign service. The McCormick resolution, if adopted, would not have the effect of a Joint Congressional resolution, but would merely be expressive of the sense of one branch of Congress.

Senator McCormick tonight made public the text of his resolution as follows:

"Whereas American troops have been engaged in military operations in Russia and in Siberia, although under the Constitution and the laws the United States is not at war with the Russian people or with any Government of the Russian people;

"Whereas other American troops now have been ordered to Siberia and to Silesia;

"Whereas the treaty with Germany provides that American military forces shall be maintained in Europe for fifteen years;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no additional troops should be sent overseas except by the express authority of Congress; and

"Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that all troops serving in Europe and in Siberia should be brought home with the utmost dispatch."

GERMANY TENDING TO PEACE WITH SOVIET

Indications That a New Baltic Policy Is Under Consideration by Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Is the German Government preparing to come to terms with the Russian Soviet Government?

Ever since the latest trouble in connection with the withdrawal of Von der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces there have been official, semi-official and private messages appearing in the press from which everything—and nothing—could be deducted. Now, however, there are publications the cumulative effect of which seems to suggest that the German Government is considering a new Baltic policy and through that a new Russian policy.

The Vorwärts publishes a long memorial from Herr Winnig, German Commissioner in the Baltic provinces, giving a detailed account of the formation of the "Iron Division" and other units there during his administration, and admitting frankly that the recruiting officials had promised the new troops rights of colonization. He adds, however, that this promise was in contradiction of official instructions.

The Government has also replied to the Lettish Minister here in a conciliatory note just issued, while a statement has been published to the effect that the Government regrets the attitude adopted by the troops, and is to insist on their withdrawal. In this connection a message from Königsberg appears in several journals to the effect that evacuation has commenced.

There has also been published a semi-official message from Mitau explaining the military situation on the Bolshevist front. According to this communiqué, the situation there is serious, but not so serious as announced when the renewed trouble arose regarding evacuation. The message then points out how hopeless the situation is for Esthonia, which is receiving from England no help commensurate with that promise. The message foreshadows that Esthonia will soon be ready to enter on peace negotiations with the Bolsheviki. The Poles, it adds, are not fighting from any idealistic motives against the Red army but for their own ulterior motives.

The general impression from these various messages is that Germany must and shall withdraw her troops from the Baltic Provinces—although it is still claimed that their withdrawal may aid the Bolsheviki—and that Germany can expect nothing from a continuance of the state of war between herself and Russia. This impression is driven home by the Vorwärts, which, commenting on the message from Mitau, referred to in that journal, says:

"The fact that England is giving only platonic support to Esthonia is no reason why we should help England in pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for her, nor can it be considered to be so very terrible if Esthonia makes peace with Moscow. We have much less cause than even the Poles to advance upon Moscow. Much more is it time for us to enter into negotiations in order to ascertain how far Germany is threatened by the intentions of the Soviet Government, and there is ground for believing that the stoppage of fighting would be to the interest of both Germany and Russia."

This from the Vorwärts, which is now a Government organ, is highly significant.

To Execute Authors of Pogroms.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It was announced today at Ukrainian headquarters that the Ministerial Council of Ukraine has decided to apply the death penalty to the authors of anti-Jewish pogroms.

COURLAND OVERRUN BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Withdrawal of Official German Garrison Speedily Followed by Incursion of Russian Reds.

"COLONISTS" DEFY BERLIN

German Government Says It Is Powerless to Compel Mutinous Soldiers to Return Home.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 4.—A special correspondent who has just returned from the Baltic provinces writes regarding Courland and the southern part of the new State of Lettland that now that the German troops have left the region Bolshevism is raising its head and that the defeat of the Whites in Esthonia has made the situation most acute. He says:

"It may sound somewhat peculiar, but I am sure that notwithstanding the victory of the Bolsheviki the army of Trotzky has no military value. It is simply a troop of irregulars, and if the Entente arrives with a stronger force the Reds will of course be beaten. The Poles and Lithuanians appear to be able in their respective districts to inflict severe defeats on their local enemies, but the people are surprised that Petrograd is not captured.

"Now that the German troops have left, the situation in Courland grows steadily worse. English representatives at Libau said a couple of months ago that Bolshevism there was made in Germany, but now they are finding that in the absence of the German troops the country is being overrun by Bolshevist bandits, plundering and murdering, and the home troops are powerless.

"The question of the conduct of General von der Goltz is quite misunderstood, especially in Germany, where the press is ignorant of what is going on in Courland. The Lettish Government had promised the Germans soldiers citizenship and thus the right to a measure of land, but this promise is not being fulfilled. Moreover, the German commander is in a difficult case. He knows that if he leaves the German Barons and also the small bourgeois and educated classes will all be murdered.

"I repeat what I said months ago, that if the Germans leave without being replaced by sufficient European forces the district will fall under the extremes of anarchy and not only will Petrograd never be taken, but Riga, Libau and Rovno will be lost.

"On passing through from Russia I learned how all except the Bolsheviki longed for the return of the Germans, not because they were Germans, but because they were people who preserved order. Ten thousand men, European troops, well trained and disciplined and provided with proper equipment and supplies, could do what they like with Russia."

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—The Government has addressed a note to the Entente powers regretting that the evacuation by the Germans of the Baltic provinces, which has been ordered by the Peace Conference, is impossible, owing to the insubordination of the German troops still in Courland.

"In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the allied Governments Germany is not in a position to compel the obedience of its troops by military means," the note says. "There is nothing the German Government can do but to try by persuasion to bring the troops to reason. As a result of the extremely excited feeling among the troops it is impossible now to prepare a plan of evacuation and return the troops to the sea."

POLAND EXPECTS WAR.

Says German Junkers and Communists Are Plotting Hostilities.

WARSAW, Sept. 6.—The Government issued the following note today with regard to Poland's stand in the matter of Upper Silesia:

"Poland has given evidence of superhuman patience and irreproachable loyalty toward her international engagements. Our Premier had the courage to declare to the delegates sent by patriots of Upper Silesia that he would send to the Silesian insurgents no military assistance and would not violate a signed treaty.

"We fear that the Premier's and Poland's sacrifices are in vain. The German Junkers, in concert with the Communists, are plotting war with Poland. They rely on the exhaustion of the allied powers and the internal troubles of the various States to keep them from drawing the sword."

EXPLOSION AT KOLCHAK HOME

Six Soldiers Killed and a Dozen Wounded by Grenades.

OMSK, Aug. 26, (Associated Press.)—An explosion of grenades in the rear of the home of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, coincident with his return from the front, has created rumors of a plot to assassinate the Admiral.

It is authoritatively stated, however, that the accident was due to careless handling of the grenades by soldiers, six of whom were killed and a dozen wounded.

Admiral Kolchak's house was not damaged.

TO MAKE PEACE WITH REDS.

Esthonians Will Meet Bolshevist Envoys at Pskov, Soviet Says.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Peace negotiations between the Esthonian and Bolshevist Governments will begin at Pskov on Wednesday next, according to a Moscow wireless message.

The Bolshevist envoys at Reval, says the Helsingfors correspondent of The Daily Mail, have offered to recognize Esthonian independence and the inviolability of racial boundaries and restore Esthonian property. But it is stipulated that Esthonia shall not become a base for the enemies of the Bolsheviki.

The British authorities have insisted that negotiations shall not be held in Esthonia, this with a view to preventing the Bolshevist delegates from conducting propaganda. The decision to enter into negotiations, it is understood, was prompted partly by distrust of the army, and also, according to the wireless message, to the protests of the Esthonian workers against the continuance of the war.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Hits Russian Mine, and Eight Officers and Sixteen Men May Be Lost.

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 7.—The British destroyer S19 struck a Russian mine Wednesday. The captain, another officer, and ninety men were saved. It is feared that eight officers and sixteen men were lost.

The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Aug. 30, eight of her complement being lost.

German Political War Now Splitting Trade Unions

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The struggle between the Independent and Majority Socialists has been carried into the ranks of the German trade unionists, and Germany's once incomparable organization of labor federations, for discipline and unity often likened to the German Army, has been made the battleground of politics, which heretofore has been excluded from the trade unions.

The latest development is the action taken by the Wood Workers' Union, which recently adopted a resolution to oust Karl Legien, head of the Commission of Labor Federations and member of the Assembly. The Independents' plan is to replace all union members belonging to Scheidemann's party and permeate the unions with the Soviet system. This campaign is viewed with the gravest apprehension because, although the leaders of the Scheidemann party are ready to take up the cudgels, they are aware that they are pitted against a group of crafty political strategists in Haase's faction.

WETS TO TAKE FIGHT INTO FALL ELECTION

Association Opposed to Prohibitions Queries All Assembly Candidates Here.

TO MAKE ANSWERS PUBLIC

Announces Its Intention to Oppose Those Favoring Eighteenth Amendment.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, announced last night that it would carry its campaign against the prohibition amendment into the Fall political campaign and would oppose in their districts candidates who favor the amendment.

Questionnaires containing the following questions were mailed last night to all the New York City Republican and Democratic candidates for the State Assembly:

1. Were you a member of the Legislature of your State which voted to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?
2. Did you vote for or against ratification, or were you recorded as absent when the vote was taken?
3. If elected to the next Legislature of your State, would you be in favor of your Legislature enacting a measure to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment?
4. Are you in sympathy with the principle and purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution quite irrespective of the views of your constituents on the question?
5. Are you for State and national legislation which will prevent the sale and use of tobacco in this country to persons of lawful age?

Branches of the organization have been perfected in twenty-one different States, it was said. Answers to the questionnaires will be tabulated and made public. Where all the candidates in any district oppose prohibition the association will take no part in the campaign. Refusal to answer will be regarded as placing the candidate so refusing in the constitutional prohibition column.

The statement of the association, in part, follows:

"Reports from all parts of the country indicate that whatever the citizens of this Republic think about the question of prohibition per se, how much the majority of them believe absolutely and unreservedly in temperance, how strenuously many of them are opposed to the saloon, a majority of the voters, women as well as men, are absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to the abridgment of the natural and inherent rights of the citizens of a republic—by constitutional amendment. From all over the United States the association has received letters commending its decision to test the validity of the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution before the United States Supreme Court.

"Most of the letters express the hope that the association would go into politics this Fall, in order to give the people an opportunity at the polls to express their opposition and contempt to the Anti-Saloon League and all its works.

"The association decided, therefore, to keep out of the primaries, making exception only to the candidacy of Congressman Reuben L. Haskell for nomination as independent Republican candidate to a county judgeship in Kings County. It also decided to take little or no part in the November elections, except as to candidates for Governor and members of State Legislatures. The association came to this decision because its sole aim and purpose is stern and unalterable opposition to the abridgment of constitutional liberty and personal rights by constitutional amendment. Members of State Legislatures to be elected in November may be called upon to vote for or against a measure providing for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Governors elected at the November elections may be called upon to sign or veto this measure."

ARRANGES BAIL FOR NATT.

Head of Cincinnati Firm Denies All Knowledge of Rail Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Members of the firm of Joseph Joseph & Brothers Company of this city, disclaim any knowledge of the case involving the arrest of William Natt of New York, now held in $10,000 bail in Boston in connection with alleged frauds in the delivery of steel from the New Haven Railroad's reclamation yards.

Maurice Joseph, Vice President of the Joseph Joseph & Brothers Company, returned home today after several weeks' vacation. He advises that he has absolutely no knowledge of the affair except what he read in the Boston papers. He immediately arranged that proper bond be furnished for Natt. He says further that investigation of the matter will show absolutely that the company is in no way involved. Natt is an employe of one of the Eastern branches of the company. Inquiry of the Federal officials here fails to disclose any investigation on the part of the Government Secret Service men in connection with the case.

First Sailing Ship from Germany.

HAMBURG, Sept. 6.—The first sailing vessel to leave Germany for the United States, the three-master Reihenstieg, sailed from Hamburg in ballast for Philadelphia today. The vessel will return with 2,000 tons of mineral oil.

Nineteen Perish in Burning Mine.

OVIEDO, Spain, Sept. 6.—Nineteen workmen were suffocated today in a burning mine near here. Two were rescued.

Son Born to ex-Empress of Austria.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—Former Empress Zita of Austria gave birth to a son at Pranguins yesterday. Both mother and child are said to be doing well.

HOME-MADE WINES TO BE PERMITTED

Senate Prohibition Bill Makes Concessions for Potentially Alcoholic Beverages

BUT FOR HOME USE ONLY

Cannot Be Transported for Trade Purposes When the "Kick" Has Developed.

DRYS LIKELY TO ACQUIESCE

Representative Volstead Says Anti-Liquor Movement Is More Economic Than Moral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Home-made drinks, such as sweet cider and elderberry and grape wines, all of which under proper conditions may develop heavy alcoholic content, will be permitted under wartime and national prohibition by the terms of the Senate prohibition bill. This became known today when representatives of the dry forces asserted that no effort would be made in conference by them to eliminate the concession made by the Senate to home production.

But when the cider develops the proper kick, as every farmer knows it will in a week or two; when the wine ferments and has that happy warm feeling in it, the owner cannot transport it in interstate commerce. All that he can do with it legally is to use it in his own home after the alcoholic content rises beyond the one-half of 1 per cent. mark, and approaches the serious form.

When the bill was passed by the House an unsuccessful effort was made to permit the manufacture of cider and wines in the homes, but the House bill brought such activity under the general definition of what was prohibited by the bill dealing with wartime and national prohibition. It went so far by strict interpretation as to say that nothing could be manufactured or sold which contained more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. In other words, the manufacture for sale and the making of cider in the old apple press on the farm and wines by the housewife, came under the definition of an alcoholic stimulant.

At the time it was asserted in the House that such an act would lead to the greatest troubles and make it possible for an overzealous Federal Agent or a dishonest one to cause the arrest of thousands of innocent people. But at that time the prohibition wave was exceedingly strong and men standing for that sentiment declined to be liberal.

Some other changes made by the Senate include those to provide for prohibition on the Canal Zone and to compel the prosecution to present proof of violation of the law, rather than forcing the burden of the proof on the defendant. Another allows the States to issue permits for the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes, for prescriptions and transportation. This, Representative Volstead, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said today, he would attempt to have amended in the conference to provide for the issuance of the permits by the Federal Government.

"I think that the Federal Government should have sole control over permits," said Mr. Volstead today. "Some States now provide that permits shall be issued by the State officials, while other States have no such laws. The best plan in my judgment would be to turn this all over to the Federal Government, which would be more satisfactory and would make enforcement of the law easier."

Mr. Volstead said that he did not believe that any movement to elect a liberal Congress in 1920 which would increase the alcoholic content beyond one-half of 1 per cent. would make any headway.

"The prohibition movement is not entirely a moral one, as many people believe," he said. "It is more an economic one, and I found while in New York recently that the business men are rapidly favoring prohibition, as they find that it is better for business and for the entire community. The business men are also for it because they find it is in the interests of the laboring man and of the capitalist. You will find the sentiment for it strong throughout the States and growing constantly."

Asked whether under the Prohibition bill as it now stands a man having a supply of liquor for his own use can take it with him if he moves his home from one locality to another, Mr. Volstead said:

"The courts will have to pass on that question, but I have no doubt they will take a liberal view of it. It is now legal to have liquor in your home, and if a man should change his home I doubt if the courts would deny him the right to take his liquor along with him."

RUMANIANS TO QUIT BUDAPEST AT ONCE

THE SCREEN

A war-time photoplay, with the 77th Division for the cast of characters, and the adventure of the Lost Battalion for the climax, was presented last evening at the George M. Cohan Theatre. The first part, which picks up the threads in Fifth Avenue homes, East Side tenements, downtown offices, and Chinatown alley-ways, and follows them all to Yaphank, is an uncommonly interesting and well-made movie. The battle scenes in the evil forest of Argonne are less convincing and far less interesting.

The attempt to reproduce the ancient forests and to picture the ordeal through which the men of Major Whittlesey's command passed a year ago next month is an elaborate and painstaking fabrication, but it is unconvincing and, considering the materials at hand, surprisingly undramatic. Of course in every siege the essentially dramatic thing is the effort to lift the siege, and in the case of the "Lost Battalion" that effort was desperate, ceaseless, exhausting, and—in the nick of time—successful.

All this material is ignored by the director of the screen history, who, for the most part, keeps his camera fixed on the battalion itself, and who also appears to have labored under the impression that the beleagured battalion fired continuously for six days and was limited in ammunition to rifles and an occasional "sho sho" gun.

Several members of the battalion itself appear, however fleetingly, in the screen story of its ordeal. Even Colonel Whittlesey and Major McMurtry, the Congressional Medal men of the adventure, may be glimpsed, the latter darting through the shell-swept pocket in extraordinarily flossy and shiny boots.

"The World and Its Woman," which brings the shade of the radiant Geraldine Farrar to the Strand Theatre this week, differs from other pictures in two respects: First, it is longer; second, it permits the hero, instead of the heroine, to be photographed in the act of fondling a dog.

But if "The World and Its Woman" is conventional film stuff, it gives to the screen Miss Farrar and the statuesque Lou Tellegen at one and the same time, and accordingly it is an aristocrat among pictures. Both Miss Farrar and Mr. Tellegen are permitted to run the sartorial gamut, and thus give to movie lovers of both sexes things to catch their breath over.

The bald story of "The World and Its Woman"—a pretentious title, incidentally, for this particular film—is nothing in itself to stir the pulse. It takes Miss Farrar from peasant girl to prima donna, and then carries her through the Russian revolution and safely into Archangel—only the director knows how she made the latter trip without passports!—and to the safety of the American flag. There had been a Russian Prince of her heart's choosing, and, although the Bolsheviki had set a price on his head, he went with her from Petrograd to Archangel in an astonishingly few feet of film.

Briefly, "The World and Its Woman" will intrigue film fans just so far as Miss Farrar and Mr. Tellegen intrigue them.

Robert Warwick, late Major, tops the new program at the Rialto in honor of the return of General Pershing, and the bill as a whole has a military ring to it. The Warwick picture is "Told in the Hills."

At the Rivoli George Loane Tucker's "The Miracle Man," following its two weeks at the George M. Cohan Theatre, yesterday began an engagement of another two weeks. It fills the program, to the exclusion of the customary lesser film.

NITTI LAUDS ITALIAN WOMEN

Premier, Speaking for Suffrage Bill, Tells of Their Part in the War.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Premier Nitti, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the bill granting women the right of suffrage, said that he himself was a warm advocate of granting the franchise to the women, who must become in Italy, as in other countries, an important element in the political life of the nation. He added that the women of Italy had assumed an eminent position, especially during the war, when they nobly contributed their share toward the hardships and sacrifices which Italy underwent before attaining victory.

Premier Nitti paid a tribute to the Calabrese women who, while their husbands emigrate to America, conduct the family work in the fields or factories and transact business. The Premier said the Calabrese women were the real backbone of that region and thus more than anybody else entitled to participate in the government of the country.

He explained that it was a physical impossibility to have women vote in the next general election owing to lack of time to compile a voting list, for which it would be necessary to examine into the status of about 11,000,000 women.

Following the speech of Premier Nitti, the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill giving the Italian women the right of suffrage by a vote of 174 to 55.

New Hampshire's Suffrage Session.

CONCORD, Sept. 7.—The Legislature will meet in special session Tuesday, upon the call of Governor Bartlett, for the purpose of voting on the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Governor is expected to deliver his message in person. Under the statutes a special session cannot extend beyond fifteen days. Some legislators predict action upon the amendment within a few days.

TO NAME NEW CARDINALS.

Unwillingness to Decide Between Two Americans May Exclude Both.

ROME, Sept. 7 (Associated Press.)—The Pope has decided to hold a consistory in November or December, at which new Cardinals will be created. In Vatican circles it is stated that the Pontiff has not yet made up his mind whether Americans will be included in the honor list, but that if they are the prelates most likely to receive the red hat will be the archbishops of Chicago and Philadelphia.

The difficulty seemingly is that if Pope Benedict appoints both these archbishops the United States would have four cardinals, which is considered to be too many proportionately to the number of Catholics there. On the other hand, persons high in Papal councils declare, the Pontiff appears to be unwilling to elevate only one of the archbishops, and therefore the possibility is that neither of them will at present receive the honor.

HONOR FOR W. H. APPLETON

Head of British Sailors' Fund to be Guest of English City.

Announcement was made yesterday that William H. Appleton, Chairman of America's Tribute to British Merchant Seamen, who is now in England, will be one of the committee of Americans to accompany ex-Judge Alton B. Parker to Manchester, England, to participate in the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. The visitors will be the guests of the municipality Sept. 10 and 11.

Judge Parker will deliver an address on Lincoln. He sailed for England Aug. 30, and a number of men were invited to accompany him by John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution, at the request of the Lord Mayor of Manchester. Judge Parker will attend meetings of the Sulgrave Institution and the Anglo-American Committee in London.

Mr. Appleton, who will sail for home Sept. 20, has sent word that he will be accompanied by Captain Edward Tupper of the Merchant Seamen's League of Great Britain, who will speak in the United States on the work of the civilian seamen in the war.

JEWISH MUSICIANS ARRIVE.

Party from Russia Here on a Long Journey to Palestine.

The Zimro Ensemble, a group of musical artists from Petrograd, has arrived in this country by way of Siberia, China, and Japan, and will journey later to Palestine, where it is purposed to establish a Jewish national temple of the arts. The personnel of the ensemble includes S. Bellison, clarinetist, a graduate of Moscow; G. Mistechkin, violinist, graduate of Vienna and pupil of Auer at Petrograd; G. Besrodny, K. Moldavan, violinist, and I. Charniavsky, 'cellist, all graduates of Petrograd, and L. Berdichevski, pianist, who studied in Berlin. All profits on their concerts in the United States are to be devoted to the Zionist Organization of America. The ensemble will give a program of Jewish folk music at the opening of the Zionist Convention in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14.

WIFE SUES MOROSCO.

Suit for Separate Maintenance Is Filed in Los Angeles.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Oliver Morosco, wife of the theatrical producer, filed suit yesterday for separate maintenance and for an injunction to prevent Morosco from disposing of or encumbering any of their common property, valued by her in excess of $200,000. Mrs. Morosco charges her husband with misconduct with Selma Paley, a former star at the Burbank Theatre.

Five hundred dollars a week for the separate maintenance of herself and their twenty-year-old son is sought by the plaintiff.

Baker to Aid Alma Mater.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 6.—Secretary Baker, a member of the Class of 1894 of Washington and Lee University, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Citizens' National Committee of the University's Endowment Fund Campaign. The object of the campaign is to provide for needed increases in salaries and for additional chairs of instruction.

SEIZE SECURITY SWINDLERS.

Dozen of Gang Arrested in Chicago —One Bank Lost $30,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A dozen men were arrested today by agents of the State's Attorney in connection with a conspiracy that it alleged to have had for its purpose the flooding of the country with worthless securities. The State's Attorney's information was that a well-organized band had plotted to dispose of valueless securities to the amount of $1,000,000, and that the selling campaign was started last February.

Frank H. Elmore, President of the Commerce and Savings Bank, admitted that his bank had been victimized to the extent of $30,000 in exchange for worthless paper.

According to the State's Attorney, the bank used the names of Transit Securities Company, American Transit Company, and Federal Guarantee Trust Company.

Henry Smith, insurance man, and Oscar Halberg, diamond broker, are held under heavy bonds in connection with the purchase and disposal of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen Liberty bonds and other securities.

20 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Seven Require Medical Aid as Result of Collision at 216th Street.

About twenty persons were hurt, seven of them so seriously as to require medical attention, when two trolley cars were in collision last night at 216th Street and White Plains Avenue. All of the injured were able to go to their homes after treatment by ambulance surgeons.

The accident was a rear-end collision, caused by the failure of brakes to hold, it was said by the police. Motorman Harry Paroza of 342 First Avenue, Mt. Vernon, was operating a Mt. Vernon and Motorman Anthony Marsh, a Williams Bridge car. The latter car was standing at corner of 216th Street discharging passengers when the Mt. Vernon car ran into it. The injuries came chiefly from the bits of glass that showered over the passengers in both cars.

Fill White Sulphur Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Visitors are pouring into White Sulphur from all points to remain through eptember. The New York colony is unusually large, and among those arriving over the week end were Charles Wells Hubbard, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Buckley Salisbury, Mrs. David Duggin, Donald Mackenzie, and Mrs. John S. Hasbanch. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Black of New York are at the Greenbrier on their honeymoon. Henry W. Taft returned from Boston, where he attended the Convention of the American Bar Association. William D. Hines started for New York to greet his brother, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who is on General John J. Jershing's staff.

CARNEGIE HALL,
SUNDAY EVE., SEPT. 14
SISTINE CHAPEL SOLOISTS
Authentic Soloists of Sistine Choir, Vatican, Rome. Endorsed by Dr. Ernest Boezi, Director St. Peter's in the Vatican, and Lorenzo Perosi, Perpetual Director Sistine Chapel.
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL
57th St. and 7th Ave.
ONE NIGHT ONLY
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12
GRAND OPERA CONCERT
7—Of the World's Great Artists—7
Assisted by
Grand Orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Benefit Italian Benevolent Society Sons of Columbus.
PRICES $1.00-$1.50-$2.00-$2.50.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Sept. 13.
NINA TARASOVA
AN EVENING of RUSSIAN FOLKSONGS and BALLADS
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Now at Box Office.

Seats $10, $7, $5
Pershing Parade
BENNETT'S, 506 5th Ave.

PERSHING PARADE
Grandstand Seats $5.00
Jonas Ticket Office, Woolworth Bldg.
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FROM THE CLUB STANDS
5th Avenue, 95th, 97th, 98th and 99th Streets
FINEST STANDS EVER BUILT, ENDORSED BY BEST CLUBS IN CITY—REFERENCES ON FILE
The Greatest Military Pageant in U. S. History will take 6 hours to Review. These stands have COMFORTABLE LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ROOMS
TICKETS $5, $7 & $10 PLUS WAR TAX
BOXES SEATING SIX.....$60
For Sale at 99th St. Stand, and Tyson Bros., Inc., 130 W. 42d St. Bryant 6600
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Alexander Thea. Ticket Office, 1,448 Broadway.....Bryant 2616
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No finer reserved seats or boxes to be had.
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-5th Ave., 58th to 59th Streets
Comfortable accommodations during parade for ladies and other patrons in hotel connected with stand.
Telephone 1065 Plaza

Splendid View of Parade
from first floor and low roof of
NORTH STAR THEATRE
Northeast corner of 106th St. & 5th Ave.
BEST LOCATION
Comfortable Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rooms
RESERVATIONS $3 TO $10 (Including war tax.)

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With False Teeth?
SURE
Dr. Wernet's Powder
Keeps them firm. Prevents sore gums. White. Flavored. Antiseptic.
If your dental plate is loose or drops, to get instant relief use Dr. Wernet's Powder regularly. You can eat, laugh, talk with ease.
Guaranteed by Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 116 Beekman St., N. Y. 25c, 50c, & $1.00. At Drug and Department Stores. Refuse imitations. This is the original powder.

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Good Shoes are an Economy
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WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evs. 8.
Resumes TO-NIGHT
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
MONTE CRISTO JR.
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
'A Diamond Mine of Entertainment'
—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:45. Seats Now on Sale.
Opening Tomorrow Night 8:45
Nightie Night
A WIDE-AWAKE FARCE

48TH ST. THEATRE, Just E. of B'way. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:25.
Resumes TONIGHT
THOSE WHO WALK IN DARKNESS
With the original cast, including Donald Gallaher, Laura Walker, Amy Ricard, Howard Kyle, others.

POSITIVELY TONIGHT
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
Announcing the Second Season of the Ultra-Successful
EAST IS WEST
With Fay Bainter
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Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"New Thrill in Melodrama"—Herald.
A VOICE IN THE DARK
Now Playing With the Entire Original Cast
REPUBLIC
THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.

THE HIT!
Owen Davis' New Melodrama
At 9:45
PLAYHOUSE TONIGHT AT 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HELEN KELLER
IN DELIVERANCE
Produced and Directed by George Foster Platt.
LYRIC W. 42d. Daily Mats. 2:30, 25c & 50c. Evs. 8:30, 25c to $1, incl. Sunday.

5TH MONTH—POSITIVELY OPEN
The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON
NOW At the FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Greatest Melodrama in the World.
CHECKERS a Wm. Fox Creation NOW Daily & Sunday 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 P.M.
CENTRAL THEATRE B'way at 47th St. Prices 50c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. ANNA WHEATON & HARRY CARROLL, TED LEWIS & Band, others; CHAS. KING & CO.
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B. F. Keith's 81st STREET B'way & 81st St. "THE RAINBOW COCKTAIL," ENID BENNETT, BISSLE & BLAKE, TRAVERS & DOUGLAS, others.

Happy Days AT THE HIPPODROME THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!
MATINEE EVERY DAY
HAPPY PRICES—Seats 8 Weeks Ahead.

WINDOW FOR PERSHING PARADE
on 5th Av. between 45th & 46th Sts. Large swell front, open window, accommodate 20 people. Call Murray Hill 8786.

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ONE WEEK ONLY TO-NIGHT at 8:15
Beginning
Gallo English Opera Co.
To-night, Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. & Wed. Mat. MIKADO
with JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS HANA SHIMOZUMI & Others
Fri. Night & Sat. Mat. CHIMES OF NORMANDY
PRICES 50c TO $2.00

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. First Mat. Sat. Beginning WEDNESDAY EVE. at 8:15. Seats Now.
LOUIS MANN
4 WEEKS ONLY FRIENDLY ENEMIES
Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1
ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1

GRACE GEORGE
in a new American Comedy.
"SHE WOULD AND SHE DID"
THURSDAY EVE. 8:30
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A Revusical Comedy of New York's Quartier Latin
with Bessie McCoy Davis, James Watts, Ted Lewis, Cecil Cunningham, Ada Forman, Al Herman and 20 FAMOUS ARTISTS' MODELS
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With Entire Original Cast
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In the Greatest Hit of His Career.
A LONELY ROMEO
"Enough laughs for a dozen musical comedies."—Globe.
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Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

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THE BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK.
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"BRIGHT COMEDY OF THE 'TURN TO THE RIGHT' SCHOOL, ONLY WITH A NEW IDEA."—Times.

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Soloists — Comedy — Scenic — Orchestra.

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A New Thrill in Comedy by Marc Swan
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New York's Brightest Musical Farce
After 3 Months of Laughter at Henry Miller's Theatre
With Identically the SAME CAST AS ON ITS OPENING NIGHT
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GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919 with Ann Pennington & Original Cast.

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THE STRANGEST MAN ON EARTH
THURSTON
THE FAMOUS MAGICIAN
The Wonder Show of the Universe

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A ROMANTIC IRISH PLAY OF ADVENTURE BY RITA OLCOTT AND GRACE HEYER AT
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 WEST 43rd STREET
TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 9TH
SEATS NOW
MATS. THURS. AND SAT.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "Shanghaied" Lamberti, Jones & Sylvester, 7 others. In the Theatre, Mrs. Charlie Chaplin | All Seats Reserved

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Highest Quality Food and Service
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Ten cents per word each insertion.

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ARTEX Wanted.—Anlmole and Hudson Bay, Blumenthal's. Madison Square 2715.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—Ridel, navy, 2 pieces, and mahogany 732, 2 pieces. Chelsea 7498.

BORDER POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton, large quantity; also stripes and plaids. Kawanov, 440 4th Av.

BROCADES Wanted.—All silk; any width. Madison Square 3654.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany; will exchange black, taupe and plum for brown. Cooper & Grapes. Farragut 7440.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — 112 American, black, navy, and brown. Madison Square 3715.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Brown and tan. Farragut 9980.

CHAMELEON CORD Wanted. — Holden Leonard 721, 4142, 2094, 4652, also Stevens 7734, 1 and 2. Madison Square 5406. Ask for Sol.

CHIFFON Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Gramercy 4150.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted. — Germania, fur wool, assorted colors. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

CLOTHING JOBS Wanted.—Men's, young men's suits and overcoats; cash for any quantity, at a price. Max Kalter Mercantile Co., 501 Broadway. Phone 5101 Spring.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—McKenney's or similar values, all shades; cash. Annetta, 1,103 Broadway.

CLOTH Wanted.—Rugs 1,500 or similiar. I. Wasserman, 39 West 21st.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Silvertones, Tricolines, velours, fur trimmed and plain. Call 303 Fifth Ave., Room 814.

COATS Wanted.—Plushes, jobber placing orders medium or better coats. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS, Dresses Wanted.—3,000; spot cash; jobs, any quantity, or entire stock. Farragut 5154.

COATS Wanted.—Leading sellers; quantity orders placed. 12th floor, 141 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Can use 50,000 yards of 64x60 pajama check, in gray of finished; quote best price. H. L. Green & Co., 55 White St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy, for cash; quantity no object. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All colors, any quantity. Chelsea 9059.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted. — Burgundy, 54 inches wide. Farragut 9980.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Rose, copen, and light brown. Gramercy 806.

DELAND 9600 Wanted.—Reindeer, shade 15; brown, shade 8; spot cash. Markowitz & Schlossman, 40 West 38d.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Better grade jobs; cash. National, 15 Lispenard. Canal 1447.

DRESSES Wanted.—Evening dresses, velveteen, velours and chiffon velvet of the higher grade; placing immediate orders; bring samples. 43 West 34th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing large orders on high-grade satin, tricotine and velvet. Ask for Mr. Klein, 51 West 24th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, tricotines, triolettes; open for quantity; cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silks, serges, tricolettes, and velvet dresses. Call with samples. 3d floor, 30 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on satins, charmeuse, velvets. 3d floor, 11 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Tricotines, Serges, Satins, Jerseys; must be newest styles. Call 303 Fifth Av., Room 514.

DRESSES Wanted.—Velveteens; will buy for cash; also placing stock orders; bring samples. Rivera Dress, 2 East 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—New ideas in high-class charmeuse and tricolette dresses; large orders placed. 310 5th Av., first floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Highest grades; cash. Telephone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on tricotine dresses; those with better grade need only apply. Zuckerman Bellsey, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for job of dresses for cash. 279 5th Av., 4th floor.

EVENING DRESS and DANCE FROCKS wanted.—The better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

EVORA Wanted.—Bachman's style, 19554, 19553, in black or similar; also brown tricotines, Garfield 4718 or similar. Madison Square 8508.

FUR COATEES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on French seal, brown Cooney, also marmot and muskrat, 32 and 36 inch length. Call with samples. 29 West 35th St., 1st floor.

FURS Wanted.—We will buy large quantities of kit Coney collars and cuffs. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

GABARDINES, Suedelike Wanted. — 36-inch cotton and wool tweeds. Premier Textile Co., 25 Waverly Place. Spring 9199.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Can use 500 pieces white and flesh at a price. Deutschman Bros., 15 West 20th.

GEORGETTES and Crepe de Chines Wanted. —Quantity; raw or finished. Madison Square 4633.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—In small or large quantity; raw or finished. Room 75, 31 East 27th.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Good quality; immediate delivery; all shades. Emeff Waist, 6 West 20th.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—In quantities, for cash. Newchester Waist Co., 201 Greene St.

GOLDTONE Wanted.—Brown and Hague, blue. Phone Chelsea 5753.

HOSIERY Wanted—18-inch fibre hosiery, in ribbed top and seamed back, in large quantities; submit samples. 11th Floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

HOSIERY Wanted—16-inch fibre, immediate or future delivery, large quantity; submit samples. 11th Floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

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JERSEYS Wanted.—Jullliards 110, in all colors. Call Greeley 4618.

MEN'S CLOTHING Wanted.—We buy for cash. Call Farragut 7332.

NECKWARE, Skirts, Palm Beach Suits Wanted.—Men's for export; cash basis. lines. Siegfried, 34 West 28th.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Jullliard's 5709 or Gilbert's 80191, 30199. Farragut 2616.

PLAIDS Wanted.—In all widths, wool and cotton warp, for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Pecan 4040 and peco. Madison Square 4540, Ext. 14.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T. 10, Hinds & Harrison, or similar. Chelsea 9039.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for quantity brown poplin, all wool. Madison Square 3814.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, any quality, or quantity) Blumenthals Moleartex; cash. Farragut 6050.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Nuphur, furmoss and Hudson Bay. Call Greeley 4618.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silks, any quality or quantity, for cash. Gramercy 4020.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will pay cash for Peerless 4040 and Peco. Mad. Sq. 2138.

PLUSHES Wanted.—For cash. Vanderbilt 4116.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless T 10. Farragut 707.

POM POM Wanted.—Blue, cotton back. S. Spagat, 35 West 31st St.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS Wanted.—774, 767, PPL, Gera 9065, BPNL, PNA, WLF, 8158, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6112, Mr. Diamond.

POPLINS Wanted.—4768 or similar, navy and brown. 138 West 25th St., 7th floor. Farragut 554.

POPLINS Wanted.—Meyers' Jolesch navy, or similar quality. Herzog Cloak & Suit, Madison Square 5466.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for cotton warp, black and navy. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,188 Broadway, New York.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black, all wool, also silk plush. Phone Farragut 2874.

POPLINS Wanted.—American; men's serges, skirting plaids; cash. Gram. 4284.

RARITANS Wanted.—1123, all shades; will use quantity, cheap. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

RUBBERIZING MATERIALS Wanted.—All kinds of cloth for rain coatings, for cash, such as 64-60 bombazines, twills, silk, cashmere, &c. Call or send samples and prices. Chester Waterproof Co., Inc., 202 East 12th.

SATIN Wanted.—Better quality navy and black wanted. Madison Square 167.

SATEEN Wanted.—White. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black and colors, Laurel or similar qualities. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

SATIN Cotton Back, All Colors, Wanted.—Bernstein Bros., 46 University Place.

SCHAPPE Wanted.—60-in. suitable for high-grade goods. Madison Square 3654.

SEAL Wanted.—Baffin, Behrying, ukon, for cash. Farragut 9992.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, MFL, PGI, 4040, 7312, also Cleveland, Arthur Joel, American, Garfield and U. S. tricotines. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, navy; also tricotines, Reid's, Garfield's, Lorraine, or similar, for cash. Osrow Costume Co., 51 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—512, 833, 9056, 87, 7120; also American, Andrews, Garfield, tricotines. Gramercy 4493.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 433; also cream and plain and striped; any make. Stuyves. 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity C. F. L., C. F., W. S. G. Stuyvesant 7440.

SERGES Wanted.—833, 235, 0936, 9058; will pay spot cash. Gramercy 1214.

Buyers' Wants

SERGES Wanted.—Open for about 50 pieces of 7301 or similar. Lissman, Nedell & Kirtz. Gramercy 5531.

SERGES Wanted.—Tricotines, good quality; any make; spot cash. Madison Square 5071.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7614, navy and Spring shades. M. R. Silverman. Farragut 3280.

SERGES Wanted.—American, Whitman or similar; good brown serge. Mad. Sq. 1969.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, 7120 and other numbers. Gramercy 1960.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 99, 0036, 0360, 838, 235, 41-105. Gramercy 5480.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 838, Dunmores 0360, 907, U. S. Madison Square 3388.

SERGES Wanted.—528-9058, brown and navy. Chapser, 137 West 27. Farragut 3990.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Large quantity of 54-inch, all cotton. Daniel Bollt, 10 East 18th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silks, taffetas, printed georgettes and plaid silks. Call Madison Square 3381.

SILK Wanted.—For cash, any quantity, georgette, crepe de chine, charmeuse, cotton back satins. M. Brilsenfeld, 636 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—All kinds, plain and fancy; also shirting, poplin, Jap silk; for cash. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulards, pongees, georgettes, printed or plain, or other silks; also imperfect silks. Madison Square 1804.

SILKS Wanted.—Cheney, any quantity; will pay cash. J. Helt & Sons, 136 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SILKS Wanted.—Georgettes, crepes, pdc, fancys, taffetas; at a price. Freeport, 37 East 28th. Mad. Sq. 5053.

SILKS Wanted.—Remnants of any kind; spot cash. Madison Square 1803.

SILKS wanted; most any kind or color, including seconds. Spring 7934.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030. Atwood Cloak and Suit Co., 148 West 24th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—16007, 15030, 15032, also 13045, kittens ear and brown Venetians. Chelsea 6018.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering Milliken 5785; Cowan & Ponch-cherry label; all shades. Farragut 6186.

SILVERTONES, Velours, Polo, Broadcloth, Serges, Poplins, and Coatings. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av., 14th floor.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15032, all shades. Wilson Mfg. Co., 36 West 20th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, 15032, in all shades. Phone Gramercy 4482.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 15030, navy, pekin, and copen. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONE Wanted; American 16007. Chelsea 4616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—15032, reindeer; will exchange for brown. Farr. 3885.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—American 16007, color 40, oxford. Madison Square 9087.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Best fancy plaid silk poplins; cash. Room 915, 1,261 Broadway.

STEVEN'S FABRICS Wanted.—Will exchange any color 6116, for oxford or navy; also any color 9109 for oxford, or will buy. Madison Square 9087.

SUEDINES Wanted.—Also Evoras, Bolivia, Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th. Chelsea 10390.

SUEDINE Wanted.—American 13038; navy, brown, reindeer. Vanderbilt 1389.

SUEDINE Wanted.—Stevens 4314, brown and reindeer jobber. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SUEDINE Wanted.—13058, all colors. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5561.

SUEDINE Wanted.—Brown, Pekin, navy; cash. Chelsea 9784.

SUITS Wanted.—A Western jobber is open for quantity suits in medium and better grades for quick delivery. X 430 Times Annex.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for job of good suits at a price; spot cash. Madison Square 7974.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All changeable colors for petticoats. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

TINSEL BROCADE Wanted.—Open to buy 5,000 yards black and gold, 5,000 yards black and silver. Eckstein & Lustig, 404 4th Av.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Also tinseltone twill 719 and 718 Holden Leonard. Phone Spring 3018.

TINSELTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonards 718, 4644, 4531, 4672. Farragut 2616.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—15 to 907, Scotia 2990, Cleveland 9541, 6308, Garfields 4718, Andrews, Reeds, Geras and all other makes. Gramercy 4481.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Cleveland, Lorraine, Gera, Merz, Botany, Garfield, or standard makes; also serges; terms only. Greenberg, Madison Square 3375.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—907 Andrews, Cleveland or any good quality, at the price. Gramercy 762.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 6112, Mr. Diamond.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and black. Call 1,115 Broadway, 7th floor; use 25th St. elevator.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—100 pieces, navy only, any quantity. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, style American 09077, and Arthur Joel style 9541; any quantity; cash. Gramercy 2452.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfields 4718 or similar. Farragut 3139.

TRICOTINE and Serges Wanted for cash; price must be cheap. Farragut 9158.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—U. S. No. 907 for cash. Blit Rite Dress, 12 West 32d.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—Copenhagen, henna and gold. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

TRICOTINE SERGES Wanted.—All standard makes, for cash. Gramercy 5041.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy only. Klein-Marcus Cloak Co., 7 Division St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, quantity; will pay cash. Star Dress Co., 122 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for large quantities of tricotines and serge. Farr. 3641.

TINSELTONES Wanted.—Leonard 718, shade 4172, chameleon cord, shade 4142, 2694. Vanderbilt 1389.

TUSSAH SILKS Wanted.—Changeable silk and cotton mull, or tussah, many changeable, and Wisteria changeable. Apply Chas. William Stores, Brooklyn L. Rubin 424.

TUSSAH Wanted.—All changeable colors. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Kelley's 275 or similar. Abrams & Hammer. Mad. Square 1421.

VARIMOLE, Animole Wanted. — Blumenthal's, for cash. I. Weinstein & Bro., 159 Madison Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—44, 86, 27 and 24 inches, all makes. Gramercy 5941.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, light weight; all wool, 25 to 50 pieces. Leo Wertheim, 31 West 21st St. Gramercy 4469.

VELOURS Wanted. — American medium weight or similar quality, brown, navy reindeer; for cash. Madison Square 2180.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy and reindeer, or will exchange for brown. Rivera Coat Co., 15 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Garfield's 5116, or similar; brown, navy, reindeer, taupe; cash. Greeley 5053.

VELOUR Wanted.—In all colors, for dress weights. American Costume Co., 118 West 20th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Light weight, all shades; yalama, F. H. or Garfield. Call Chelsea 6241.

VELOUR Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces for cash. I. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Wool mixed, 3000 or similar. Greeley 4582.

VELOUR Wanted.—Lightweight navy and brown; cash. Farragut 7245.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight navy and brown, for cash. B. Gelbwaks, 510 6th Av.

VELVETS Wanted.—Open for 27 and 29 inch velvets. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 West 32d.

VELVETEENS Wanted—Brown and navy, or will exchange black for same. J. Helt & Son, 136 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

VELVETS Wanted.—Chiffon; open for quantity; all colors. Superior Waist & Dress Co., 141 West 20th.

VOILE Wanted.—All wool black, 50 and 44 inch; 50 pieces each. Blodgett, Ordway & Webber. Canal 1644.

Well-equipped plant in corner building with 30 single-stitch and zigzag sewing machines, plenty table space and storeroom, is ready to take up new line or contracts; partnership with desirable party possible; only first-class propositions considered. P 757 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS Wanted.—A. D. Julliard 110, 2005, black only; any quantity. William Fishman 15 East 26th St.

WOOLENS, Suitings, Coatings and Flannels Wanted.—Bernstein Bros., 46 University.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay cash for beaver and burgundy. Spring 9030. Ex. 42.

YALAMA, BOTANY Wanted.—Navy and brown. Chelsea 2840.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALBERTA GOWNS, $14.50 dozen; New Eras, $12.50; Nainsooks, $6.50; Skirts, $8; Overalls, $9.75; Hosiery, $1.25; Gloves, $1.30; Neckwear, 75c. Madison Square 6540.

ARCTIC FOX and Baby Persian Lamb, (Blumenthal's) black tip; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 5314.

BROADCLOTH—Botany, all shades, all widths; cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—American 112, shade 307; Stevens's 7022. Miltex Woolen, 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens and Botany; all colors, 2120 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

BELTINGS.—Cotton, all sizes; immediate delivery. Reinhard, 213 4th Av. Stuyvesant 1696.

BOLIVIAS.—Stevens 6116, all colors. Lipschutz, Madison Square 5466.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black 315, Juilliard 118, brown 15082, all shades; lightweight velours, navy, brown and reindeer. Greeley 3133.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertone, peach bloom, mixtures, duvet-superior; chevrons, &c., lowest prices. Farragut 2840.

BROADCLOTHS.—American 112, reindeer, brown, taupe, burgundy, Packer Wilders, black. Garson, 220 5th Av. Mad Sq. 2804.

BROADTAIL, Furmoire, Caracul, Persian Lamb. Royal, 11 West 26th. Farragut 3688.

BROADCLOTH.—Silvertones, oxfords, serges, tricotines, velours, panamas, cheviots, Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

BROADCLOTH.—Six pieces white, all wool, $2.25 net to close. Royal, 11 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliard's 110, Shade 33. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

BOLIVIAS.—Silvertip, Dobson 617, Goodman & Herman style 260; all colors. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

BOYS' SUITS, (400,) small sizes only, $2.75 each. Louis Friedman, 113 Broadway, Store.

CHARMEUSE.—Good quality black and navy, for immediate and future delivery, $2.80 per yard; 8 per cent. ten days. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

CHARMEUSE and Schrieber's Jersey, to sell cheap. Superior Waist & Dress Co., 141 West 20th.

CHEVIOTS.—Goodman, Herman, navy and oxford; Newhouse 9, brown; cheap. Greeley 4377.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out, 500 cloth coats in desirable materials, well made and good styles, reasonably priced and for immediate delivery. Joseph Hoffman, 29 East 10th St.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—1,000 all wool velours, to close; sizes 2 to 6, $3; 6 to 10, $4.75 to $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th St.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Jobs in high grade coats; very cheap. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45-47 West 27th St.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Cheney's scarce high shades, $6.50 net. Madison Square 3750, Extension 23.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—All shades, immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

COATINGS and Silvertones.—American 16007, Stevens, 2821, 6109, 1078, 3032, Joel's 17, 327, also Oxfords; no telephone information. Franklin Woven Co., 11 East 22d.

COATEES.—Plush and high pile; also cloth coats. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS.—500 beautiful models; silk lined velours, silvertones, pomposms; slaughtering prices; less than cost of manufacturing; also satin, tricotine, and serge dresses, closing prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND COATEES on the rack for immediate delivery; attractive styles in plushes, silvertones, velours, bouclothe. Call and inspect. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS, DRESSES.—Closing out; sacrifice prices. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

COATS.—Velours, plain and fur trimmed; to close out attractive styles. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND COATEES.—Plushes and velours, on racks for immediate delivery. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Children's 8 to 14, wide wale corduroy, trimmed silk, plush, job. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 24 East 12th St.

COATS.—Suits, latest styles, materials, popular prices; immediate delivery. Talbot, 39 West 32d St.

COATS.—Job in velour, broadcloth, and silvertone to close out. 51 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS.—500 stout velour coats, all lined, interlined, with fur collars, to close out. 36 East 10th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors' cloth, fur trimmed; popular priced; coatees. Blumenson & Co., 56 W. 22d.

COATS.—Jobs of plush and cloth coats and coatees, all latest style and material. Singer & Son, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—For jobbers; 200 to sell cheap. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

COED DE LAINE.—Deuret & Co.; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

COTTON GOODS SATEENS.—Under market price, all grades; spot delivery for jobbers and exporters. Nathan & Herman, 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Ten cases of popular brand cotton voiles at a sacrifice price. Underselling Waist Co., 116 West 22d St.

COTTON GOODS.—We have on hand 75 cash of white voile, alice, foncels, at right price. Farragut 2825.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars; we sell almost everything below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS AND SILKS.—Over one million dollars worth plain and fancy below market price. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

COTTON TRICO.—All shades, cotton fleeced lined; jersey cloth; 1,000 dozen cotton socks; 220 needles. Ury, Audubon 8110.

COTTON PLUSHES, brown, green, henna, Pekin; reasonable. 127 West 127th, 1st floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Arkwright stripes, spot delivery. Telephone Gramercy 7337.

COATS.—Stouts and skylit stouts. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTING.—40-inch inlaid pencil stripes, $2.50 yard; also variety silk and cotton mixure shirting. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes.—Gray or finished colors; fine quality; right price; regular terms; any quantity. X 483 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes Wanted.—Gray or finished colors at right cash price; any quantity. X 484 Times Annex.

DENIMS.—Chambrays and cotton goods always on hand under market prices. United Cotton Goods Exchange, 320 Broadway.

DRESSES.—If you are fond of traveling or making "dress tours" keep going," but if you want to concentrate your attention and time on a dress house that gives values look no further. You will admit upon the eye test and comparison that our dresses are out of the ordinary in style, value, workmanship. See our business getters for you in tricotines, tricolettes, serges, satins, velvets, from $7.50 to $27.50. They are on the racks for immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES.—We do not travel with our dresses, because our popular line at popular prices needs no traveling men to talk for them. Our line talks a language of its own which every buyer understands. The best tricotine dresses in market, $13.75; woolen velours, $12.75; serge, $4.75. For immediate delivery. Call and convince yourself. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Some manufacturers complain of heavy cancellations this month; we don't. We're getting re-orders. It seems they can't get enough of our dresses. Twenty wonderful models of all-wool serges at $13.75 on the racks, ready to ship; any quantity, all sizes. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—$203,081.96 shipments in August mean something. Wise buyers know there are big profits for them in our merchandise. They buy right off the racks and wire for more as soon as they get home. Serges, satins, tricotines, paulettes, jerseys, $7.50 to $21.50 up. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesman, extravagant overhead, or live models, but our models are live sellers; all-wool, man-tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand-embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—When we say that our dresses are styled right, made right, and priced right, we know what we are talking about, for we make them right here; velveteens, tricotines, chamois, and velours for immediate delivery. Crown Costume Co., 43-47 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Newest Fall models, $1 to $5 less; no salesmen, extravagant overhead or live models, but our models are live sellers; all wool, man-tailored tricotines, $13.75; hand-embroidered paulette, $19.75; satins, georgettes, serges, $8.75 to $25. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-class dresses in fine quality charmeuse, tricotine and georgette; styles and prices that will enthuse you; come in and pick them off the rack. Michaels & Cohen, 36 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—"Remarkable values" doesn't begin to describe our wonderful offerings in serge, tricotine, satin, jersey, tricolette, and georgette; inspect them yourself. Ansonia Dress Co., 56 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—2,000, tricolettes, tricotines, serges, and satins for immediate delivery at exceptionally low prices. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and skirts for exporters to close out, in large quantities; skirts, $12 dozen; dresses, $21 dozen. Ford, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Tricotines, $2 and $3 cheaper than elsewhere; from $13.75 up. If you need dresses you should see these. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, Tricotines, Serges, Satins.—Very reasonable; also beaded georgettes, discarded samples at a price. Franco-Amer. Dress Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on satins, serges, and tricotines; bring new models only; call all week. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Stouts and maternity; satins, tricotines, serges; immediate delivery. Wolf & Rubin, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Latest creations, attractively low, to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and tailored at sacrifice prices. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Do you believe in quick sales? Then you need our coats, suits and dresses. All wool jersey dress, $9.75; silk velvet dress, $11.50; on the racks for instant delivery. Modern, 15 East 21st.

DRESSES.—On the racks, 2,000 tricotine, satin, serge, jersey, paulettes, velvets, at your prices, Mr. Jobber—$7.75-$25; investigate. Mariette, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful values! Satins, serges, jerseys, $8.75 to $14.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin and serge dresses to close out at a price. B. B. Dress, 1 East 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and Susquehanna poplins, No. 171, at $4.25 and up. Milton Skirt Co., 430 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Tricotines; also job wash skirts and dresses on the racks. Labes, 16 West 45th.

DRESSES.—Tricotine dresses, embroidered; will sell cheap. Belnord Dress Co., 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of 155 satin dresses, latest models, at low price. New Idea Dress, 122 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Close out $2.75, flowered voiles, ginghams, organdies; regular to $5. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, $4.75 up; up-to-the-minute style. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Michael Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, and Suits.—To close out. Phillips Bros., 333 4th Av., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, tricolette, tricotines, jerseys. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade, to close out. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs of satin and serge dresses, to close out. Bimo Dress, 238 5th Av.

DUVETYNES.—Silk duvetyne, all colors; also Duvet de Laine. Mad. Square 1205.

FLAGS.—American, 5 by 8 and 6 by 9 feet, sewed-on stars, to close out cheap. Phone Fordham 5461.

FLAGS.—American, Allied, to close out. Emdel Novelty Mfg. Co., 621 Broadway.

FLANNELETTE.—Ladies' night gowns, $12.50 up. S. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

FUR COLLARS.—300 shawl raccoon collars. Call 20 West 35th St., 1st floor.

GINGHAM.—2 cases; Universal; chain and corded check, 23 cents; 2 cases domino, 19 cents net; 700 yards Everett classic, 19 cents net; 1 case indigo, blue percale, 21 cents net. Call Melrose 679.

GINGHAMS and Chambrays. — All kinds; lowest prices; immediate deliveries. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

GLOVES.—Army, wool, at $4.50 dozen. Scand, Greeley 4961.

GEORGETTES.—In the raw or finished, for early delivery; Sunset quality 9232 finished, $1.70 regular, and raw, $1.40 net. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st.

HOSIERY.—Immediate shipment, all or any part 10,000 dozen, 108 needle, 32-oz. men's wool hosiery, colors; natural, oxford, blue, and black; this is a wonderful opportunity to obtain spot delivery. Manufacturer, 444 Times Downtown.

JAP SILKS.—(Natural colors;) low prices. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7669.

JAP SILK.—Good quality, 75c yard. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

LACES and embroideries, to close out; suitable for retailers. L. Wolf & Sons, Inc., 127 West 20th St.

LADIES' SUITS.—All wool, poplin, for immediate delivery at $16.75. Joseph Bros., 25 West 15th St.

MACKINAWS.—We have seven very desirable patterns of McKenney's ¾ width mackinaws for immediate delivery; good sized quantities and good assortment; price reasonable and under the market. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311, 6312.

NECKWEAR.—Men's. We offer for immediate or future delivery highest class, finest silk scarves for at least 20 per cent. below the market. D. M. Balsam Co., 136 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 5900.

OVERALLS.—Men's blue denim, double stitched; $10.50 dozen. National clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

OXFORDS.—Juilliard's 2086, 5 pieces, to close out. Irene Dress-Skirt Co., 135 West 26th.

OXFORD SUITING.—All wool; good quality. Chelsea 1096.

PANTS.—Large lot of serge, cassimere, worsted; cheap to quick buyers. Combined Pants Mfr., 181 Ludlow St.

PEACHBLOOM, all shades; also charmeuse and radio twills. Madison Square 3725.

PETTICOAT CLOTH.—Knit cotton jersey; high colors; good quality; 20,000 yards weekly; moderate price. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PIQUE GOODS, manufacturer, overstocked, will sell cheap, velours, silvertones, tricotines, broadcloth, polo and serges. Call Farragut 4262, 5th floor, 38 West 26th St.

PLAID BACK KEELEY & WATSON, all shades; also Joel's Launnettes. Madison Square 1848.

PLUSH.—Amicable, Pearson's, 8055, stripe; all colors. Telephone Chelsea 2536.

PLUSHES.—Pearsons 8050, all colors; also Blumenthal's arctic fox. 1120 Greeley.

POLO CLOTH.—15035; Chase's 123, all colors; Miltex Woolen, 456 4th Av. Madison Square 8047.

POLO CLOTH.—Lawrence, style 880, all shades; also Botany broadcloth, shade 809 and 730. Madison Square 3477.

POLO CLOTH.—Chase's all wool, quantity; American 16007, plumette, Pekin. Chelsea 540.

POLO CLOTH.—De Land's H55-28, Holmes's 323, Stewart's 1000. Greeley 4377.

POMPOM.—American, also Deland's 963, Buckley & Cohen's 438. Mad. Sq. 1948.

POPLINS.—3-ply black, navy, taupe. Gramercy 2409.

POPLINS.—Scotia navy, also all wool Buhson's; terms. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 5158 navy. Garsson, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

PATEENS.—(Fancy patterns,) below market price. Banner Fabrics, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 7699.

SATIN DUCHESS.—50 pieces 40-inch black, navy, plum, brown, taupe, $2.10 net cash; also good quality charmeuse, black and navy, $2.86 yard less 8%. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 E. 21st.

SATINS.—Beltings, 36-inch pieces peau de cygnes, plain and striped; crepe de chine 5 thread, cheap. Globe Mdse. Co., 32 West 18th St.

SATIN.—Cotton back, white and navy, good quality, $1.45; 8 per cent. cash. Sunset Silk Mills, 49 East 21st St.

SATINS.—Piece-dyed, cotton back, close out; in all colors. A 77 Times.

SATINS.—Duplan 2322, black and navy. Eidlinger & Desmonde, 20 West 27th.

SATINS.—Chency's 1062, Duplan's 2322, navy, black, taupes and brown. Mad. Sq. 4878.

SAXONIA.—For Veroma, all colors; price reasonable. Telephone Farragut 2620.

SECO.—500 pieces to close out. Store, 1,183 Broadway.

SERGES.—54289, 4061, 7120, 7008, 9056, 528, 7312, 7614, 7301, also Stotts velour checks, Wyandottes, heavyweight velours, 600; fastolite 140, Boltons 524, brown, navy, burgundy, green, new blue, silk poplins, high lustre, all shades; quantities; immediate deliveries. Markus Bros., 44 East 21st; Gramercy 2744, 1769.

SERGES.—We have in stock, for immediate delivery, 7614, 7301, 7120, 7512, navy; also 1200 navy cotton warp, French serge, 36-inch; U. S. Navy 911 tricotine. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, French and storm serges, also tricotines and velour checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—MFL, navy and black, 7002 black, tricotines, Dunmore's navy, silvertones, cotton warp, Jamestown plaided cotton warp. Farragut 7218, 9 West 20th, 5th floor.

SERGES.—Pacific, 50 and 52 inch, in black, green, and burgundy; 12 pieces to close out, $1.75. 7th floor, 25 West 31st. Madison Square 2814.

SERGES.—0360, 7120, 6120, 7614, WFX, WF, SPA, MFL, 54289, 4421, 4061, 3665, Newport, silvertones, tricotines. Globus, Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54289, 4061, and 39120;

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Confused Stock Market Outlook Marks Start of Autumn Season.

The turn of the season into the Autumn months has been marked by aspects more beneficial for bonds than for stocks. A gradual rise of corporation bonds on the Stock Exchange, as evidenced by average prices, has been noted since Aug. 28, while the Liberty and Victory bond group has become firmer than before. The movement is not yet attaining size enough to permit of deductions as to investment conditions, but there is ground for supposing that the decline of commodity prices and the quotations for various other materials and products entering into the cost of living is having some effect upon the market for funded securities with a fixed interest return. Should the purchasing power of the dollar be permanently increased, it would be natural to expect the yield of bonds to reflect the change through a decline, the product of higher bond prices. That the dollar will now buy more meat, corn, cotton, &c., than a month ago is made clear enough by the severe recessions in market quotations during the period. In case of stocks, the outlook is so confused as to prevent a vision of either the immediate present or the future. Certainly last week's demonstration of both strength and weakness in the stock market supplied no conclusive evidence as to economic developments. There appeared to be too much of artificial support and pressure, alternating, to disclose the true factors working in the price list. It might be argued that if prices of goods should be deflated, the prices of stocks would tend downward. But offsetting this to a degree is the fact, frequently shown forth in the markets of the year, that the public wants to speculate on the slightest provocation, and that deflation of prices and money would have to progress far before the zest and means for stock market operations would be reduced. The labor situation promises to be the most potent speculative influence for some time to come. Last week brought new indications that the struggle between conservative and radical elements in labor organizations is yet to be fought out, as it is being fought in England. The signs point toward much chafing before President Wilson's plan for a joint conference of capital and labor can be carried out next month. Leaders of the steel trade unions, apparently apprehensive of the result of a strike call, have carried the issue to the President through Samuel Gompers, and thereby a new and possibly troublesome angle in the whole situation is brought to the forefront. Events in the stock market seem likely to be molded in large part by the dominance or defeat of wise labor counsels in the next few months.

The foreign exchanges have fallen far in the last few days after a period of relative stability, and bankers consider it a grave question whether the reconstruction of Europe's industry will be forwarded largely with American raw material, or will be delayed until the allied nations are able to rebuild themselves. In the latter case the process will be slow, the trade of both the European countries and America will taper down before getting better, and the United States will be lacking a market for much of her surplus goods. There were rumors last week of cancellation of orders in our markets because of the position of the exchanges, and it was reported, further, that contracts entered into during the period of hostilities, which contained cancellation clauses, were being abandoned by the European buyer. These matters speak afresh of the urgent need of credits here for the people and Governments abroad who want our goods. Bankers who have studied the situation in Europe first hand say that France, Belgium, and the other nations might, in time, be able to get upon their feet industrially without outside help, or at least without assistance except what could be obtained in goods bought of neutral countries of the Continent. But the time element is all important for the general prosperity and advancement of world trade. The United States has a vast amount of foodstuffs, cotton, raw material, and finished goods for sale abroad, and will have much more if encouragement is found to increase the use of production facilities which were greatly increased during the war. If the way is not paved for a continuation of our exports on a large scale, it is easy to conceive of a slowing down of output in many lines because of a ready market, with its consequent result in unemployment. The question has already been raised whether or not the severe declines recorded in meat, corn, and cotton of late have had a connection with the inability of foreign purchasers to finance their projects for the immediate future. Sterling at the end of last week was within 2 cents per pound of its minimum level, francs established a new low record, as did lire also. The depreciation of sterling at New York was close to 15 per cent., that of francs nearly 38 per cent., and of lire close to 47 per cent. German marks at 4.4 each recorded a discount of more than 81 per cent. from the normal quotation. The bankers look to Washington for encouragement, if not leadership, in a program for extending credit to Europe. Thus far it seems they have received neither, the situation stands unchanged from week to week, little is being done that appears on the surface. Dispatches from the other side show that it is not this way in England. Although crippled by the war and suffering from extraordinary labor troubles, British financial leaders and merchants are selling on credit to Continental buyers and are resuming their quondam relations with Far Eastern and South American buyers as rapidly as possible.

The consensus of business opinion of the week was that the campaign to reduce prices of necessities was working to promote caution among buyers. In major lines, including steel and textiles, the trade reports showed activity on a large scale on old orders, with the outlook not altogether clear in regard to operations during the Winter. The blast furnace output on Sept. 1 was at the rate of 34,500,000 tons per year, according to The Iron Age, while the daily average production during August was 10,000 tons greater than in July. The early September output in excess of 93,000 tons daily was still much below the 112,000-ton record at the peak of last year's manufacturing, but showed noteworthy progress over operations during the Spring and Summer. The strong position of the steel trade seems to be exemplified, in contrast with some other fields, in the fact that price recessions have neither been reported nor talked about; on the contrary, the tendency has been toward firmness, with a few increases by companies which were well sold up in particular products.

Thomas W. Lamont speaks for many bankers when he urges that the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations be adopted without delay. Mr. Lamont was on the ground when the program for bringing peace and reducing the chances of another war was drawn up, and he is entitled to speak from this point of view and also from the position of a banker who sees the extreme need for a definite declaration of national principles which business men may have to support them as they seek to reunite the broken threads of commerce and trade. It is the hope of manufacturers and exporters, as well as bankers, that with the signing of the treaty, if not before, will come cooperation between Government agencies and citizens here to promote trade with other nations.

SWISS SELL TO BELGIANS.

Offer Better Terms Than Americans —No Sign of German Penetration.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6, (Associated Press.)—The Swiss are beginning a business penetration of Belgium, in opposition to American business interests. The Belgians say the Americans are to blame for this, as they are asking a 75 per cent. payment down and the balance on the delivery of goods, while the Swisslare offering better terms on many products.

There have been numerous reports that Germans are also beginning a peaceful penetration, but the correspondent has been unable to run down any specific instances, unless the Swiss competition is really through German backing.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 6, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,103,412	209,979,917
Same period a year ago	2,441,832	90,822,846

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.67	86.00	93.56	69.73
Same period a year ago	74.24	72.36	74.24	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
420	ADAMS EXPRESS	43	42	43	— 3
2,400	Advance Rumely	42	40	40	..
200	Advance Rumely pf	72	72	72	+ 2½
6,200	Ajax Rubber	93½	90	90	— 1½
9,500	Ajax Rubber rights	4¾	4	4⅝	— ⅞
7,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	2½	3⅛	+ ⅛
5,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
49,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	46¾	40	44⅞	+ 5
200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	93½	93½	93½	+ 2⅜
3,600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	97	97	96	+ ⅛
400	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99	97½	97½	— 1½
300	Am. Bank Note	45	44½	45	+ 1
700	Am. Bosch Magneto	114½	112	112	+ ½
1,990	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	86	86	..
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	94	+ ¾
200	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf.	176	176	176	+ ½
52,400	Am. Can	59⅜	53⅞	54½	— 2⅝
200	Am. Can pf.	104½	104½	104½	— 1⅝
71,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	138⅝	132⅝	135⅞	+ 2½
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅜
4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	58¼	56	57½	+ ⅞
2,100	Am. Drug. Syndicate	11½	11	11¼	..
32,300	Am. Hide & Leather	35⅝	33¼	35¼	+ 3⅝
15,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	130⅜	122⅜	128½	+ 5⅞
1,200	Am. Ice	49	45	45	— 2
300	Am. Ice pf.	69	68½	69	— 1
93,900	Am. International	105	96⅝	102½	+ 6⅝
8,900	Am. Linseed	76⅝	72	72	— 2
500	Am. Linseed pf.	97	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅜
135,900	Am. Locomotive	99	89¾	94	+ ⅝
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	106	106	+ ½
700	Am. Malt & Grain	57	56	56	— 1
18,400	Am. Ship & Commerce	41	38½	40½	..
18,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅜	78½	76⅝	+ ⅛
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	103⅜	102½	105⅜	+ ⅝
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	88	88	88	— 6
300	Am. Snuff	122	120	120	— 1½
10,700	Am. Steel Foundries	41⅞	40	40½	+ ¾
400	Am. Steel Fdys. pf.	96	95½	96	— ⅛
6,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	131	128	*128	— ⅛
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118½	117¼	117½	+ 1¼
58,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	90	82⅜	85⅞	+ 2
50	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	97	94	94	+ 1½
13,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	102⅛	99⅜	101	— ⅛
500	Am. Tobacco	225	223	223	..
1,800	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100¾	101	+ ⅝
40,400	Am. Woolen	123⅞	112½	114¾	— 3½
200	Am. Woolen pf.	106¾	106	106	+ ⅛
4,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	61¼	58	58	— 1½
3,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	24⅜	22	23	— ⅝
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	61	59	59	— ½
32,100	Anaconda Copper	70⅛	67⅝	67⅞	— ¾
200	Assets Realization	3	3	3	+ ½
1,400	Associated Dry Goods	54½	53¼	53¼	..
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	— 1½
100	Associated Oil	93	93	93	+ 1
5,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	90½	90½	— 1½
1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	80½	80⅝	— ⅛
600	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
400	Atlantic Coast Line	95⅞	90½	90½	— 3½
16,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	164¾	155	158¼	+ 4¼
411,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	132	111½	117⅝	+ 5¼
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105	105	105	— 1½
4,322	Baltimore & Ohio	42⅜	41¼	40⅝	— 1⅜
900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52	51¾	51⅝	— ⅜
8,800	Barrett Co.	136½	122	129	+ 8⅝
100	Barrett Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	— ½
800	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1,300	Beth. Steel	92	86⅝	86⅝	+ 3½
338,300	Beth. Steel Class B	97	88¼	89½	+ 2¼
400	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	113⅜	112¼	113¼	+ 3⅜
4,600	Booth Fisheries	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅛
215	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	99½	98	99½	+ ⅝
7,300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	28	24⅞	26½	+ 1½
1,200	Do. cfs. of dep.	23½	20½	23½	+ 3
100	Brown Shoe	94	94	94	+ 3
100	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	11½	11½	11½	..
100	Buffalo & Susquehanna.	70	70	70	— 8
1,000	Burns Brothers	139⅜	133	133	— 5
6,500	Butte Copper & Zinc	12⅜	11¼	11½	— 1⅜
4,700	Butte & Superior	27½	26	27	— ¼
2,100	Butterick Co.	32	30	30	— 2
10,100	CADDO CEN. O. & R.	38¼	33½	38	+ 4⅞
8,700	California Packing	71½	68	69½	+ 2
75,200	California Petroleum	54⅜	44½	52¼	+ 6¼
1,500	California Petroleum pf.	85	82½	85	+ 2½
1,300	Calumet & Arizona	78	76½	78	+ 2
12,200	Canadian Pacific	153½	150½	*150¾	— 2⅝
900	Central Foundry	32½	30	32	+ 1
1,500	Central Foundry pf.	62½	55	62½	+ 7½
95,500	Central Leather Co.	104⅜	96	98¼	+ 2⅝
200	Central R. of N. J.	203	203	203	— 10
200	Certain-Teed Products.	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
15,900	Cerro de Pasco Copper.	57	54	54½	+ ⅛
9,200	Chandler Motor	290	253	289	+41
4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	56⅝	56⅝	— ¾
200	Chi. & E. Ill. pf. eq. tr. cfs.	10¼	10	10¼	— ¾
2,800	Chi. Great Western	10	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	Chi. Great Western pf.	24½	23¼	24½	+ ⅛
1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	46	42¼	42¾	+ ⅝
5,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	67	63	63	— 1¼
800	Chi. & Northwestern.	96½	95	95	..
300	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	125	124¾	125	+ 1⅛
400	Chi. Pneumatic Tool.	79	78	79	+ 1
5,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	20½	25	25¼	..
1,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	74½	72⅜	74½	+ 1⅝
700	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	62¼	61	61	..
10,500	Chile Copper	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
4,400	Chino Copper	45⅞	44¼	45	+ ⅜
300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	42¼	41	42¼	+ 1⅝
400	Cluett, Peabody	83	81	82	— 3
6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48	44¼	45	+ ¾
600	Colorado Southern	24	23	24	— ⅝
21,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	64⅞	62¼	63	+ 1¼
300	Comput. Tab Recording.	54	53	54	+ 2
600	Consol. Cigar	63½	59	62	+ 3
300	Consol. Cigar pf.	78	78	78	+ 3
1,300	Consol. Gas	96	95⅛	95¼	+ ⅝
6,550	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	20	18	18½	— ¾
8,900	Continental Can	96⅞	93	95	+ 1
19,600	Continental Candy	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
94,100	Corn Products Refining.	80½	82¼	85½	+ 3½
200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	— ⅝
100	Crex Carpet	56¼	56½	56½	+ 2
168,900	Crucible Steel	164⅜	166½	168½	+ 4¾
1,100	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102½	103	+ 4
7,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	33⅜	31⅝	32	— 1⅛
2,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79⅝	78½	79	— ¼
400	Cuban-American Sugar.	240⅞	245	240	— ⅞
300	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	106	104⅛	105	..
500	DEL. & HUDSON.	108¼	107	108	+ 2
1,200	Denver & Rio Grande.	11⅝	10	10	— ½
52,200	Denver & Rio Grande pf	19⅜	16	16½	+ 1
10	Detroit United Ry.	115	115	115	..
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic.	4	4	4	— ⅛
2,800	Dome Mines	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
3,800	END.-JOHNSON	109⅝	104	108	+ 4¼
1,300	End.-Johnson pf.	105	103	105	+ 2
100	Emer.-Brant. pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— 3½
1,800	Elk Horn Coal.	37½	35⅞	*35⅞	— ⅝
400	Elk Horn Coal pf.	41	40	40	— 2
5,200	Erie	16½	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
1,800	Erie 1st pf.	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
200	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	+ ⅛
700	FAIRBANKS	78¼	76	77	— 3
8,200	Famous Players-L.	107½	100	102½	+ 3
600	Federal Mining & S. pf.	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ 1½
9,800	Fisher Body	96½	92⅜	95½	+ 3½
100	Fisher Body pf.	100	100	100	— ½
14,500	Fisk Rubber	45⅝	43¾	44	— ¾
12,600	Freeport, Texas	52	48¼	48¼	— 1¾
3,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	31½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
15,100	General Cigar	83⅜	78⅝	79⅞	— 2⅝
6,300	General Electric	173	167	167	..
59,200	General Motors	249	233	235⅞	— ⅝
400	General Motors pf.	91	90½	91	+ 1
3,000	General Motors debs.	86½	85½	86	..
21,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79	75¼	79	+ 4½
600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	103¾	102¾	103¼	+ 1¼
4,400	Great Northern pf.	89¼	86	86⅝	— 2¼
13,700	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties.	45¾	42	44	+ 1¼
600	Greene-Cananea Copper.	43	41½	42	..
1,800	Gulf States Steel.	62	59	61¾	+ 1½
300	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	10	9	9	..
100	HARTMAN CORP.	88	88	88	+ 1
14,500	Haskell & Barker.	64	59½	61	+ 1
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	94	93	93	+ ½
20,300	Inspiration Copper	63	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅞
4,000	Interboro Consolidated.	6⅜	6	6⅛	..
8,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	22½	18½	21¼	+ 2⅛
1,800	Inter. Agricultural	27⅞	25	27	+ 1¼
1,400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	83¼	82	82	— 1
6,500	Inter. Harvester, new	138	133	134¼	+ 1⅝
1,700	Inter. Harv. pf., new	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¼
143,500	Inter. Mer. Marine	62¼	57½	59	+ 2
61,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	122	117¾	119⅝	+ 3
13,000	Inter. Nickel	27½	26	26	— ½
200	Inter. Nickel pf.	93¼	91⅝	91⅝	— 1¼
13,400	Inter. Paper	59	56	56	— ¾
383	Inter. Paper pf., stamped	77	76½	76½	+ ½
1,100	JEWEL TEA	26½	25	25	+ 1½
200	Jewel Tea pf.	65	60	65	+ 5
1,200	Jones Bros. T.	38	36⅝	37	+ ¼
2,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	20⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
16,900	Missouri Pacific	29⅞	27½	27½	— 1⅝
1,900	Missouri Pacific pf.	49¾	47	47½	— 1⅞
2,100	Montana Power	65½	62⅝	63¾	+ ¾
1,300	NAT. ANILINE & CH.	48½	47	47	..
300	Nat. Aniline & Ch. pf.	88	87½	88	..
1,300	National Acme	37⅝	36½	37½	+ ¾
2,000	National Con. & Cable.	17	16⅜	16½	..
4,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	79	75	77⅝	+ 2⅛
50	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	102	102	102	..
2,400	National Lead	81	79	79½	+ 4¾
500	National Lead pf.	105	103	103	— 3
1,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	8¼	7⅞	7¾	— 1
1,300	Nevada Consol. Copper.	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
200	New Orleans, T. & M.	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
2,400	New York Air Brake.	105¼	111	*111	+ 1
2,900	New York Central.	74½	72¼	73¼	+ ⅞
1,900	N. Y. Dock	59	56	56½	+ 1½
300	N. Y. Dock pf.	6	6	6¼	+ 1
7,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33⅜	31⅝	32⅜	— ⅛
200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20	20	..
300	Norfolk Southern	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
2,900	Norfolk & Western.	101	99⅜	99⅝	+ ¼
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	70	70	70	+ 1
300	North American	58⅝	57½	57½	— ½
4,400	Northern Pacific	89	86⅞	86⅞	— 1⅛
14,600	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	84	74½	76½	+ 2⅜
69,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	55⅝	53¼	54½	+ 1½
400	Ohio Fuel Supply.	53	50¾	53	+ 2¼
500	Ontario Mining	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43,500	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	11¼	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
400	Owens Bottle	56½	55	55	— 1½
200	Owens Bottle pf.	103	103	103	+ 1½
2,000	PACIFIC GAS & ELEC.	69½	66¼	67¾	+ ⅜
400	Ohio Fuel Supply.	53	50¾	53	+ 2¼
29,700	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	121½	115½	117⅝	+ 3⅜
7,332	Pennsylvania R. R.	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
800	People's Gas, Chicago.	44	42½	44	+ 2
20,900	Penn. Seaboard	48	41¾	43⅜	+ 2⅝
700	Pere Marquette	19¾	19	19	..
900	Peoria & Eastern	17¾	15⅞	16	+ 1
2,800	Philadelphia Co.	36	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
62,300	Pierce-Arrow	61	54½	58½	+ 3½
16,000	Pierce Oil	22½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
9,500	Pittsburgh Coal	67⅝	64½	64½	— ½
18	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. pf.	130	130	130	..
2,800	Pitts. & West Va.	34⅝	33¾	33¾	— ½
100	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	80	80	80	+ 1½
1,400	Pond Creek Coal	19¾	18½	19⅜	+ ⅛
25,000	Pressed Steel Car	95	85	89½	+ 4⅝
1,600	Pullman Co.	124	119	119	— ¼
5,000	Punta Alegre Sugar.	68½	65½	67	— ⅛
23,400	RAILWAY STEEL SPG.	101	93¼	96	+ 2⅝
400	Republic M. pf.	48½	48	48½	+ 2½
2,700	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
20,900	Reading	81⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ 2½
200	Reading 1st pf.	36	36	36	+ 1½
1,700	Remington Typewriter.	75	72¼	73	+ 3
200	Remington Type. 2d pf.	98	97	97	+ 1½
56,600	Republic Iron & Steel.	96⅜	89⅜	90⅝	+ 2¼
200	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ¾
100	Royal Dutch, Am.	96	96	96	+ 9
118,750	Royal Dutch, N. Y.	96½	92½	93½	+ 2
100	Royal Dutch. tr. rcts.	94	94	94	..
1,000	ST. JOSEPH LEAD.	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅜
7,600	St. Louis-San Fran.	20⅝	19	19	— ⅜
100	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	28	28	28	..
1,000	St. Louis Southwestern.	15½	15	15	..
3,500	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	25½	25	25	— 1½
200	Savage Arms	75	73	75	+ 1
8,200	Saxon Motor	26	24½	24½	— ⅜
800	Seaboard Air Line.	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	204	204	204	+ 1
1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	15	15	..
201,200	Sinclair Oil Refining	61⅝	57⅜	59½	+ ¾
1,520	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I.	66½	64½	65	+ 2
71,400	Southern Pacific	104½	99¾	100½	+ 2⅜
200	South Porto R. Sug. pf.	117	115¾	117	+ 1⅞
6,100	Southern Railway	26¼	25	25	— ⅞
1,100	Southern Railway pf.	63¼	60¼	60¼	— 1⅝
9,850	Stromberg Carburetor.	71	65	65¼	+ ⅜
6,900	Stromberg Carb. rts.	11⅞	9	10	+ 1¼
304,700	Studebaker Co.	120¼	109¾	112⅝	+ 4½
200	Studebaker Co. pf.	102	101¾	102	+ 1⅞
10,300	Stutz Motor	118¼	111	112	..
1,200	Stutz Motor rts.	4⅝	3½	4	..
700	Superior Steel	42½	42	42½	+ 3
5,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
16,100	Texas Co.	269½	261	263	+ 6
109,900	Texas & Pacific.	53⅜	47	48⅝	+ ⅝
900	Third Avenue	22½	20⅝	20⅞	+ 2⅛
52	Tide Water Oil.	238½	238½	238½	..
18,300	Tobacco Products	102½	95½	98½	+ 2⅝
300	Tobacco Products pf.	102	100	102	+ 1
260,300	Transcont. O.	50⅝	49½	50	+ 8⅜
900	Transue & Williams S.F.	58	56½	56½	— 1⅝
800	UNION BAG & PAPER.	91⅞	88	88	+ 2
9,800	Union Pacific	125	121½	*123	— 1⅝
500	Union Pacific pf.	70¼	68½	*68½	+ ¼
6,200	United Alloy Steel.	54¼	52	52	..
200	United Cigar Stores.	200	190⅝	200	+ 3
200	United Cigar Stores pf.	119	119	119	— 3
200	United Drug	153	150	153	+ 2
700	United Drug 1st pf.	52½	52	52½	— ½
200	United Drug 2d pf.	153	153	153	+ 2
1,400	United Fruit	185	182	184¼	— 5¼
700	U. S. Express	27½	27	27	— ¾
140,900	United Ret. S.	98⅜	88¼	94	+ 5⅝
38,900	United Ret. S. rts.	12¼	10¼	10¾	— 1⅝
100	United Ry. Investment.	10½	10½	10½	— ½
1,100	United Ry. Investm't pf.	24½	23	23	— ¼
10,700	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	34½	31⅜	32	..
900	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	68½	67⅞	68	+ ⅞
34,500	U. S. Food Products.	83¼	78¼	80⅝	+ 2⅝
16,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	130¼	123¼	*123⅝	+ 1⅞
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
3,200	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	46⅝	43⅝	45	+ 2
47,400	U. S. Rubber	129½	124	126⅞	+ ⅞
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	115	114	115	+ 2
3,400	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	67⅜	66	66¼	+ ⅜
200	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf.	48½	48½	48½	— ⅝
615,700	U. S. Steel.	107⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝
3,400	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	115	115½	+ ⅝
10,300	Utah Copper	88⅞	84	85⅝	+ ⅝
100	Utah Securities	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
9,300	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	84½	80½	83	+ 2
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	114	114	114

An Analysis of

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

For the past five years, including a period of war and high operating costs, earnings averaged 87.62 a share on the common stock. Present earnings estimated at the rate of 11% per annum, or over twice the present 5% annual dividend rate.

Circular C-3 sent upon request.

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Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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TIDE IS TURNED FOR TREASURY

Glass Announces Abandonment for Present of Semi-Monthly Certificates of Indebtedness.

CASH POURS INTO TREASURY

Tax Certificates to be Issued—Boost in Market Price of Liberty Bonds Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—After the most trying time in the financial history of the Government, due to war expenditures, Uncle Sam again is finding his financial legs.

So great has been the flow of money into the Treasury Department in the last few weeks that the department was able to announce tonight the following important developments:

During August ordinary and special disbursements exceeded ordinary receipts by less than $500,000,000.

During September, because of income and profits tax installment payments, ordinary receipts should exceed ordinary and special disbursements by approximately $500,000,000.

There remain no maturities of certificates of indebtedness to provide for prior to 1920, certificates maturing on Dec. 15 being more than covered by the income and profits tax installments due on that date.

There is enough cash in bank and income and profits taxes due Sept. 15 to meet the certificates maturing or called for redemption on Sept. 9 and Sept. 15. On Aug. 30 this amount was $1,799,041,500. It has been reduced somewhat since that time by exchanges and cash redemption.

As a result of this situation Secretary Glass announced tonight that for the present the semi-monthly issuance of certificates of indebtedness would be abandoned and that it would not be resumed before Oct. 15.

To Issue Tax Certificates.

As substitutes for these certificates the Treasury Department is offering two series of tax certificates, maturing March 15, 1920, and Sept. 15, 1920, with interest payable semi-annually at the rates of 4¼ and 4½ per cent., respectively. Announcement is made, however, that if between now and March 15, 1920, other certificates are issued at a higher rate than 4¼ per cent. the series now offered at 4¼ will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest for the new certificates.

The tax certificates will be sold by all banks in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. They will have the same tax exemption privileges, practically, as Victory Liberty Loan bonds.

Coincident with the announcement of the new sale of tax certificates the Secretary announced that subscriptions to the certificates of indebtedness series closed on Sept. 3 exceeded the two previous issues by $40,000,000, for a total of $573,841,500. By districts the subscriptions were:

Federal Reserve District.	Subscriptions Allotted.	*Quota.
Boston	$35,765,500	$43,300,000
New York	252,879,000	169,000,000
Philadelphia	27,155,000	35,300,000
Cleveland	39,088,500	45,300,000
Richmond	10,495,500	17,300,000
Atlanta	19,312,000	14,600,000
Chicago	63,193,500	70,000,000
St. Louis	17,759,500	20,000,000
Minneapolis	16,000,000	17,300,000
Kansas City	16,000,000	20,000,000
Dallas	23,179,000	12,000,000
San Francisco	48,000,000	35,300,000
Total	$573,841,000	$500,000,000

*Although no quotas were assigned, for purposes of comparison, a column has been added showing what the quota of the several districts would have been for an issue of $500,000,000.

There was an optimistic ring about the Treasury Department announcement tonight that stands unprecedented by any official statement of its kind issued in many months. In official circles, too, there was even a more roseate view taken of the situation than that indicated by the formal statement.

In the highest circles it was predicted that one direct result of the financial situation would be an immediate boost in the market prices of all issues of Liberty bonds. The Treasury Department has contended for months that there was no reason for the existing low prices, but it has been difficult until today for the department to issue a statement which would be understandable to the laymen so as to back up its contention. With Uncle Sam over the top and money in his pockets, however, it is believed that the calamity howlers who have been beating down the price of bonds will be put to rout.

Text of Mr. Glass's Statement.

Secretary Glass's statement, in full, follows:

"Sept. 8, 1919.

"Dear Sir—The third semi-monthly issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series C 1920, in pursuance of the program outlined in my letter of July 25, 1919, was, in accordance with the announcement on Aug. 25, 1919, offered without asking the banking institutions of the country to subscribe for any specified quota. The Treasury felt confident that these certificates could be sold in amounts more than sufficient to meet the reduced needs of the Government without assigning the usual quota to individual banking institutions.

"This confidence was amply justified by the event. The certificates of Series C 1920 were dated Sept. 2, and subscriptions closed on Sept. 3, the following day. The aggregate amount of certificates of this series subscribed for and allotted was $573,841,500, a sum greater by about $40,000,000 than the amount subscribed for either of the two preceding issues, each of which had definite quota assignments and remained open a week after the date of issue.

"This aggregate was in excess of the immediate requirements of the Treasury, but allotment was nevertheless made in full upon all subscriptions made on the date of issue and the day following, in order not to disappoint those subscribers who had presented their subscriptions with reasonable promptness; and the opportunity was taken to redeem on Sept. 15 the certificates of Series VK, maturing Oct. 7, 1919, (the last of the certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan.) The redemption of these certificates should have a beneficial effect in connection with the large payments of income and profits taxes due on Sept. 15.

"The aggregate amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness still outstanding on Aug. 30 of the several series maturing or called for redemption on Sept. 9 and 15, 1919, was $1,799,041,500. This entire sum (which has since been reduced by exchanges and cash redemptions) is provided for from cash in bank and income and profits taxes due Sept. 15, leaving an ample balance in the general fund.

"There remain no maturities of certificates to provide for prior to 1920, as the certificates maturing Dec. 15 are more than covered by the income and profits tax installment due on that date.

"In the month of August just past ordinary and special disbursements exceeded ordinary receipts by less than $500,000,000. In September, because of the income and profits tax installment payment, ordinary receipts should exceed ordinary and special disbursements by approximately $500,000,000.

"The success of recent issues of Treasury certificates, the fortunate cash position of the Treasury at the moment, and the reinvestment demand which will result from the payment of so large an amount of certificates on or before Sept. 15 create a situation which should be availed of to make an important step forward in financing the debt growing out of the war.

"In my letter of July 25, above referred to, I indicated that the Treasury certificate program might be varied at opportune times by the substitution of issues of tax certificates. This obviously is an opportune time, and, accordingly, the Treasury is offering two series of so-called tax certificates, both dated Sept. 15, 1919, Series T9, maturing March 15, 1920, and bearing interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent., and Series T10, maturing Sept. 15, 1920, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., payable semiannually.

"It is not possible to say definitely when semi-monthly issues of loan certificates will be resumed, nor upon what terms they will be issued, but such issues will certainly not be resumed before Oct. 15, and the minimum amount offered should not exceed $250,000,000.

"In view of the important fact that now for the first time in over a year certificates (of Series T9, maturing March 15) are offered at a lower rate than 4½ per cent., I deem it proper to say that if hereafter certificates maturing on or before March 15, 1920, should be issued bearing interest at a higher rate than 4¼ per cent., certificates of Series T9 will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for certificates of such series which may be subscribed for and allotted.

Wants Investors to Benefit.

"I hope that each and every banking institution in the United States will not only subscribe liberally for one or both issues of the certificates now offered, but also will use its best endeavors to procure the widest possible redistribution of such certificates among investors. The certificates, although acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at maturity, are, as you know, payable in cash when they mature, and should make a wide appeal to investors generally because of their valuable exemptions from taxation and attractive maturities.

"The success of these issues will be an important advance in the process of financing the war debt in such a way as to avoid the necessity for great refunding operations, by spreading maturities and meeting them, so fas as may be, out of tax receipts. Incorporated banks and trust companies which are not qualified depositories are urged to become such in order that they, like others, may participate in the temporary deposits growing out of these issues.

"The patriotic, loyal, and enlightened support which the banking institutions of the country gave to the Treasury during the darkest days of the war and continued through the perhaps more difficult period after the cessation of hostilities, when war expenditures were at their peak, justifies the Treasury in addressing to them this confident appeal now that the turn of the tide has come.

"Cordially yours,
—CARTER GLASS."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	4.18¾	4.18	4.18¾	4.19½	4.18¾	4.19½
Sept. 3	4.18½	4.18	4.18½	4.19¾	4.18½	4.19
Sept. 4	4.17⅞	4.16¾	4.16¾	4.17½	4.17½	4.17½
Sept. 5	4.15¼	4.14⅝	4.14⅝	4.16	4.15⅜	4.16⅛
Sept. 6	4.13⅞	4.13⅜	4.13⅜	4.14⅝	4.14½	4.14½
Week's range—						
High			4.18¾			4.19½
Low			4.13⅜			4.14½
Same week last year—						
High			4.75½			4.76⅛
Low			4.75⅞			4.7655
Year to date—						
High			4.7585			4.7656¼
Low			4.12½			4.13¼
Corresponding period last year—						
High			4.76⅛			4.77⅛
Low			4.75⅞			4.76⅞

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 1	Holiday					
Sept. 2	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.15½	8.15½	8.15½
Sept. 3	8.18½	8.18½	8.18½	8.16¾	8.16¾	8.16¾
Sept. 4	8.20	8.28	8.28	8.18	8.26	8.26
Sept. 5	8.34	8.38	8.34	8.32	8.36	8.32
Sept. 6	8.34½	8.34½	8.34½	8.32½	8.32½	8.32½
Week's range—						
High			8.17			8.15½
Low			8.38			8.36
Same week last year—						
High			5.47			5.46
Low			5.49½			5.48½
Year to date—						
High			5.45⅜			5.4413
Low			8.38			8.36
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.46⅛			5.45¼
Low			5.75⅞			5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab.	Holland. Dem.	Cab.	Italy. Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	5.70	5.68	37.8125	37.8125	9.68	9.66½
Sept. 3	5.69	5.67	37.125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Sept. 4	5.67½	5.65½	37.125	37.25	9.69	9.67
Sept. 5	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72½
Sept. 6	5.69	5.67	37.00	37.125	9.74	9.72
Week's range—						
High	5.67½	5.65⅝	37.8125	37.8125	9.64	9.62
Low	5.70	5.68	37.00	37.125	9.74½	9.72
Same week last year—						
High	4.35	4.33	48.00	49.00	6.36	6.35
Low	4.49	4.47	46.75	47.50	6.36	6.35
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.79	42.56¾	42.81¾	6.36	6.35
Low	5.76	5.74	36.1875	36.875	9.74½	9.72
Corresponding period last year—						
High	3.94	3.91	52.00	52.875	6.36	6.35
Low	4.56	4.51¾	42.75	43.25	9.15½	9.14

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	21.40	21.60	24.13	24.35	23.00	23.20
Sept. 3	21.60	21.75	24.30	24.45	22.80	23.00
Sept. 4	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.80	23.00
Sept. 5	21.50	21.70	24.20	24.35	22.60	22.85
Sept. 6	21.50	21.65	24.10	24.30	22.65	22.80
Week's range—						
High	21.60	21.75	24.30	24.45	23.00	23.20
Low	21.40	21.60	24.10	24.30	22.60	22.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.125	30.625	33.75	34.125	30.625	31.00
Low	29.375	29.875	33.10	33.50	29.75	30.125
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	21.40	21.60	24.00	24.20	22.60	22.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	36.00	36.40	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	29.75	30.125

	GREECE. Dem.	Cables.	Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Low	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Same week last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low	19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Year to date—						
High	19.35	19.40	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	18.80	18.90	50.50	50.75	50.50	50.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.45	19.50	54.50	54.75	54.50	54.75
Low	19.40	19.45	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	42.35	42.45	25.375	25.50
Low	42.25	42.45	25.375	25.50
Same week last year—				
High	44.65	44.75	24.75	25.00
Low	44.40	44.50	23.85	24.00
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	28.125	28.25
Low	42.20	42.35	25.10	25.25
Same period last year—				
High	48.21	48.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	48.82	22.00	23.00

	Spain. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Ask.
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Sept. 2	19.20	19.25	6.50	6.70	6.85	6.50
Sept. 3	19.18	19.26	6.15	6.25	6.05	6.51
Sept. 4	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.85
Sept. 5	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.85
Sept. 6	19.02	19.10	6.00	6.15	5.875	5.85
Week's range—						
High			19.20	19.26	6.70	6.50
Low			19.02	19.10	6.00	5.375
Same week last year—						
High			23.35	23.50	13.60	13.35
Low			23.125	23.375	13.40	13.35
Year to date—						
High			20.90	21.05	17.65	17.60
Low			18.95	19.06	6.00	5.375
Corresponding period last year—						
High			29.25	29.50	15.00	14.75
Low			23.125	23.375	12.50	13.00

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	82.50	82.60	136.50	136.75	129.50	129.75
Low	82.50	82.60	136.50	136.75	129.50	129.75
Same week last year—						
High	89.00	89.25	135.50	134.00	126.00	126.50
Low	88.00	88.25	131.50	132.00	124.00	124.50
Year to date—						
High	84.00	84.10	136.50	136.75	128.00	128.25
Low	79.50	79.60	131.00	131.125	122.00	122.125

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	41.50	49.75
Low	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	49.50	49.75
Same week last year—						
High	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75	37.00	49.875	50.00
Year to date—						
High	41.00	41.25	41.00	41.25	50.00	50.125
Low	35.25	35.50	35.25	35.50	49.25	49.50

GERMANY.

	Demand.	Cable.
Sept. 1	Holiday	
Sept. 2	*4.82	4.85
Sept. 3	4.70	4.72
Sept. 4	4.40	4.45
Sept. 5	4.375	4.375
Sept. 6	4.45	4.45
Week's range—		
High	5.00	5.10
Low	4.375	4.375

*Cents per mark.

STRIKING SCENES IN SIBERIA.

The current Mid-Week Pictorial shows interesting photographs which depict the picturesque types of the Siberian inhabitants. The Allied soldiers supporting Kolchak's forces are also shown. Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, N. Y. 10c. a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

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Price to yield 4.30%

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City of Barberton, O., 4½s
Due 1924-29
Price to yield 4.75%

Ardmore, Oklahoma, 5s
Due 1941
Price to yield 4.90%

Brownsville, Texas, 5s
Due 1947-53
Price to yield 5%

Denton Co., Tex., R. D. 5s
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Price to yield 5%

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$5,700,000

The American Rolling Mill Co.

7% Debenture Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends

(Free from the Normal Federal Income Tax)
Tax Exempt in Ohio

Dividends, cumulative from September 15, 1919, are payable quarterly January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15. Redeemable as a whole or in part at $110 and accrued dividend on any interest date on 60 days' notice, and on voluntary dissolution is entitled to $110 and accrued dividend.

Capitalization

	Outstanding	Authorized
Preferred Stock 6% Cumulative	$1,300,000	$1,500,000
Debenture 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par $100)	5,700,000	20,000,000
Common Stock (par $25)	12,400,975	20,000,000

The Company has no bonded indebtedness, and has no floating indebtedness except $439,000 of notes due April 1, 1920. Provision will be made to place in the hands of the trustee an amount of cash sufficient to pay these notes at maturity.

$5,700,000 debenture preferred stock is to be issued for cash. Provision has been made to reserve $1,300,000 additional stock to retire by conversion a like amount of the present outstanding 6% prior preferred stock, which is immediately convertible. Arrangement has been made whereby more than a majority of the 6% preferred stockholders have already agreed to accept this exchange, and it is expected that all of the 6% stock will be exchanged in the near future.

EARNINGS, yearly average to July 1, 1919, final month estimated:

	Three Years	Five Years
Balance for dividends, after all taxes and depreciation	$3,370,944	$2,601,905
Preferred dividend requirements	490,000	490,000
Times earned	6.85	5.25

NOTE—The Company expects large additional earnings from the proceeds of the sale of this issue and of $2,500,000 common stock which will shortly be offered to stockholders at par.

NET QUICK ASSETS will equal 129% on this stock and it is provided that net current assets shall at all times be maintained at an amount not less than 100% of this stock outstanding.

NET TANGIBLE ASSETS, after deducting all prior liabilities, including reserves, will equal $449 per share on this stock.

A SINKING FUND of 10% of the net earnings after dividends on this stock shall be set aside each year for its retirement at not exceeding $110 per share; such sum need not exceed in any one year 2½% of the par value thereof outstanding.

NO MORTGAGE or bonds or preferred stock of prior or equal rights are to be issued, other than the balance of this authorized issue of $20,000,000 without the consent of 75% of the outstanding preferred stock of this issue.

EQUITY: The common stock (par $25) is now selling at $50, ex-subscription rights, or 200%, representing a market value of $24,801,950 in excess of the $7,000,000 preferred stock of this issue.

Legal matters in connection with this issue have been passed on by Messrs. White & Case, New York, for the bankers, and by Mr. Ralph R. Caldwell for the Company.

We offer for subscription, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to allotment after September 18th, such of this stock as may not be taken by the common stockholders in accordance with their prior right to subscribe.

PRICE 100 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND TO NET 7%

Clark, Dodge & Co.
NEW YORK

W. E. Hutton & Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Union Savings Bank & Trust Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

The above information is not guaranteed, but has been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

NEW ISSUE

$3,000,000

Standard Tank Car Company

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Tax Exempt in Ohio. Free from United States Normal Income Tax.

Par value $100 per share, dividends payable quarterly. Callable at $110 per share and accumulated dividends

CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
Preferred Stock—8% Cumulative	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Common Stock (no par value)	100,000 shares	100,000 shares

The Standard Tank Car Co. is a consolidation of the Standard Car Construction Co., the Standard Car Equipment Co., and the Standard Tank Car Co. Its plants and main business office are located at Masury, Ohio, near Sharon Pa., with selling offices at New York City, Chicago and St. Louis.

We summarise as follows from a letter of G. F. Wood-Smith, Vice-President of the Company, and other official information furnished us:

1. **BUSINESS.**—The business of the Standard Tank Car Co. is the manufacture of Standard Tank Cars, steel underframes, and steel plate work. Its present plant capacity will enable this Company to produce 30 completed tank cars in 24 hours, or a production greater than that of any other manufacturer of tank cars in this Country. In addition, the Company can turn out over 2,000 tons of fabricated steel plates per month.

   One of the principal parts of its business in addition to the manufacture and sale of cars is the owning and leasing of tank cars for the transportation of petroleum and other liquid products, there being over 100 different liquid commodities now being transferred by tank cars. The Company now has under lease in its tank line approximately 1,600 cars. The present average rental received by the Company is approximately $600 per car per annum.
2. **SECURITY.**—This stock is preferred as to 8% Cumulative dividends, and in the event of dissolution entitled to $100 per share and accumulated dividends before any distribution may be made on the common stock. The Company has no funded debt, there being no mortgage upon its plants. No mortgage upon any part of the plant and properties of the Company other than its cars, car leases, and interest in cars, shall be created except with the consent of the holders of at least three-fourths of the preferred stock outstanding.
3. **ASSETS.**—The balance sheet of the consolidated Company as of April 30, 1919, shows total net assets of over $6,000,000, or over twice the amount of the entire preferred stock issue, and net quick assets, including car equities, of over $3,300,000, or $110 for each $100 of preferred stock. These figures do not include any values for good will, patents, trade marks, or other such intangible assets.
4. **EARNINGS.**—Net earnings were $1,668,853.61 for the year 1917 and $1,814,028.71 for the year 1918, before making allowances for Federal taxes and other extraordinary deductions permitted under the Income Tax Law which would not normally occur again.

   Net earnings for the first four months of 1919 amount to $874,300.68, before making allowances for Federal taxes, or over ten times the dividend requirements.
5. **SINKING FUND.**—Beginning July 1, 1920, and annually on July 1st thereafter, the Company shall set aside out of its surplus or net earnings an amount sufficient to retire $100,000 par value of preferred stock, which sinking fund will retire the entire issue of preferred stock within 30 years.

All legal matters in connection with the formation of the Company and the issue of the stock have been approved by Messrs. Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, Attorneys, of New York City. The properties have been appraised by S. P. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer, Philadelphia. The books and accounts of the Company have been examined by Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants, of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

PRICE 101 AND ACCRUED DIVIDENDS

The statements above, while not guaranteed, are obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

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Lodi, N. J.,	5½s
School District No. 5, Westchester Co., N. Y.	5s

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STATE RATE BODIES TO HOLD CONVENTION

Future of Nation's Railways to be Taken Up at Meeting of Utilities Commissions.

WILL DISCUSS PLUMB PLAN

Sessions Will Open in Indianapolis Oct. 14 and Last Several Days.

Public ownership and operation of railroads, various plans for the return of the railroads to private ownership and the Plumb plan to nationalize all roads will be discussed at the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, in Indianapolis, beginning Oct. 14. A call for the meeting has just been issued by Charles N. Elmquist, President; C. M. Candler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and James B. Walker, Secretary of the association.

The association comprises the railroads and public service commissions in the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Fifty-three commissions belong to the organization, representing every State in the Union except Delaware. The convention will be held at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, and the delegates will be welcomed by E. I. Lewis, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Indiana.

The opening address will be delivered by Clyde B. Aitchison, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Several other members of that commission are expected to attend. Walker D. Hines, Director General of the Railroad Administration, has been invited to speak.

The convention will last four or five days, and, aside from the special addresses, will be devoted chiefly to reports of standing and special committees. There are twenty-one committees, and their reports will cover all phases of railroad and utility regulation.

Among the subjects to be reported upon are safety of operation, service of railroads and utility companies, railroad and utility rates, demurrage, express companies, grade crossings, statistics and accounts, capitalization and State and Federal legislation. Regarding the problem of what to do with the railroads, the official call says:

"This announcement need not discuss the history of events since the last meeting, nor estimate the probable course of legislation by Congress, to convince you of the vital necessity for complete co-operation by members of this association in meeting the problems which we face in the transportation and public utilities fields.

"The recently enacted wire return resolution is a vote of confidence in State regulation of the telegraph and telephone as a result of statements submitted to Congressional committees by members of the association and your President.

"The more recent report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, recommending amendments to the Cummins bill, suggested by your President, which will give State authorities power to review increases in State rates while carriers are under Federal control, is also a recognition of the necessity for State control of intrastate rates.

"We cannot infer that the propaganda against State regulation is dead. Congress must be thoroughly informed concerning our dual system of regulation and the necessity for its continuance incidental to its consideration of the other very complex transportation questions which every member of this association is no doubt studying."

TRADE CONFERENCE PLANS.

President Ferguson Describes Purposes of International Meeting.

The International Trade Conference will be held at Atlantic City Sept. 30, it has been announced by Homer L. Ferguson, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The problems of international trade and finance will be discussed at the meeting and remedies suggested. Mr. Ferguson describes the purpose of the conference as follows:

"Delegates from the five great nations (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium) will sit down together to thresh out problems the solution of which is essential to the removal of present international trade ills. They will tell us their troubles and we shall tell them ours. The meeting at Atlantic City arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States affords the first opportunity to discuss this whole problem in such a way as to bring out a common consensus of views and facts and provide a firm foundation for future action."

The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the conference, which has in turn appointed a general committee of more than 100 leading business men, is composed of the following: A. C. Bedford, Chairman; Delos W. Cooke, Joseph H. Defrees, John H. Fahey, James A. Farrell, Edward A. Filene, Thomas W. Lamont, Ivy L. Lee, Alfred E. Marling, Edward G. Miner, William Fellowes Morgan, Lewis E. Pierson, R. Goodwyn Rhett, George Ed. Smith, Ernest T. Trigg, Harry A. Wheeler, Thedore Whitmarsh, Owen D. Young.

BRITISH TRADE GROWING.

Imports Up £38,652,000 and Exports £31,251,000 in August.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Board of Trade figures for August show that imports increased £38,652,000, and exports increased £31,251,000. The principal increases in imports were £19,000,000 in food, £5,000,000 in wool, and £9,000,000 in cotton.

Exports increased in all manufactured articles, of which cotton increased £7,000,000 and wool £6,000,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 6, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$48,326,100	$2,173,548,100
Same period last year	35,268,000	1,071,994,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.32	75.15	79.05	74.90
Same period a year ago.	76.54	76.40	77.87	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34	23½	2	ALASKA G. M. cv. deb. 6s, "B"	23½	23½	23½	— 5½
35	25	1	Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, A	25	25	25	..
112½	98½	1	Am. Ag. G. deb. 5s	98½	98½	98½	— 1½
103⅝	97	2	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	97½	97	97	+ ⅝
80	72½	1	American Tob. 4s	78	78	78	— 2
93	84	76	Am. S. & F. 1st 5s	85½	84½	85	+ ¾
90¼	88	1	Am. W. P. 7s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅞
91	85½	4	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	87	87	— ⅝
104⅝	100½	150	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	101¾	100¾	100⅞	— ⅛
86	80½	24	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82½	81½	82⅛	— 1
94	85½	246	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s	88	86	87½	+ 1¼
58	54⅞	2	Ann Arb. 1st 4s	55	55	55	— ½
88⅜	88½	29	Armour & Co. 4½s	84½	83½	84	+ ¼
85½	76	57	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	79½	77½	79	+ 1⅝
79½	72	42½	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	73	72	73	+ 1
82	76½	2	A., T. & S.F. g. 4s, r.	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ 1⅞
81	73¼	7	A. T. & S.F.tr.S.L. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¾	— 1½
102¾	90	25	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ¾
85½	76	25	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	78½	78⅝	78½	+ 2
78½	68½	20	A.C.L., L. & N.col. 4s	72	71½	72	+ 1
88	81¾	1	A. C. L. unif. 4½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
101½	100	5	BALD. LOCO. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ¼
82½	69¼	31	Balt. & D. g. 4s	70½	70	70½	+ ½
82½	72	41	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	72¾	72	72½	+ ½
89½	83⅞	37	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	85½	84⅝	85½	+ ⅝
96½	96	97	B. & O. temp. 6s	96½	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
80	70⅜	102	B. & O. conv. 4½s	73¾	71⅜	72⅜	+ 1¼
68	60½	2	B. & O., T.C. Div. 4s	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ 1¼
86¼	80	7	B. & O. S.W.div. 3½s	83	81¾	83	+ 1⅝
92	87	2	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88½	88½	88¼	— ½
89½	80	63	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	86⅝	86	86¼	+ 1⅛
97	92	1	Braden Copper 6s	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
86	74⅞	9	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	75½	75½	75⅝	+ ¾
70	53	22	B. R. T. gold 5s	54	53	54	..
79½	80	1	Bush Term. 5s	83	83	83	+ 1⅜
96½	90	16	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	91¼	90¾	90⅜	— ⅝
98½	93¼	13	Central Leather 5s	97¼	96¾	96⅝	..
89⅜	87⅜	2	Cent. Ohio 4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— 2⅜
83	72¾	28	Central Pacific 4s	76	74⅜	75	+ 2
85¾	82	11	Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	82½	82½	82⅝	+ ⅝
86	72¼	84½	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	75½	73¾	75	+ 1
105	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	95⅞	2	Cent. of Ga. 6s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
95⅞	86½	10	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	86⅞	86½	86⅞	— 2½
99½	85¾	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s	95	94	94⅜	..
91⅝	84	65	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86⅝	85½	85½	+ ⅛
85¼	77⅜	16	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79	78¼	78½	— ⅛
83⅛	72⅞	21	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	75	73⅜	74	+ ⅝
53	49	5	Chicago & Alton 3s	50	49⅞	50	..
40	33¾	30	Chi. & Alton 3½s	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
96½	94	232	C.,B. & Q. jt. 4s	95⅝	94⅜	95½	+ ⅛
83	76	17	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80	78½	80	+ 2⅜
93⅜	91⅞	5	C.,B. & Q., N. ex. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
76	71½	8	C.,B.& Q.,Ill Div. 3½s	72½	72½	72½	+ 1
63½	57	12	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	58	57¾	58	+ ⅝
72	68½	2	C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	65	65	65	+ 5
84¾	75	6	C.,M.& St.P.gen.4½s	76½	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
76¾	68	13	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	69¾	68	68½	— ⅛
74½	66	18	C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	67¾	66	66⅜	+ ¼
95	69	7	C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	70	69	70	+ 1
99¼	97	7	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 1st 5s	98¾	98¼	98⅜	— 3⅝
81⅞	73	95	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s,B	75¼	74	75	+ 1
82	71⅜	76	C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s	73½	73⅛	74½	+ 1
83	78¼	3	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	80	80	80	+ 1⅞
96½	90	1	C. & N. W. deb.5s,'33	90	90	90	— 3½
98	96¾	1	C. & N. W. deb.5s,'21	96¾	96¼	96¼	— 1⅞
100⅞	96½	16	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	97	97	97	+ 1
81	72⅞	15	Chicago Rys. 5s	73¼	72⅝	72⅞	— 1⅛
65	61	8	C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	63	62½	63	+ 1
104⅛	102⅛	7	C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	103½	103½	103⅛	..
89	83	7	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s, A	83	83	83	— ⅞
107	104	1	C.,R.I. & P.,M.& O.6s	104	104	104	— ½
75½	70	4	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	72½	72	72½	+ 1
76½	66	101	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69¼	68	69⅜	+ 1½
125	100	6	Chile Copper 7s	119½	117½	118½	+ 1½
94⅜	81½	95	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	90⅞	90	90⅜	+ ⅝
93	82½	86	Chile Copper cv. 6s	91	90	90⅞	+ ⅞
72⅜	60⅜	13	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	64¾	64	64	+ 3¼
87	83½	8	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.5s	83½	82½	82½	— 1¼
89	93	1	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	..
80⅞	77½	15	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	78	77½	78	— ⅝
80	82⅜	1	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	88	88	88	..
105⅜	100	42	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¾	..
90	82½	5	Cons'n Coal, Md. 5s	83½	83½	83½	+ 1
98½	96¾	2	Con. G.E.L.Bal.cv.5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
95	90⅝	3	D. & H. cv. 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91½	— 1
97	96	7	Del. & H.lien eq.4½s	97	97	97	..
75¾	65	12	D. & R. G. con. 4s	66⅜	66¼	66½	— ⅛
60½	45	11	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 5s	59	58⅜	59	+ ¼
76	69	61	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
84¼	77	1	Detroit Riv. T. 4½s.	77	77	77	..
94	93	20	Det. Ed. ref. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ¼
81½	71	11	Det. United con. 4½s	74¾	72½	72½	— 1⅝
95	91	1	Dul. & Ir. R. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅜
97	92½	1	E. T., V. & G. d. 5s	95	95	95	— ½
84	79⅞	1	Ed.El.Ill., Bkn., c.4s	80	80	80	..
57½	50⅜	3	Erie gen. 4s	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	+ 1
52	44⅜	4	Erie con. 4s, A	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
53	47	10	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	46⅝	44⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
55	45½	43	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	49	47½	47½	+ ⅛
101⅜	96⅜	20	GENL. EL. deb. 5s	96½	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅜	8	G., B. & N. d. cfs.B.	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
94⅜	93¼	10	H. & T. C. gen. 4s.	93	93	93	— 1¼
66¼	54	87	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	58⅜	57⅞	58	..
19¼	14	8	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
67⅝	60	2	H.L. & C. Lo. Div. 3½s	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
84⅛	76⅜	5	Ill. Cen. ref. 4s	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅜
84¼	70⅜	3	Ill. Cen. 4s, '52	75	75	75	— 3⅝
97½	91⅜	9	Ill. Cen. temp. 5½s	94½	93½	94½	+ 1
77⅜	66	4	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	75½	72½	72½	+ 1⅜
79	74½	3	Ill. C. 4s, 1952	74½	74½	74½	— 3
86⅜	82¼	6	Illinois Steel 4½s	85½	85¼	85¼	+ ⅞
96¼	95	18	Indiana Steel 5s	95¾	95	95	— ½
43¾	27¾	129	Interboro-Met. 4½s	38⅞	31½	33	..
40⅜	29⅜	26	Int.-Met. c. of d.	33	32	32⅜	— ¼
73¼	64	132	Int. Rap. Tr. 5s	66½	65¼	66¼	— ½
85¼	76½	1	Int. Agriculture 5s	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
105⅜	96	160	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	97	96½	97	+ ½
48	42	6	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	45	43½	45	+ 2
80	76	3	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	76½	76	76	— ⅝
103⅛	99½	1	K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	100	100	100	..
75⅛	68⅞	17	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	65½	65	65	..
64⅜	51	7	Kan. City So. 3s	54⅜	52⅞	54	+ ⅜
88	77½	17	Kan. City So. 5s	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	— ⅛
90	88⅛	3	K. C. & Mem. B. 5s	90	90	90	+ ⅜
81	73½	23	Kan. City Term 4s	74½	73½	74½	+ ⅝
89	82½	7	LAKE SHORE 4s,'31	84¼	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
90	84¾	11	Lake Shore 4s, '28	87	86⅞	87	+ 2½
99	86	22	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	92½	92	92	..
102⅞	101¼	13	Leh. V. col. tr. 6s	102	101½	101⅞	+ ⅜
100¾	98	1	Leh. Val. Term. 5s	98	98	98	— 1⅝
95	90	11	Liggett & Myers 5s.	91	90	91	+ 1
110⅝	110	11	Liggett & Myers 7s.	112¾	110	111	+ 1
109	103	3	Long Dock 6s	108½	108½	108½	— ½
88⅛	82	15	L. & N. unif. 4s	83	82	83	— 1
88⅛	82	2	La. & Ark. 5s	87	84½	87	— 1¼
73	62	13	L. & N., S. M. W. 4s	62¾	62	62⅜	— 5
74	62½	1	L. A. & P. F. 1st 5s	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
..	..	1	Long Island unif. 4s	70	70	70	..
72¾	65½	16	MAN. consol. 4s	68	68	68	+ 2
91	86	8	Midvale Steel 5s	87½	87	87¼	+ ¼
49	40	1	M.& St.L.1st & ref. 4s	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ 1⅜
44	44	3	M.& St.L.ref. & ex.	5s 44	44	44	..
97	97	1	M.,L.S. & W. ext. 5s	97	97	97	..
69	62	51	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	64	63¾	64	..
48	40½	17	M.,K. & T. 1st ref. 4s	42¾	40½	40½	— 3
34	29	2	M.,K. & T., S.F. 4½s	30	30	30	— 2
100	98	6	Mo. Pac. 1st con. 6s	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
94⅞	91½	10	M. P. 1st cv. 5s, '23	91½	91½	91½	..
63⅛	57	115	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	60	58	59¾	+ 1¼
95⅞	89	21	Montana Power 5s	91	89	89	— 2¾
88½	83	4	Mor. & Co. s. f. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	— ½
73	70	5	Mor.& E. 1st ref. 3½s	70½	70	70½	..
103	99⅝	2	N. Y. AIR B. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	..
99¼	93⅞	6	Nat. Tube 5s	95½	95½	95½	+ 1½
62½	50	9	N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	56¼	55½	55½	— ½
100½	95⅝	91	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	96¼	95⅝	96	..
73	69½	130	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70¾	70	70¾	+ ⅛
86	78	402	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	79½	78	80	+ 1
68	59	2	N.Y.C., L.S.col. 3½s	62	62	62	— 2
70	60⅝	9	N.Y.C., M.C.col. 3½s	61	60⅝	61	— 2
84	80	2	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	80	80	80	..

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72	68	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	69	69	69	— ½
94	86	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅞
70	60¼	2	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	60½	60¼	60¼	— 4½
88	78	9	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	81	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
52	50	1	N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	50	50	50	— ¾
16½	10½	30	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	12½	11¼	12¼	+ 1½
46⅛	38⅛	26	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	39	38½	38½	— 1½
45	37½	15	N.Y.Rys.4s, cfs. dep.	38	37½	37½	— 0⅝
62	52	3	N.Y.S. Rys. con. 4½s	55	55	55	..
101½	98⅝	69	N. Y. Tel. & T. 6s	99⅛	98⅜	99	+ ¼
91½	84⅝	19	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	86½	85⅝	86	..
54	42⅞	12	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	47	46½	46½	— ½
88½	78	12	Norf. & W. con. 4s	79¾	79	79½	+ ⅞
110	108	58½	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. p.	104½	103½	103½	— 1¾
101¼	100¼	1	Niag. F. Pr. 6s	100⅛	100½	100½	— ⅝
107⅝	106½	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	107½	107½	107½	+ 1
86	76¾	38½	Nor. Pacific 4s	78¼	77	77⅞	+ ¼
61⅞	56	51	Nor. Pacific 3s	57⅜	56	57½	+ 1⅜
91	85¼	2	No. St. P. 1st ref. 5s	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
91¼	89	1	ONT.POW. 1st s.f.5s	90½	90½	90½	..
90¼	92⅝	4	Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
101½	99⅞	3	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	100	100	100	..
88	80⅜	16	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	82⅝	81⅜	82⅝	+ 1⅜
79⅞	69⅜	3	Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅝
98⅞	95¼	2	Ore. Sh. L.1st con.5s	93	93	93	— 2¼
86	76¼	1	Ore. R. & N. con. 4s	76½	76¼	76½	..
88	84	12	PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	85⅜	84½	85⅜	+ ⅝
86	84½	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	— ½
89½	83⅜	15	Penn. 4s, '48	85	84¼	84½	+ ⅜
89⅜	81¾	36	Penn. gen. 4½s	83⅝	82¼	83⅛	+ ⅝
97⅞	89⅜	175	Penn. gen. 5s	92⅜	90⅝	91½	+ ⅝
96¼	93½	6	Penn. con. 4½s	94	93⅜	93⅞	— 2⅝
77½	67¾	1	Peo. Gas, Chi.,ref.5s	69½	69⅛	69¼	+ ¼
115¾	88⅝	184	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	103½	104⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
140	100	3	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20	110	108½	110	+ 2⅞
104⅞	104⅞	15	Pierce O., c. of d.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
90	83	3	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	87⅞	85	85	..
31	12	10	Peoria & E. inc. 4s	27	26½	27	+ ½
94½	91⅝	1	P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, A	91½	91½	91½	— ½
80	75	6	P. St. C., S. F. 5s	76⅜	76½	76½	— 1½
86⅝	80	9	READING gen. 4s	82	81	82	+ 1¾
72⅜	61½	26	R. I., A. & L. 4½s	64¼	61½	61½	— 1½
68	64½	1	SAN AN. & A. P. 4s	64½	64½	64½	..
82½	78	2	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅝
97½	92¼	2	St.L., I.M. & S. g. 5s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
64	50	95	St.L. & S.F.pr.lien 4s	59	58¼	59	+ ½
71	62¾	90	St.L. & S.F. adj. 6s.	64	63	63½	— ¼
56	46½	171	St.L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50¾	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅝
79¾	70	49	St.L. & S.F.pr.lien 5s	72	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
63	57¼	4	St.L. S.W. 2d inc. 4s	63	63	63	+ 3
74	64	18	St. L. S. W. 4s	65	64	64	+ 2⅜
64½	58	4	St.L.S.W. 1st Ter. 5s	59½	59	59	— ½
64	59¼	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	59¾	59½	59½	— 4½
74	65¼	14	St.P.&K.C.S.L.1st 4½s	68	66⅝	67	+ 1
88⅞	80	2	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s	84	80	84	..
81	76	1	S. V. & N. E. 4s	76	76	76	— 4
60	51	5	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	52	52	52	..
53	44	15	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	45	44	44½	+ ½
93½	85	16	So. Bell. Teleph. 5s	87	85½	87	+ 1½
115	90¾	442	So. Pacific cv. 5s	105¾	103	103	— 2
80¾	73⅝	4	So.Pac., S.F.Term.	4s 74	73⅞	73⅞	— 3½
87¼	82	90	So. Pac. cv. 4s	83½	82	82	— 1½
83½	76½	60	So. Pac. ref. 4s	78⅛	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
77	68	32	So. Pac. col. 4s	71	70⅞	71	+ 3
96⅜	88⅞	53	Southern Rwy. 5s	90	89½	90	+ ¼
69	63¼	37	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅞
104	100½	25	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	103	102¾	103	+ ⅝
98⅛	93	1	T. As. of St.L. 1st5s	93½	93½	93½	— 1⅝
59⅜	50	10	Third Av. ref. 4s	53	51	51	..
42½	25	50	Third Av. adj. 5s	34⅞	33½	34⅞	+ ⅞
56	45	10	T., St. L. & W. 4s	53	53	53	+ 1
75½	75¼	1	T.,St.L. & W.p.l.3½s	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅜
78	69	1	UND. EL. RY. LON. inc. 6s	78	78	78	+ 9
86¼	83½	21	Union Pacific 1st 4s	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
80¼	82	37	Union Pac. cv. 4s	85	83⅝	83⅝	+ ½
92	73¾	43	Un.Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	77¼	76½	77⅛	+ ⅝
105	102	19	Union Pacific 6s	102⅝	102	102¾	..
86½	22	14	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union Trust rcts.	31½	31½	31½	+ 1
98	94

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Federal Reserve Bulletin Asserts Credit Expansion Calls for Correction.

URGES GREATER PRODUCTION

Asserts Large Balance Is a Disadvantage to America—Sees Large Private Advances Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The cost of living, foreign exchange, foreign trade, and foreign financing problems are discussed in a statement issued tonight by the Federal Reserve Board, in which the board again rejects the idea that the excessive volume of our currency is the cause of prevalent high prices.

While thus disposing of the currency as the cause of rising prices, the board does not overlook the important influence exerted by credit expansion, pointing out that the expansion of credit has been a considerable factor in our financial and price situation, and one which still calls for correction by the process of increasing production and saving, and by the investment of savings in Government bonds.

"The most recent data available," said the board's statement, "show that for the year ending June 30, 1919, total deposit liabilities in national banks increased by the amount of $1,902,350,000, or from $14,021,009,000 to $13,924,865,000, and that loans and discounts increased by the amount of $954,436,000, or from $9,620,402,000 to $10,574,838,000. The increase in deposits, therefore, exceeded the increase in loans and discounts by the amount of $948,920,000, or close to 100 per cent. The rate of increase in deposits for the year was 13.6 per cent., as against 9.92 per cent. for loans and discounts.

"A substantial portion of the increase in deposits, must, therefore be accounted for otherwise than by an increase in the commercial loan account of the banks. The significant change in their resources is found in their investments in Government bonds and Treasury certificates. These increased $1,055,127,000, or from $2,116,785,000 to $3,171,912,000, an increase of 49.8 per cent. It thus appears that the increase of deposits is to a considerable extent to be regarded as a pure credit expansion not called for by increased industrial activity, but occasioned by the use of the banks' credit for Government financing. It shows once more how much care and discrimination must be used in interpreting increases in banks' deposits and banks' resources, in times like the present and the recent past, when conditions in the financial world have been so highly abnormal."

England Indebted to America.

The gravity of the economic and financial situation in which Europe was left by the war is emphasized by the board.

"Mr. Lloyd George," says the board's statement, "in an address to the House of Commons on Aug. 19, speaking about the financial situation, laid particular stress on the serious magnitude of England's adverse trade balance. According to his statement, that balance already amounts to $4,000,000,000 and threatens to reach $5,000,000,000 if Great Britain continues in its present course. Before the war the adverse balance amounted for a series of years to an average of $750,000,000. This then presented no difficulty because of England's large overseas investments, the full magnitude of which have only recently become public.

"The amount at present accruing from foreign sources is estimated at about $500,000,000, just about sufficient to pay the interest upon her foreign obligations.

"'We must bridge the chasm or at the bottom of it is ruin,' said Lloyd George. 'We are building a temporary bridge by borrowing; not only State borrowing, but traders' borrowing, for raw material, food, &c., that will only add to the catastrophe. In every direction we are spending more, and we are earning less; we are consuming more, and we are producing less. These are facts; it cannot last.'

"In every line, except agriculture, according to the Premier's statement, British o'tput is less.

The Federal Reserve Board then points out that the "adverse" trade balance complained of in England is most manifest in her relations with the United States.

"On our side," says the board, "it has given rise to a situation which is conventionally described as a 'favorable' balance of trade because of the large excess of goods exported above those imported, leaving a resulting balance of indebtedness to be met. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the ordinary American consumer, however, the effect of such a 'favorable' balance of trade is far from favorable for him. Whatever economic and financial justification there may be for the vast quantities of merchandise the United States has been sending to Europe, payment for which, looking at the transaction from the point of view of the nation as a whole, is to be made some time in the future, when the economic and financial circumstances of the importing nations of Europe are more satisfactory, the immediate present effect of it in many lines of industries, is to curtail the supplies available for the American consumer and thereby to become a factor of considerable importance in our price level.

Blames Exports for High Prices.

"To the extent that the American consumer, or a sufficient percentage of American consumers, do not voluntarily reduce consumption by amounts sufficient to release for the use of the European consumer the great quantities of goods which are being sent oversea, there results in the American market competition between the European demand and the American demand, the inevitable effect of which is to drive up prices and to induce the speculation which rising prices usually occasion. Buying in competition with export demand undoubtedly has been a major cause of rising prices in the post-war period in the United States. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the exports from the United States amounted to $7,225,100,000 and imports amounted to $3,095,900,000, leaving therefore an excess of exports amounting to $4,129,200,000, as against $2,974,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918, and $3,630,700,000 for the fiscal year 1917. It is noteworthy not only that the figures of our exports and our net exports for the year 1919 are the highest ever attained, but also that the volume of our exports should with little interruption show an increase through the fiscal year, attaining its highest point in June, the last month of the fiscal year, when our total exports amounted to $918,300,000.

"The greatest increase in our exports for the fiscal year 1919, as compared with the preceding year, was in the groups 'foodstuffs' prepared and unprepared. Exports in these groups showed an increase in vale of over 63 puer cent. Bacon, hams, and lard showed an increase in value of over 63 per cent. Bacon, hams, and lard ceding year, and an increase of more than 60 per cent. in quantity. The largest single group for both years, 1918 and 1919, shows an increase for the latter year of 9.1 per cent., notwithstanding that the item 'explosives' showed a decrease of over $250,000,000 in 1919, as compared with 1918.

"Whether our export trade will keep up anything like the 1919 volume during the current fiscal year, (July, the first month of the year, shows a falling off of exports by $348,169,000,) seems doubtful, but it seems highly probable that it will maintain a volume so far in excess of the normal ratio of our exports to total production in pre-war days that it will be a factor of moment in the domestic price situation and in living costs.

Urges Greater Economy.

"As long as circumstances make it necessary or advisable for the United States to sell a large volume of merchandise to Europe on credit, there must be shortages of supply in the domestic market unless industry is kept in a state of high activity and all hands are at work to increase output. Unless this is done, resulting shortages will mean reduced consumption, to be met either by voluntary saving on the part of the consumers or compulsory saving through the process of high or even perhaps rising prices.

"The whole situation is one that can be met, as pointed out by the board a month ago, only if the doctrine 'work and save' is taken to heart by every class in the nation and made its guiding principle until the trying conditions left by the war are finally surmounted.

"Closely associated with the movement of our export trade have been the further and considerable declines in the value of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar. These declines are primarily due to the fact that foreign countries have large payments to make in dollars to the United States at a time when they are not sending us commodity exports of corresponding value to their imports from us to provide the exchange requisite to pay for their American purchases. Otherwise stated, the decline in the value of foreign currencies, when exchanged for dollars, makes more expensive payments in dollars by countries having available for such purpose only their own currencies.

"Current discussion of these conditions too frequently treats the problem of the foreign exchanges and our export trade separately from the problem of domestic trade. It is too frequently assumed by those complaining of the fall of foreign exchanges that trade on the scale of our recent exports is a thing desirable in itself and to be kept up by keeping up the value of foreign currencies in the American market. But when the export trade is considered in connection with the domestic trade, it becomes clear that the source of much of the difficulty presented by the existing situation is the continued competition of the export demand and the home demand.

"The state of the foreign exchanges merely reflects the state of international trade. The correction of the exchange situation so much complained of by those who look at the matter from the exclusive standpoint of the export interest will, therefore, only find its natural and permanent solution through a reduction of our exports and an increase of our imports until they reach a point of approximate equilibrium.

Relief in Falling Exchange.

"A decline in exchanges operates as a corrective to the situation which has brought about the decline, by checking exports and stimulating imports. Viewed, therefore, purely from our own domestic standpoint, the falling exchange rates are beginning already to relieve the present abnormal and difficult situation. The large volume of exports during the last few months has been rendered possible by advances from the United States Treasury to the Governments associated with us in the war. These advances have amounted, from the date of the armistice to Aug. 31, to $2,177,096,212.

"There is some danger also that the present abnormal situation may undergo a more violent change in the future when European countries shall have stocked up on commodities and our domestic consumers have gratified the mood of reaction from war economy, and we may then experience an abrupt falling off in exports so great as to embarrass some of our industries which anticipated their natural growth under the intensified stimulus of war conditions. Such a condition can be averted through timely action by the industries involved, which should be considering the steps necessary to correct such a situation in case it should arise.

"The fact remains, however, that the present relationship of exports to imports—the volume of one being very large and the other comparatively small—is unhealthy and seriously disadvantageous to this country, looking at the situation purely from our domestic point of view.

No Effort to Keep Exchange.

"Looking at the matter from another angle, it is evident that European countries find it difficult in the present circumstances to make purchases in this country, but the outstanding fact is that these countries have not seen fit so far to adopt any effective measures for the correction of existing rates of exchange. Ministers of several of these countries have looked with complacency upon the decline in exchange which tends to limit purchases here. This decline makes it possible for the countries affected to leave their commerce unrestricted without danger of having their nationals overbuy in our markets.

"The tendency of a declining rate of exchange for the currency of any country is to stimulate exports from that country and to curtail imports; a declining rate offers residents of the country involved a heavy premium on the sale of their foreign securities in countries in whose favor the exchange rate is running. This premium is in many countries a more powerful argument with the private holder of foreign securities than any Government requisition can be; it tends to make foreign creditors to whom money is due in currency of the debtor country leave the funds on deposit pending a more favorable time for their transfer to the creditor country; it stimulates the nationals of the debtor country to borrow abroad and remit the proceeds home for domestic use, as any improvement in exchange will afford a profit at the time of repayment. These are a few of the corrective factors.

"From the best information available it appears that the probable demands of foreign nations upon this country for reconstruction purposes have been greatly overestimated in the public prints. It is perhaps not unnatural in a situation where distressed peoples feel they must draw for their needs on a limited fund of capital that they should estimate their requirements very liberally or else they may not be sufficiently supplied. For many reasons it appears that the needs of Europe should be supplied through the private initiative of foreign manufacturers, merchants and bankers dealing with similar American groups, and not through the concerted efforts of the Governments concerned.

"From the standpoint of the borrowing country already burdened with an enormous public debt, money borrowed by private individuals for use in their own business will be expended more carefully and judiciously and better provision will be made for its repayment than would be the case if the money should be borrowed by Governments, where other than purely economic conditions may influence the expenditure. From the viewpoint of the lending; i. e., the United States, after completing its own war financing the ability of our Government to assist foreign Governments without vast inflation and consequent danger to our own credit is problematic. The American people have subscribed liberally to war loans, but there is nothing to indicate that when they shall have closed the account by doing their part in such financing as remains to be done to liquidate the war bills they will be inclined to buy any considerable amounts of bonds of this Government for the purpose of further financing Europe.

Large Advances Are Needed.

"The complete stabilization of foreign exchange could be effected only through unlimited advances to foreign countries, advances against which those countries will draw as their needs require. As drafts are drawn and sold abroad, the proceeds in foreign currency would go to the Governments concerned and become available for the purposes of those Governments. This process would give those Governments power to draw on this country indefinite amounts for unspecified or undisclosed purposes, and to meet these drafts our Government would have to sell additional obligations to its own citizens. Thus, to the extent of the credits extended, the burden of foreign war debts would be transferred to the shoulders of the American people, offset, of course, by such repayments on account of interest or principal as the foreign Governments might make from time to time; but, even if ultimately fully offset, our own Government obligations must still in the first instance be marketed.

"There is no reason to doubt that private initiative, supplemented by such facilities as governmental agencies are authorized to make under existing law, can deal effectively with the present situation. Facilities are provided by the Webb-Pomerene act and by the War Finance Corporation act as amended. Manufacturers can combine to form export companies, putting in as capital such sums as they are severally willing to devote to the export business, and these corporations can borrow from the War Finance Corporation sums based upon their financial standing.

"Such are the fundamentals of the situation and the purposes to be achieved. As for providing the machinery for achieving those aims, certain things remain to be done, and legislation covering these points is now pending in Congress, notably the Edge bill, which provides Federal charters for corporations principally engaged in foreign transactions and financing, and another bill, amendatory of Section 25 of the Federal Reserve act, which permits national banks to invest 5 per cent. of their capital and surplus in the stock of such corporations.

"Credits extended abroad and foreign securities purchased must in nearly all cases run for periods beyond the limitations of ordinary banking credits, and banking resources can be safely utilized to a limited extent only in giving the accommodations now needed abroad. Appeal must be made to those who are in a position to purchase securities for investment and pay for them with funds accumulated to their credit in bank.

"It must not be forgotten that any issue of United States Government securities beyond the ability or willingness of the investing public to absorb will mean that the obligations will go, not into the hands of investors, but must be carried by the banks either as investments or as loans, thus expanding still further an already expanded volume of credit, which it should be the aim of the banking community to reduce gradually to more normal limits."

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL TO OPEN

Experiment in Brooklyn of Educational Benefit to Working Boys.

For the first time in the history of New York, the Board of Education will open tonight an evening high school which in all respects will be the legal and educational equivalent of a day high school. This interesting experiment will be carried out by a staff of sixty teachers in the Boys' High School, Putnam and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn.

Working boys in Brooklyn will hereafter be able to earn a real high school diploma in four and one-half years. This diploma will automatically entitle the holder to any of the State qualifying certificates required for admission to professional schools, and carries with it the same rights to college entrance and to the State scholarships as the diploma of a day high school.

Principal Harold E. Buttrick announces that the recently established classes in foreign trade have been in great demand. They will be in charge of a representative of a prominent New York exporting firm. It is planned to organize a new class in the elements of banking.

If the results of the new vigorous campaign warrant it it is probable that next year most of the other high schools will be placed upon the same basis. The number of applications to the Brooklyn evening high schools have doubled this year, a great majority of boys applying for the full program of four periods.

STREET CLEANERS MEET.

Committee Reports Mayor's Efforts to Avert a Strike.

Two meetings were held yesterday by employes of the Street Cleaning Department. At Washington Hall, 781 Eighth Avenue, more than 50 employes met to hear a report of their committee on a conference with Mayor Hylan last Tuesday. At that conference the committee representing the drivers, sweepers, chauffeurs, hostlers, and helpers presented a demand for the following scale: Sweepers, $36.00 per week instead of $18.59; drivers, $38.00 per week instead of $20.37, and chauffeurs, $44.00 per week instead of $20.37.

James J. Ryan, President of Local No. 618 of the Teamsters, Stablemen, Hostlers, and Helpers' Union, said the conference with the Mayor was encouraging and that the Mayor had promised to present their demands to the Board of Estimate.

At Hennington Hall, 314 Second Street, more than 500 street-cleaning men demanded an immediate strike. Julius Kusch, who presided, was continually interrupted by the shouts of the men for a strike. Kusch explained to the men the progress the committee had made with the Mayor last week and prevailed upon them to await Board of Estimate action.

1,000 MORE SOLDIERS HERE.

Two Transports, In from France, Go Back to Merchant Service.

Two transports arrived yesterday from France, bringing nearly 1,000 officers and men. The Princess Matoicka, formerly the German passenger liner Prinzess Alice, brought Captain B. R. Osborne of Lexington, Ky., who commanded a squadron consisting of 2 officers and 121 men. Captain Osborne was the first army officer to test the Liberty motor in France.

Another officer on board was Colonel T. R. Harrison of 169 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, who acted as corps surgeon to the 9th Army Corps, and was afterward appointed Medical Inspector at Lyons.

This is the last trip of the Princess Matoicka, and she will be added to the list of passenger ships which the United States Shipping Board will operate or lease.

The Santa Cecilia had on board twenty-two casuals, including nine officers, from St. Nazaire, and will be turned over to the Pacific Steamship Company, to return to the service from New York to Chile and Peru via the Panama Canal.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Oct. 15, 1919, to stockholders of record Sept. 15, 1919.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Sept. 15, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business Sept. 26, 1919. WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1919.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS CO.

Notice is hereby given that all dividends accumulated upon the Preferred Stock of THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS COMPANY up to June 30, 1919, have been declared payable to the holders of said Preferred Stock according to the Company's books and records of transfer and registration at the close of business on Tuesday, September 9, 1919. Transfer books will remain open.

Dated September 3, 1919.
GEORGE H. OLNEY, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 28, 1919, declared out of surplus net earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable September 30, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

August 28, 1919.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 4th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this company, held Sept. 4th, 1919, a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock, payable October 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1919.

FLOYD G. HUTCHENS, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED THEATRE EQUIPMENT CORP.

New York, Sept. 4, 1919.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of United Theatre Equipment Corporation, payable September 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1919.

H. T. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1919. E. C. PEARSON, Secretary.

Vacation Days Are Over Bond Days Are Back

AS YOUNG AMERICA goes back to school, the investors of America likewise resume their study of thrift and of the best securities for their funds.

Vacation days give way to bond days; and thoughtful investors are again combing the markets for the most desirable offerings.

The National City Company's September list contains over 80 conservative securities, selected from the world's most desirable financing.

At current prices high grade securities return an attractive income. Many issues are exempt from all Federal Income Tax.

ISSUE	Yielding about %
14 United States Government, Land Bank, War Finance Corp. and Philippine Bonds	2.00 to 4.95
34 State and Municipal Bonds	4.20 to 5.40
5 Foreign Government Bonds	5.50 to 7.60
15 Short Term Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds	5.55 to 7.30
12 Railroad and Industrial Bonds	5.55 to 7.45
10 Public Utility and Realty Bonds	5.67 to 6.75

Our September Offering Sheet will be gladly sent to you upon request for AG-245

The National City Company

Main Office—National City Bank Bldg.
Uptown Office—Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in More than 50 Cities

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

NEW ISSUE
Exempt from Federal Income Tax, Including Surtaxes

$700,000
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
5% School District Bonds

Dated August 22, 1919. Due Serially October 1, 1921-1953 inc.
Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation.....$47,795,960
Total bonded debt (including this issue).. 1,991,000
Population estimated 14,000

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland.

Price any maturity to yield 4.75%

Descriptive circular on request.

Stacy & Braun
5 Nassau Street
New York City

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway
New York City

NEW DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
17TH EDITION REVISED TO DATE
ON
STANDARD OIL ISSUES
MAILED FREE UPON REQUEST

This booklet, which will be ready for distribution in a few days, will contain all of the 1918 financial statements of the Standard Oil companies issued to date, together with other important information relative to each of these companies, and a comprehensive review of the general oil situation.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
DEALERS IN STANDARD OIL SECURITIES
25 Broad Street Tel. Broad 4860-1-2-3-4 New York

OVERLAND TIRE

Largest Tire Rebuilding Concern in America

Actively and successfully engaged in REBUILDING TIRES since April, 1917; present factory at 15-25 River Street, Newark, N. J.

A consistent dividend payer for the past year and a half.

On conservative estimates, earnings for 1920 should show 40% on entire capitalization of $1,000,000, par $10.

New modern factory, providing floor space of 36,000 square feet now under construction at Belleville, N. J., to permit greatly increased output this fall.

Stock Listed on the New York Curb Market.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO.,
Established 1877
20 Broad St., New York.
'Phone Rector 2471

JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
Established 1880
10 Wall Street, New York.
'Phone Rector 77

NEW ISSUE

$275,000
5¼%

Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
SERIAL MATURITIES TO APRIL 1, 1924
Any amount from $100 upward.
Legal investment for Trustees, Executors, Administrators and Guardians
Free from Personal Property Tax in New York State.

Secured by prior interest in first mortgage of $300,000 on the land and new nine story and basement high class fireproof apartment house

120 WEST 70TH STREET
(Near Broadway)
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY
Appraised valuation, $460,000 Annual rental, $62,000

Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the New York Title and Mortgage Company

Write for Circular 7-A

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, Manhattan 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Telephone Cortlandt 6880 Telephone Main 7100

American Trust Company, Depositary
135 Broadway, New York City.

READJUSTMENT
OF
Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.
AND
Chalmers Motor Corporation

To Stockholders of
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., and of
CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION,
and
To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Five-Year Gold Notes of CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has prepared a Plan and Agreement dated August 30, 1919, for the readjustment of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation, which contemplates their merger into one new corporation to be organized for that purpose. The Plan has been submitted to, and approved by, the boards of directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

In order that the Plan may be carried out with the least possible delay and the benefits of the readjustment quickly realized, the Committee urges the prompt deposit of the existing securities, as provided in the Plan, with the Depositary, Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, which will issue its transferable certificates of deposit therefor. All stock certificates deposited must be either endorsed in blank for transfer or accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed, and must bear proper stamps for transfer as required by the laws of the United States and of the State of New York. All Notes of the Chalmers Motor Company deposited must be in negotiable form and must be accompanied by the coupon due April 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons. The coupon appurtenant to said Notes due October 1, 1919, should be detached prior to the deposit of said Notes and collected in the usual manner.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment may be obtained from the Depositary and from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, September 5, 1919.

HARRY BRONNER, Chairman,
JAMES C. BRADY,
JOHN R. MORRON,
ELTON PARKS, } Stockholders of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

JULES S. BACHE,
HUGH CHALMERS,
J. HORACE HARDING, Committee. } Stockholders of Chalmers Motor Corporation.

C. B. HUGHES, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold DEBENTURES of 1924 of
PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

Pursuant and subject to the provisions of an agreement dated June 25, 1919, between Pierce Oil Corporation, of the one part, and Lehman Bros. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., of the other part (which agreement has been approved and ratified by the stockholders of Pierce Oil Corporation), the undersigned proposes:

(1) To issue one share of $100 par value of the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Pierce Oil Corporation (dividend cumulative from July 1, 1919) in exchange for each $100 principal amount of its Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Debentures of 1924, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, deposited in accordance with the terms of this notice; and

(2) To call for redemption on January 1, 1920, all said Debentures which shall not have been exchanged for Preferred Stock.

The Preferred Stock is to be convertible at any time on or before January 1, 1923, into an equal par amount of Class B Common Stock of the Corporation. The Class B Common Stock is to be in all respects of the same character and is to have the same rights and to be subject to the same terms and conditions as the present Common Stock of the Corporation, except that the Class B Common Stock is to have no voting power.

Holders of Debentures who desire to avail themselves of the privilege above mentioned of exchanging, without charge, their Debentures for Preferred Stock must deposit their Debentures, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, on or before 3 p. m. September 8, 1919, under an Agreement dated July 14, 1919, between the undersigned, of the first part, and the parties therein termed the Depositors, of the second part. A duplicate original of said Agreement, executed by the undersigned, has been filed with the Depositary and is hereby referred to for a statement of the rights, liabilities and obligations thereunder of the undersigned and of the Depositors and of the terms, conditions, priorities and preferences of the Preferred Stock, the Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock and the rights of the holders thereof.

The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit in respect of Debentures deposited; and by accepting or holding or owning any certificate of deposit every recipient or holder or owner thereof will become thereby a party to, and will be bound by all the terms and provisions of, said Agreement of July 14, 1919, with the same force and effect as though he had actually executed the same.

Certificates of deposit have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The time for deposit will expire September 8, 1919.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

Dated New York, September 5, 1919.

Imperial Oil of Canada

SALISBURY, LESLIE & CO.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

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American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
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Make sure. Consult the Liberty Calculator.
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The
RUSKAY REVIEW
Current issue discusses the following securities:
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U. S. Steel
U. S. Smelting & Ref.
Chesapeake & Ohio
American Sumatra
Calumet & Arizona
Republic Iron & Steel
California Packing
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
New York Shipbuilding
and many others.
Copy sent on request.
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Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4

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All denominations bought for cash
Based on the closing we pay to-day
$42.89 for a $50—3½% Bond, 56 Coupons
$46.39 for a $50—2d 4% Bond, 1 Coupon
$48.02 for a $50—3d 4½% Bond, 2 Coupons
$46.98 for a $50—4th 4½% Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.98 for a $50—5th 4¾% Victory Loan
PURDY & CO.,
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

PROMISES EXPOSURE OF FOOD PROFITEERS

Administrator Williams Says He Will Publish Names and Sales of Gougers.

CALLS MOST DEALERS FAIR

Some Retailers Even Selling Below Prices Set by Committee, He Asserts.

More stringent measures in dealing with profiteering in New York were promised yesterday by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams. Mr. Williams said he was convinced that the vast majority of dealers were sincerely co-operating with the Fair Price Commission established at the request of United States Attorney General Palmer, and that he would not permit the insignificant minority to continue the practice of gouging unscathed.

The Food Administrator has been hampered in efforts against gougers so far, because since the war restrictions on food were removed, the law has been hazy in defining profiteering. Except for the sugar and flour dealers, who come under Government license, there has been no easy way to reach the profiteer.

Mr. Williams said that he would take each case of profiteering or hoarding, and after investigation, would make the facts public officially, giving the names of recalcitrant dealers and the date and details of each transaction where unfairness is proved.

"I am greatly pleased with the way the dealers and the public in general are helping out in our fight against high prices," he said. "New Yorkers are quick to respond to any suggestion by the authorities that will help the Government. I feel confident the first stage of our struggle is over. We are holding prices fairly level, and this is what the Attorney General asked us first to do.

"My agents have been investigating for two weeks and their reports indicate that in most stores prices are below those in the Fair Price list. Since this list is compiled after agreement between the Fair Price Committee and the dealers, its fairness cannot be questioned. We must next try to bring prices down, but to do that without injustice to the dealers will take time.

"I have been considering ways to deal with the individual profiteer. A case came into the office yesterday that shows how a few dealers are holding back.

"A woman was sick and the doctor prescribed fresh eggs for a diet. He specified that the eggs must be not more than twenty-four hours old. Her son went to a small dealer in dairy products in upper Broadway and bought a dozen eggs. He paid, I think, 89 cents for the dozen. In our fair price list we deal only with storage eggs which the average man has to buy.

"The buyer took the eggs home and found two of them unfit for use. He returned the whole purchase to the dealer, who refused to refund his money. He brought the case to my office. I sent an investigator to the store, who could not even get the name of the man from whom the dealer bought his eggs, nor a bill showing their quality. I believe we can deal with such cases as this."

Schools where army surplus food is on sale will be open today as usual. Wednesday, the schools will be closed to buyers because of the Pershing parade. The hours during which distribution of food will continue despite the opening of the schools will be the same as before, except that they will close fifteen minutes earlier in the morning and open fifteen minutes later in the afternoon. According to Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day, there is enough food to insure the sales continuing at least two weeks longer.

SEEK OIL IN NORTH PERU.

American Engineers Expected to Reach Lima in December.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 6.—A large party of engineers, representing American oil interests, is exploring Northern Peru for oil.

The party will proceed through Paita and Moyobamba and down the Hullago River to Iquito, returning up the Conyali River to Cuerro de Pasco and Lima. It is expected that the party will arrive here in December next.

Mark at 5 Cents in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 7.—The value of the German mark fell yesterday to 25 centimes in Switzerland.

HOPE IN GERMAN COAL.

Miners' Leader Urges Exports and Sane Co-operation.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Associated Press.)—Otto Hue, leader of the Coal Miners' Federation, member of the Versailles Commission and one of the foremost experts among the labor leaders, in an appeal published in the Coal Miners' Gazette, declares that Germany's voice in the Council of Nations would be considerably enhanced and the economic situation improved if she were able to export four or five million tons of coal monthly.

He tells the miners that the situation in Germany is not utterly hopeless, considering that the same disordered conditions and obstacles prevail among all the nations, whether victors or vanquished. All that is required is to abandon personal quarrels in favor of sane co-operation.

MAY SEIZE GERMAN FARMS.

Prussian Minister Gives Orders to Enforce Labor Laws.

BERLIN, Sept. 7. — The Prussian Minister of Agriculture has empowered the local communities to seize farms whose owners refuse to enter into labor contracts with their employes or who fail to live up to the wage schedules and other terms fixed by contracts. The lands to be seized are to be administered by the respective communities for the common good.

The order also empowers the Demobilization Commissioner to designate working conditions in special cases where the prevailing schedules are impracticable. The measure is a result of the recurring strikes which have threatened the gathering of the crops.

BILL FOR GUAYAQUIL LOAN.

$4,000,000 Proposed for Waterworks—Plan to Employ Gorgas.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 6.—Senator Carrera presented for the consideration of Congress today a bill providing for a four-million-dollar municipal loan, fully guaranteed, for the water supply of Guayaquil.

It was contemplated to have the work under the technical direction of Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, formerly Surgeon General of the United States Army. It is probable that the loan will be negotiated in the United States if the bill passes Congress.

V. Vivaudou
Incorporated

The market for this company's stock soon will be made on New York Curb.

Information as to the company's capitalization, business, earnings, etc., can be had by addressing this firm.

We are accepting orders for the opening which are being entered in order of their receipt.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture dated April 1, 1912, made by The Continental Sugar Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that all the outstanding First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds secured thereby have been called for redemption on October 1, 1919, at 102% of the par value thereof and accrued interest to said date, and will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and surrender thereof at the **Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City.** After October 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due October 1, 1919, should be collected in the usual manner.

THE CONTINENTAL SUGAR COMPANY,
By C. G. EDGAR, President.
Dated, Toledo, Ohio, August 29, 1919.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—Dated New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE of ALEXANDER HAMILTON 1803

"THE GRANGE", in Kingsbridge Road, which Hamilton built and occupied in 1802 · Born in the Island of Nevis, British West Indies, ALEXANDER HAMILTON came in early youth to New York City · He soon took front rank among the lawyers of the day, displaying remarkable legal powers in the political discussions and developments of those trying times · As the *foremost lawyer* of New York City, he was called upon to draw up the articles of agreement for the MERCHANTS' BANK dated the *7th* of *April, 1803*, and signed by 391 Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bank.

Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York
42 WALL STREET

RAYMOND E. JONES, *President* — HARRY T. HALL, *Vice-President* — FRANK L. HILTON, *Vice-President*
OWEN E. PAYNTER, *Cashier* — IRVING S. GREGORY, *Ass't Cashier*

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ARTHUR V. DAVIS — ARTHUR G. MEYER — CARL F. STURHAHN
EBERHARD FABER — GEORGE ZABRISKIE

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Nothing is left to theory or taken for granted. At Federal we must know—and we do know. The same kind of thoroughness is exercised in the advertising of every product or business entrusted to Federal; beginning, if desired, with the creation of the product, and continuing until a constantly repeating demand is established.

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Trading will commence
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1st Preferred
2d Preferred
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Specialist
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Phone Rector 435

Phillips Jones Corp. Com.
Amer. Water Works & Elec.
National Securities Corp.
(All Issues)
OTTO BILLO
37 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone Hanover 6297

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½% on SAVINGS Dating From Oct. 1st
Paid many years by the conservative
FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Mailed Free—"The Proverbs of Franklin."

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	Holiday—			
Tuesday	100,185	259,685	230,470	$88,000
Wednesday	120,843	254,946	245,815	107,000
Thursday	176,155	378,255	213,850	164,000
Friday	215,350	370,650	236,600	103,000
Saturday	90,460	259,533	139,700	107,000
Total	711,993	1,523,369	1,086,435	$569,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
3¼	1⅞	6,100	*Acme Coal	2¼	1⅞	2	..
12⅝	6¼	2,900	*Aetna Explosives	10½	9⅞	10¼	..
65	51	700	*Air Reduction	59	59	59	+ ½
67½	51	16,800	*Allied Pack, Inc	56⅞	55	55½	..
44	32	13,000	*Am. Ship & Com.	38¼	37	38	+ ¼
25	18	100	*Anglo-Am. C. C.	19	19	19	..
38	30	1,000	*Austin, Nich. Co.	33	30	30	— 2
4½	3½	1,100	*Benford Auto P.	4½	3⅝	4½	+ ½
31⅞	24⅝	17,800	*Bethlehem Motor.	30	27	28	+ ½
11¾	7¼	4,200	*Br.-Am. Chem. C.	8½	7¾	8	..
30	20	5,900	Br.-Am. Tob. C.	23	22½	23	..
27½	20⅜	500	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	23	25	25	+ ½
5⅜	2½	7,200	*Car Light & Pow.	4⅜	4	4	..
13⅝	4	12,400	*Chalmers Motors.	10⅜	9	9½	+ ½
37½	30	1,300	*Clinton-Wright ..	35	30¼	34⅝	+ 4⅜
45	38½	51,000	*Coca-Cola	40⅜	38½		— ⅜
45	13⅞	5,200	*Colonial Tire	32	15	18	—14
51	43	9,000	*Col. Graphophone	51	46	49	+ 3¾
⅝	⅜	12,000	*Conti'al C'dy rts.	⅝	⅜	½	..
13½	9½	2,500	*Continental Mo	12½	11½	12	+ ¾
8	7⅝	1,200	*Canopus Iron Cp.	8	7⅞	8	..
1⅝	⅞	6,500	*Cu-Noor Chem.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
14¼	11⅝	8,700	*Dafoe Eustice	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
24	16½	4,800	*Delatour Bev.	18	16½	17	..
43½	38	2,300	*Durham Hosiery.	43½	40½	42½	+ 2
99½	99½	50	*Durham Hos. pf.	99½	99½	99½	..
14	7⅝	2,500	*Excello Tire & R.	8⅞	7⅝	8	— ⅝
62	52½	4,100	*Farrell Coal	56½	55	55¼	— ¾
94	89	600	*Farrell Coal pf.	92	91½	92	— ½
184	168	185	Fisk Rub. 2d pf.	184	180	184	+12
97	39	9,100	*Gen. Asphalt	82½	78	80	+ 2
142	87	1,200	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	124	120¼	124	+ 8
132	118	50	Gen. Am. Tank C.	132	132	132	+ 2
9¼	3¼	30,000	*Gen. Tractor	7¼	3¼	5	— 1⅝
1⅝	⅜	700	Grape-Ola	1⅝	⅜	1⅛	..
1⅜	1⅛	500	Grape-Ola pf.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
10¾	4	400	*Hall Signal	7	7	7	— 1
10⅝	6	15,800	*Hayden Chem.	9¼	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	4⅝	35,600	Hupp Motor Car.	13¼	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
50½	26¼	18,700	*Indian Packing.	34¼	28	30	— 3⅜
35	10¼	1,100	Inter. Rubber	21⅝	20	20½	— ½
100	100	100	Iron Products pf.	100	100	100	..
10¼	6	2,400	*Knicker. Mot.	7½	6¾	6¾	— ¼
34½	19½	200	*Lib., McN. & Lib.	28	28	28	+ 3
98	27½	4,253	*Lima Loco	98	84	93	+ 3
51	45	28,000	*Madison T. & R.	51	46	51	+ 1
6½	4	96,000	Marconi of Am.	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
34½	25	1,700	*Martin Parry	29½	27	29	+ 2
67	17	1,000	Maxwell Mot. new	67	57	67	..
54	24	600	*Nat. A. & C.	30	38	39	— 9
81½	47	700	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	65	65	65	..
25	20	2,000	*Nat. Leather	21	20	20	— 1
78	16	600	N. Y. Shipbldg.	58	55	58	..
8	2⅜	11,900	Nor. Am. P. & P.	5¼	4¼	5¼	+ 1
46	32	1,600	Otis Steel	35½	34¼	34¾	..
20½	14¼	11,250	Overland Tire	20¼	19½	20	..
41¼	32	1,500	*Parrish Bing.	40½	40	40½	+ ½
1⅝	½	35,000	Perfection T. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16	7	1,800	*Phil. Morris, w.i.	12	11½	11½	— 4½
65	55	35	*Phi-Jones Corp.	56	55	56	— 2
97	94	400	*Phi-Jones pf.	95	94	94½	..
27	6	1,925	Pressman T. & R.	8¼	7	7	— 2
20	12	100	Pyrene Mfg.	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
11	5⅜	16,100	*Republic Rubber.	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
43	37	7,350	*Root Vandervoort	42¼	41	41	— ½
			Rock'w'y Roll Mill.	12	11½	11⅝	..
77¾	17	5,900	Savold Tire	33	17	19½	—19½
56	17	200	Savold N. Y.	20	17	20	..
76	57½	900	*Spicer Mfg.	76	67	76	+ 9
20⅞	10	4,800	Submarine Boat	15⅜	15	15¾	+ ⅜
13¾	6⅞	5,100	*Sweets Co. of A.	13	12½	12⅝	..
65¾	40½	1,000	*Swift Inter. w. i.	58½	58	58½	+ 2½
40½	25	24,300	*Tob. Prod. Exp.	38	35½	38	+ 5½
158	102	50	*Todd Shipyards.	140½	140½	140½	— 1½
1¼	½	1,000	Triangle Film	⅞	¾	¾	..
86	60⅜	700	*Union Carbide	84	83½	83½	+ ½
8	6	6,400	United Eyeglass.	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
31	23	1,500	*U.S.Ind. Alc. rts.	31	28	29	+ 1
3¼	1½	2,300	*U. S. L. & H.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	1,000	U. S. L. & H. pf.	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	9,000	Un Profit Shar.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	..
14	8½	5,300	*U. S. Rub. rts.	14	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	2	7,100	U. S. Steamship	2¾	2½	2⅝	..
41⅜	37½	33,500	*Vanadium Steel	41⅜	40¾	41	— ⅛
86	42½	900	*Warren Bros.	78	73	73	— 4
6¾	2	29,400	Wayne Coal	5	4	4⅞	+ ⅝
26	15¼	250	*Weber & Helb.	21	20½	21	..
61	46½	1,300	Welch G. J. w. i.	48¼	46½	48½	+ ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

103	91	10	Buckeye Pipe Line.	101	101	101	..
197	163	124	Illinois Pipe Line.	186	180	186	+ 6
404	316	20	Ohio Oil	371	370	371	+11
800	630	10	Prairie Oil & Gas.	685	685	685	+10
319	257	108	S. O. of Cal.	297	294	297	+ 9
118	116¼	5,400	S. O. of N.J.pf.	w.i. 111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
430	272	356	S. O. of N. Y.	402	390	395	+14
490	340	20	Vacuum Oil	440	435	440	+20

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

10½	10	5,100	*Ajax Oil, w. i.	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
4½	⅜	800	*Allen Oil	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	237,000	*Allied Oil	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	21,000	*Amal. Royalty	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
24	23¾	4,000	*Angio-Am. Oil	24	23¾	24	..
4½	1	200	*Atlantic Pet.	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
⅞	½	14,000	*Barnett Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
16½	3	31,100	*Boone Oil	10	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅝
4⅞	4	4,500	*Boston-Mex. Pet.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
83	18	188,000	*Boston Wyo. Oil.	83	68	78	+ 9
32½	26½	2,400	*Brazos Oil Corp.	28½	27½	27⅝	— ½
2⅜	1¼	1,200	Burknett V. C. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
5⅜	4¼	6,900	*Circle Oil	5¾	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
49½	35¼	78,000	Cities S. B. T. Sh.	49½	47	48¾	+ 2¼
63	37	9,200	*Commonw'lth Oil.	55½	55	56	— 1½
8	5	9,100	*Commonw. O. rts.	8	5	5¼	..
1⅝	⅜	13,000	*Con. Am. O. & G.	⅝	½	½	..
9½	6⅜	700	Continental Ref.	7	6¾	6¾	..
12½	6½	14,500	*Cosden Oil	11¼	10¼	11	+ 1
11½	6	1,900	*Elk Basin Pet.	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
11	6¼	11,000	*Ertel Oil	9¼	8	8⅝	— ⅛
¾	½	11,950	*Esmeralda O. & G.	¾	½	½	— ⅛
4	2	18,000	*Federal Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝	..
8¼	3½	16,000	*Glenrock Oil	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
25½	18	13,100	*Guffey G. Oil	22¼	20	22	+ 2½
50	20	15,950	*Gulfport Oil	28	20	27	..
1⅛	¾	2,400	*Harvey Crude	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
23	9⅞	1,700	*Herc. Pet. Cl. A.	18	16¾	18⅛	— ½
40	15	2,800	*High Gravity	20	15	20	+ 3
40⅝	10	3,100	*Home O. & R.	21¾	19½	20⅜	+ 1⅜
37	30	22,100	Home Pet. of Den.	37	30	37	+ 5
5¼	.55	7,200	*Hudson Oil	1¾	⅞	1¼	+ ⅝
9	5¾	1,400	*Indiahoma	9	8¾	9	+ 1
35½	16⅜	2,500	*Inter. Pet.	22	28¼	30	+ 1½
39	30½	10,900	*Invincible Oil	35⅜	33¾	34	+ ¼
9¼	6⅜	15,500	*Island O. & T.	7½	7¾	7¼	+ ⅜
2½	⅝	5,400	*Lance Creek Roy.	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
1	⅞	1,700	Little Sioux Oil	1	1	1	..
4⅞	1⅜	7,700	Livingston Oil	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
15	8	3,000	Livingston Ref.	15	8	8¼	— 6¾
..	..	5,800	Living. Ref. pf.	10	8	8	..
7¾	5⅝	1,500	*Marland Pet.	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
35	20	8,100	Merritt Oil Corp.	25¾	24	24	+ ½
4⅜	2½	6,000	Met. Pet.	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18½	10¼	2,250	Mex. Panuco Oil.	18½	16½	18½	— 2
3⅝	1⅞	16,000	*Middle States O.	3⅜	3	3¼	..
196	125	10,150	*Midwest Ref.	183	170	175½	+ 5½
37	33	1,050	*Mid. States (new)	35	33	33	— 2
1⅝	⅝	5,100	*Midw. Texas Oil.	¾	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	3,300	*Morton Pet., w. i.	3½	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
9	8	16,900	*North Am. Oil	9	8	8⅛	— ⅝
75	46	5,500	*Northwest Oil	55	51	55	— 2
2¼	⅞	10,500	*Ohio Ranger	1	⅞	1	..
80	16	9,000	Omar O. & G.	67	66	67	+ 7
3¼	1½	3,100	Okmulgee P. & R.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2½	1	7,000	*Osage N. O. Syn.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	1,900	*Pennok Oil	14⅜	14½	14½	..
62	58	3,800	Phillips Pet.	61	59¼	61	+ ½
158⅜	85	26,900	*Pitts.-Texas	158⅜	135⅛	150½	+ 21⅜
9⅜	7	17,100	*Producers & R.	9	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
19	8	16,000	*Queen Oil	10	9	9	— 1
2½	½	5,700	*Ranger Oil	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
2	.25	9,800	*Rock Oil	45	25	25	—21
7⅜	2¼	16,500	*Ryan Oil	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ½
65½	58	18,500	*Salt Cr. Prod.	58½	54½	54½	— 2¼
9¼	7	3,300	Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	7,900	Sequoyah O. & R.	½	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	4,600	*Seaboard Oil & G.	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
72½	66	41,700	*Shell Trans. & T.	72½	68⅜	69¼	+ ⅝
34⅞	28½	8,900	*Simms Pet.	32	29⅝	32	+ 1½
64½	40	23,500	*Sinclair Con. Oil	59¼	57½	58¼	+ 1
65	22	21,500	*Sinclair Gulf Cp.	59¼	57⅝	58⅛	+ 1
85	22	47,000	Southwest Oil	26	22	23	— 2
17⅛	14	30,300	Spencer Pet. Corp.	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ ⅝
2	¾	593,500	*Stanton	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	13⅜	3,850	Star Texas Pet.	14⅝	13⅜	14⅛	..
6½	4½	4,100	*Tex.-Ken. Oil	5¾	5	5¼	+ ¼
6	1⅜	11,600	Texas-R. P. & P.	3	1⅜	2⅛	— 1¾
1⅜	11	7,100	*Texana Oil & Ref.	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	5,700	*Texas Prod. & R.	5½	5	5	..
1½	½	1,400	Texas Steer Oil	¾	½	½	..
1	¾	68,000	*Texon Oil & Land	1	¾	1	+ ¼
1¼	1⅛	55,000	Trinity Oil Corp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
⅞	½	96,600	United Texas Pet.	¾	¾	¾	..
9½	6	1,400	*Valverde Oil	8¼	8	8¼	..
3	⅞	22,500	Vacuum Oil & Gas	¾	¾	¾	..
6	1⅞	6,700	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
38	33⅝	5,600	*W. St. O. & L.n.	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
28	20½	5,000	*White E. O. & R.	23½	23	23	— ⅛
10½	10	9,100	Woodburn Oil	10	10	10	— ⅛
1½	⅜	1,500	*"Y" Oil & Gas	½	⅜	½	..

MINING STOCKS

2	.33	31,400	Alaska-B. C. Min.	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	300	Alaska Mines	½	⅝	½	..
1⅝	1	1,750	*Am. Hond. Min.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	..
1⅛	⅞	2,300	*America Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
⅝	¼	2,500	Am. Tin. Tungsten	¼	¼	¼	..
1⅛	⅝	4,400	*Arizona Silver	½	¼	⅝	— ⅛
6	3

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR CONSOLIDATION.

To the Stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, a New York Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

(1) Of considering an agreement, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, heretofore made and entered into by and on behalf of Sinclair Gulf Corporation, Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation and Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, corporations of the State of New York, by their respective Boards of Directors, whereby said corporations have agreed to consolidate, pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York;

(2) Of voting upon the question whether or not such agreement so made and entered into shall be ratified, assented to, approved, and adopted, and such consolidation consummated;

(3) Of taking any other action in the premises and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Such agreement will be submitted to the meeting of the stockholders hereby called and every stockholder attending will be furnished with a printed copy thereof, and at any time before such meeting any stockholder will be furnished with a printed copy of such agreement upon application therefor, during business hours, to A. Steinmetz, the Secretary of the Corporation, at his office, Rooms 3123-3129, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business September the 18th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business September 23d, 1919, or the day following any later date to which the Special Stockholders' Meeting may be adjourned.

Dated August 25, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Illinois, September 6, 1919.

The Stockholders of THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1135, La Salle Street Station, on Tuesday, October 7th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

(a) To elect four directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 1st, 1918;

(b) to elect three directors for terms of office which, under the by-laws, are to expire three years from October 7th, 1919;

(c) to authorize, approve or ratify a contract or contracts with the United States, the President of the United States, or the Director General of Railroads of the United States, governing the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation properties of this Company and its subsidiary companies taken over and assumed by the President of the United States, dated December 26, 1917, and of any other properties of said companies of which possession has been or shall be taken by or under the authority of the Federal Government; to authorize the Board of Directors in its discretion to agree upon the compensation and other terms to be accepted for and in relation to such possession, use, control and operation under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, and any Act or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal control of properties of this Company and its subsidiaries; and

(d) to transact such other business as may be properly presented to said meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 28th, 1919, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 8th, 1919, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders

To the Stockholders of American & British Manufacturing Company:

TAKE NOTICE:—

That the following is a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of American & British Manufacturing Company, at a special meeting thereof, duly called for considering the same, and held on the 28th day of August, 1919, a majority of the whole Board having voted in favor of such Resolution, to wit:—

"RESOLVED, that it is, in the judgment and opinion of this Board of Directors, being the Board of Directors of the American & British Manufacturing Company, advisable and most for the benefit of said American & British Manufacturing Company to dissolve such corporation, said American & British Manufacturing Company, forthwith, and, in accordance with the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, to that end, this Board of Directors does hereby call a meeting of the stockholders of the American & British Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved; that said such meeting of the stockholders be held at the office of the said corporation, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, at Rooms 1505-1519 Broadway, that being the place at which the last preceding annual meeting of the corporation was held, and that such meeting take place at eleven o'clock A. M., on the second day of October, 1919."

That pursuant to such Resolution NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the American & British Manufacturing Company will be held on the 2d day of October, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, Rooms 1505-19, No. 129 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the foregoing Resolution, or a Resolution similar thereto, and for the purpose of considering and determining whether this corporation shall be forthwith dissolved.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on August 29th, 1919, and will remain closed until the close of business on October 2d, 1919, or such other day to which the foregoing special stockholders' meeting may be adjourned. The transfer books will be closed permanently upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of each class of the stock at such stockholders' meeting, in favor of dissolution.

By order of the President.

CHARLES W. WALLER, Secretary.

Dated, August 29th, 1919.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE THE common capital stock and to reduce the preferred capital stock.

To the stockholders of the Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc.:

A special meeting of the stockholders of Atlas Advertising Agency, Inc., will be held on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of said company at No. 450 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its common capital stock from Seventy-five hundred dollars, ($75,000,) consisting of Seven hundred and fifty (750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, ($175,000,) consisting of One thousand seven hundred and fifty, (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each; and to reduce its preferred capital stock from One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($175,000) consisting of One thousand seven hundred fifty (1,750) shares of the par value of $100 each, to One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) to consist of One thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) shares of the par value of $100 each. Dated New York City, Sept. 8, 1919.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON, President.

JOHN W. EAGLESON, Secretary.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of KERR LAKE MINES, LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 22d day of September, 1919, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, 18th Floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the Officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, September 2d, 1919.

PROPERTY REGAINED.

Experience demonstrates that the best medium for restoring missing articles of value is The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	..
A. W. W. & Elec., '34.	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	66
Appalach Pwr. 1st, '41.	..	June & Dec.	72	76
Ariz. Power 1st, '53...	6	May & Nov.	82	86
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	87
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec., '35	5	June & Dec.	20	35
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22.....	6	Feb. & Aug.	107	108
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42.....	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	83
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	Jan. & July	93½	94
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29.	5	Jan. & July	97¼	..
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & E., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	158	..
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39. B	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	78	83
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	74	79
Do unstamped, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	74	79
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54.	4½	Jan. & July	80	84
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	..	99
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	81	82½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	84	87
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	90	98
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	84	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32..	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22...	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	84	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	92	97
Eliz. & Trenton, '62..	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	86	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	6	June & Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49..	5	June & Dec.	89	80
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	50	60
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39.	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Hoboken Ferry, '46....	5	May & Nov.	75	..
Houston Elec., 1st, '35.	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May & Nov.	91	..
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	..	57
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	84	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Met. Edi., '20.....	6	June & Dec.	97¼	..
Middle West Utils., '25.	6	July	92	95¾
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76	78½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '20	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	73	76
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '40	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30.	5	Jan. & July	90	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	53	58
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	61	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	75	78
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49....	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont., Lt. & Pr., '31.	6	Apr. & Oct.	79	83
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	86
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	72	75
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	77	81
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	77	81
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21.....	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	81
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	73	76
Pot. El. Power 1st, '20	5	June & Dec.	95	..
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	91	93
Riverside T. '60.....	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Rutland R. L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	67
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	87½	92
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	79
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	88	92
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53..	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	77
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72	73½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	88	91
Do deb., '26.....	6	May & Nov.	88	91
United Lt. & Ry., '23..	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do., '20.....	6	May & Nov.	98	99½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	69½	70½
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	49½	50½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Unit. Util. conv., '43..	6	Jan. & July	80	87
Wash. R. & A., '41....	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	80
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	..	96
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	61	64
W. St. Gas & El., '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	88	91
Wheeling Trac., '31...	5	Jan. & July	70	80

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Sh. & Fy., '32	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	102
American Ice, '22.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	..
American Malting, '26..	5	June & Dec.	99	..
Buff. & Sus. Iron 1st, '35	5	June & Dec.	91	95
Cent. Iron & Steel, '27	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	100
Chi. Pneu. Tool, '21...	5	Jan. & July	99	..
Lima Locomotive, '32..	6	May & Nov.	93	98
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	82	85
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '33-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	98½	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac....	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	221	223
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	95	97
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Jun 2, 19	63	66
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	70	73
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	8	12
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	26	32
Am. W. Wks. & Elec...			.....	5	6¾
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15,19	59	60
Do participating pf...			.....	10	13
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Jun 2, 19	73	78
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 30,19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	83	87½
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	86	88
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 19	..	45
Charles.Con.R.,G. & E.			.....	40	70
Cities Service	*1½	M	Sep 1, 19	452	462
Do pf.....	½	M	Sep 1, 19	75¾	76¾
Do Bankers Shares..	49.1c	M	Sep 1, 19	46⅞	46⅞
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 19	20	24
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 16,19	97	101
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 1, 19	78	78
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 18	24	26
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 19	55	57
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	78	..
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 15, 19	..	61
Eastern Texas Elec....	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	55	59½
Do pf.....	3	S	Jul 1, 19	79	83
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 19	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15, 19		90
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 19	110	115
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	47	50
Gal. & Hous. El. pf....	3	S	Mar 15,19	57	61
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....			.....	10	20
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15,19	88	95
Miss. River Pr. pf....			.....	50	55
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 19	65	68
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	J. & J.	73	77
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,19	102	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr..			.....	11	14
Do pf.....	3	S	Jul 15, 19	57	61
No. States Power.....	1¾	..	Jan 20,18	67	69
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 21, 19	90	92
Nor. Texas Elec. pf....	3	S	Sep 1, 19	72	75
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15,19	88	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Jul 10, 19	78	88
Pac. Pr. & Light pf....	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	95	100
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	..	Jul 15, 18	13	15
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 15, 19	50	53
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Aug 15,19	88	90
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	101	103
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 19	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.. Do pf.....	2	Q	Jun 14,19	43	45
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15,19	112	115
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.			.....	13	18
Do pf.....			.....	15	18
United Light & Rys..	1	Q	Jul 1, 19	43	45
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 1, 19	70	74
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Apr 22,19	15	16
United Utilities			.....	5	15
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	82	85
Washington Gas.....	00c	Q	Jul 1, 19	49	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 19	24	..
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 19	50	..
Western Power.....			.....	24	26
Do pf.....	1	Q	Jul 15, 19	76	77
West. States Gas & E.	¾	M	Jun 30,19	19	20
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison.....	$1	Q	Jul 1, 19	32	34

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr..	15,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	445	455
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	505	
Cent. Union..	12,500,000	*5½	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	460
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	360	370
Commercial..	600,000			.....	140	150
Empire	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 28,19	295	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	435	445
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	440	450
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	235	245
Fulton	1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	275	300
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	400	405
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 19	260	270
Hudson Tr....	500,000	2	Q	Jun 30,19	135	..
Irving Trust.	3,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	4	..
Kings Co.....	500,000	7	Q	Aug 1, 19	650	700
Law.T.& T.C.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 19	125	135
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	170	
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000			.....	235	
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,19	360	380
New York....	3,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	620	
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 30,19	770	800
People's Tr..	1,200,000	4	Q	Jun 30,19	295	
Q. Co.. Jama.	600,000			.....	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,19	400	410
United States	2,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	900	925
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	440	450

*And 2% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	78
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 30,19	78	270
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Jun 30,19	118	128
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	May 1, 19	300	325
Continental.	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 10,19	73	75
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 10,19	500	515
Globe & Rut.	1,000,000	*10	Q	Jul 15,19	100	
Great Amer..	5,000,000	†6	Q	Jul 15, 19	403	410
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	80	86
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	555	565
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	125	132
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,19	94	99
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	*10	S	J. & J.	165	175
Nat. Surety..	4,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	238	245
N.Y. T. & M.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 19	123	128
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*10	S	J. & J.	195	210
N. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	38	42
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jul 22, 19	45	50
Royal Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 19	108	114
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	50c	Q	Aug 1, 19	36	38

*And 5% extra. †And 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	..	J. & J.	21¼	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 19	40	80
Bn. C.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	10½	12
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	..	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	..	Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	..	Feb 1, 19	..	190
Ninth Av.....	800,000	2	..	Jan 15,19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	Mar 20,19	..	93

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 6, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jul 1, 19	580	..
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	a5	S	May 1, 19	272	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	190	..
Bk. of Cuba..	100,000	6	S	Jul 1, 19	177	182
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	13	S	Jul 1, 19	210	225
Bowery	250,000	*3	Q	Aug 1, 19	400	..
B'way Centl.	100,000			.....	145	..
Bronx Nat...	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 19	150	160
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..		.....	100	130
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 19	27	35
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	515	530
Ch.-Ph. Nat..	7,000,000	4	Q	Jul 1, 19	305	315
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	120	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Sep 1, 19	565	585
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	b2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	240	250
City Nat'l..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 19	435	445
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	b2	Q	Jul 1, 19	240	250
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	400	..
Columbia ...	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,19	190	210
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 19	215	230
Corn. Nat'l..	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	236	240
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 19	115	..
Corn Exch...	4,200,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 19	410	..
E. R. Nat...	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	150	..
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.....	500,000	†12½	Q	Jul 1, 19	860	925
Fifth Nat....	500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	200	..
First Nat....	10,000,000	25	Q	Jul 1, 19	1010	1040
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	195	210
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	190	200
Greenwich ..	500,000	2	Q	Jul 1, 19	380	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jul 1, 19	790	810
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 5, 19	350	370
Imp. & T.Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 19	575	600
Irving Nat...	6,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	††345	350
Liberty Nat..	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jul 1, 19	600	650
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 19	270	280
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	215	225
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jul 15, 19	405	415
Mer. Nat....	3,000,000	2	S	Jul 1, 19	235	245
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 1, 19	195	..
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	425	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 19	215	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	440	..
N.Y. Co. Nat	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	135	145
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 15, 19	375	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	a$1	Q	Aug 1, 19	150	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul 1, 19	740	755
People's ($25)	200,000	4	Q	Jul 10, 19	137	147
Public	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,19	290	310
Seab'd Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	520	..
Second Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	450	500
State	2,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 19	150	..
23d Ward....	200,000	5	Q	Jul 1, 19	115	130
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	170	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jun 30,19	185	195
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 19	275	..

LABOR WILLING TO STABILIZE WAGES

Business Agents Assure Financiers That They Will Agree Not to Strike.

TO OFFSET THE LOCKOUT

Supply Dealers Ready to Apply Drastic Program of 1903 and Fight to a Finish.

Something like conciliation appeared upon the building horizon Saturday noon when a complete lockout of building construction work of all kinds in all parts of New York seemed to be only a few days away.

It came about in a conference of financial interests involved in many building projects in the Bronx and Queens Boroughs and members of the Board of Business Agents of the New York Building Trades Council.

According to members of the conference, overtures were made to the Board of Business Agents to man all building jobs closed by the master builders at a uniform rate of $8 a day for all craftsmen except bricklayers, who demanded $1.25 an hour, or $10 a day, on the allegation that their work is affected by weather conditions, and with an agreement not to go out on strike for a certain specified time covering the completion of all building work now actually under way. The supervision of the job was arranged to be provided by men selected by the Board of Business Agents with the approval and co-operation of architects, a number of whom were present at the conference.

It was said on Saturday morning that this plan was all ready for final settlement, and that it was ready to go immediately into effect as soon as the expected lockout of all building trades was promulgated by the employers.

The Dow Service Daily Building Reports was asked to advise the building interests of New York and vicinity that arrangements had been completed between the building craftsmen and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union, that if the mason material dealers' yards closed down here, thus shutting off supplies to independent building operations, materials would be trucked into this city from outlying sections to keep building operations going.

The unions contend that the power of the teamsters and the chauffeurs would make it impossible to carry into effect the program of 1903, when all supply yards were closed and the employers won their fight with resultant peace in the building trades for almost ten years. In 1903 the automobile truck was not the factor it now is in long distance haulage.

The manufacturers, employers and building material supply men were asked for their opinion regarding the foregoing merely stated that they were ready to go to the mat on the issues. They said that they had presented a letter Friday evening to the Bricklayers' Executive Committee in session at 101 West 116th Street, asking whether it was true that the bricklayers had refused to arbitrate their differences and requested an immediate answer. J. W. Bailey, Secretary, said Saturday noon that no action was taken regarding the letter beyond placing it in the hands of the Chairman and himself for action today.

This letter was sent by the committee of four local building material dealers, two Brooklyn dealers and two manufacturers who are members of the Material Dealers' Association. The reply to this letter, it is said, will have a vital bearing upon whether the Mason Material Dealers will decide on Tuesday to shut down their yards and thus effectually block the movement of all building material of all kinds to all jobs in New York City.

William K. Hammond, Chairman of the Brick Manufacturers' Committee on the strike situation, summed up the situation on the building material supply situation in this way:

"The top has been reached on construction costs. The constant 'snowballing' of wages has got to stop and the way to stop it is to stop it. Sooner or later it has got to come to a fight and the best time to fight it out is now. The building trades employe has got to be made to remember that he is an American can and is part of America, and that he has got to share in the co-operation necessary to maintain American standards of living which has as its culmination the ideal that every American owns his own home. If labor makes it impossible for prospering Americans to own their own homes then he is certainly standing apart as one who is un-American.

"It is certainly not for labor to stand apart and fail to give its share in the necessary co-operation for building up national prosperity."

As the week opens the situation with regard to building construction here looms about as follows:

Final action necessary to compulsory shut-down of all building construction work everywhere in New York depends upon formally giving the final word on Tuesday. There was no evidence of a conference seeking to harmonize the contending factions. In the words of a member close to the subject, "we understand that the bricklayers have refused to arbitrate their issue. We have written them to find out if that is true. If they reply in the affirmative we have no other alternative than to close our places." If such action occurs Hudson River brick plants will anticipate the end of the 1919 brick manufacturing season and shut down for the year with what brick stocks they have on hand, which is about 40 per cent. of normal. One plant at Dutchess Junction closed down last week, although the season does not usually end until Oct. 15.

There is a firmness of mind among employing contractors that is almost unanimous in favor of going to a finished fight with labor on wage stabilization, a guarantee against strikes for a definite period and a more general observance of the sacredness of agreements and contracts.

It is stated that of thirty-two agreements in the building trades twenty-six have been broken by trade unions. Employers declare that under such circumstances they will not estimate on building construction, some even refusing to estimate on cost plus plans. The owners are inclined to side with them, asserting that it is not a question of building material prices rising or falling, but whether labor costs will stand still long enough for a building operation to be started and finished.

REAL ESTATE.

Munoz & Jiminez
Lawyers
Specializing in Real Estate Titles.
51 Habana Street,
Habana, Cuba.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

63-4 LOTS
Northeast Corner at Jerome Ave. 174th Street, the low grade. Easy terms.
F. ROMAINE BROWN,
700 Madison Avenue.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

200 ACRES
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER.
A Perfect Country Home
Comfortable house, commanding extensive views of Lakes and Sound; well kept grounds; woodlands, fertile fields; complete farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.
Unexpectedly Offered for Sale
Most Interesting Price
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Telephones Vanderbilt 5610-5611-5612-5613,
15 and 17 West 44th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOOD GROUND, L. I.
7 acres, 9-room cottage, big barns, garage; beautiful location; electric light, running water, &c.; overlooking bay. Bargain quick buyer. Might divide. Spencer, 154 Nassau, N. Y. Telephone Beekman 2684.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWN YOUR HOME.
Complete listings of homes will be had at our Booths 25 and 35 at the OWN YOUR HOME Exposition, 71st Regiment Armory, Sept. 6th to 13th, (Incl.)
PROPERTY AT FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:
Bergen County, N. J.
Bogota
Ridgefield Park
Leonia
West Englewood
River Edge
Teaneck
Palisades
Monsemere
Westchester County, N. Y.
Pelham Manor
Tickets free on application.
Geo. B. Hitchcock, Inc.,
Bogota, N. J.

John A. Baldwin,
Ridgefield Park, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES.
SMALL AMOUNT CASH
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
Balance monthly less than rent. Buys beautiful new suburban house, 25 minutes from New York; on plot 60x115; 6 spacious rooms, sun parlor or breakfast porch and sleeping porch; open fireplace, built with tapestry brick panelled dining room, tiled bathroom with low-down bathtubs with shower; finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, up-to-date electric light fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity.
Various Designs to Select From.
PRICE $6,200 TO $14,000.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 722 & 984.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Plainfield, N. J.
No. 103 Sycamore Ave.
Attractive 10-room house on a very choice corner plot, in the Washington Park Section, plot 148x198, is offered at the low price of $10,000 to close an estate. Possession Oct. 1st. Has heat, light, city water, sewer and garage. Seen by appointment.
CHARLES BUEK, Executor,
10 East 43d St., N. Y.,
or Your Broker.

MOUNTAIN LAKES NEW JERSEY
EIGHTEEN MODERN HOMES
for year round living; ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 7-room house with bath and 1-3 acre. $12,500 a 12-room house with 3 baths, garage and 3-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys one. Call for details at MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.,
170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cortland.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.
Five acres high land, three miles from station, attractive new building with outdoor sleeping porches; fully furnished and equipped for immediate use as school or sanatorium.
Address C 290 TIMES,
or telephone Greenwich 348

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Established
Warehouse For Rent
N. E. corner West and Watts Sts.; substantial 5-story building, containing 70,000 square feet, at sacrifice rental; established as bonded warehouse for over 25 years, insuring clientele and going business for prospective tenant in a section where warehouse space is at a premium. Investigation invited. Result proven. Brokers protected.
HUBERTH & HUBERTH,
2 Columbus Circle.

41 EAST 41st ST.
One of the few available stores between 34th and 42nd Sts. Rent moderate.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,
Fifth Ave., & 2 Rooms & Bath.
5 W. 16th. *Select. All Improvements. Maid & Hall Service.*
References. Phone Chelsea 3106.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings. Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

99 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 82ND STREET
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Attractive 22 ft. private dwelling altered into apartments of one room, bath and kitchenette. Rent $1,200 to $1,500 an apartment. Also one apartment three rooms and bath on top floor. Rent $1,300. Further particulars.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th St. 9700 Schuyler.

1,672 BROADWAY,
N. E. CORNER 52D STREET.
7-room apartment, all large light rooms; possession Oct. 1, Apply
WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47,
or Supt. on Premises.

18 and 26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $1,000 per year.
Apply WALTER J. SALMON,
17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

41 EAST 41st ST.
Apartments, 2 rooms and bath; 3 rooms and bath.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Osborne
N. W. Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, of eight or more light rooms, with two or more baths. High ceilings.
Several Duplex Apartments.
Apply to
AGENT ON PREMISES
Telephone: Circle 5420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A true investment opportunity; taken for debt; plot 25x102 in West 80s, 50 feet from and parallel with Broadway; income now 6 per cent.; offered 9½ per cent. net for new lease; will double in value if annexed to Broadway frontage; price $43,850. Andreas New Owner, Room 938, Singer Building, New York City.

West 86th, (100-ft. street.).—Two adjoining 20-ft., 4-story dwellings; cheap. D. B. Freedman, 206 Broadway.

Garage plot, 50x113, for sale, 407-409 East 12th. Inquire Wirth, 4 Beekman Place.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Factories, Brooklyn; $32,000 and $85,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Flushing.—A perfect little Colonial home, 8 rooms and bath; large open fireplace in living room; large front porch and tea porch; 10 minutes' walk to station, 2 minutes to trolley; value $12,000; will sell for $9,500. Rez. Lee Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York. Telephone Flushing 768.

At Flushing.—Beautiful corner plot at sacrifice price; all improvements; best section. R. L. Paris, 141 West 36th St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ROCHELLE PARK BARGAINS.
Beautiful homes of all descriptions; 5-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; some ready for occupancy; others under construction and nearly ready; 3 blocks to trains; three minutes to trolleys for 130th St. ferry; terms if desired. Call or write Paul M. Thiem, office at trolley station, Box 128, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Factories, sale or to let, built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 5783.

In East Orange.—Two excellent residences for sale; $14,000 each; 5 minutes from Lackawanna. R 597 Times Downtown.

New Jersey acres for subdivision; choice parcels at Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Money-making farm, 115 acres; 25 acres fine apple orchards; soil in fine condition; raises big crops of potatoes, corn, hay, &c.; excellent house, barn, running water, steam heat, &c.; good barns and implement buildings; excellent location. H. G. Wickham, Matawan, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—By couple, small furnished, in Catskills or Adirondacks, for last two weeks in October; preferably near water; must have fireplace and modern conveniences. C. S. Goldsmith, 501 East 21st St.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

For Sale, 405 West 261st St.—Most attractive 17-room two-family house in the beautiful Riverdale section; on plot 44x100; large shade trees.

Private dwelling, 474 West 143d St., near Amsterdam Av., for sale. Caretaker.

Brooklyn.

A 14-room house, high grade, located in Bedford section of Brooklyn on lot 20x100 feet. For inspection apply by letter to P., 87 New York Times, Brooklyn.

Queens.

Handsome 7-room cottage, Greek architecture, bath, steam heat, electricity, veranda, trees, garden; desirably situated in beautiful town of Flushing, 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 5c trolley fare; real bargain at $5,000, $3,000 cash; immediate possession. Fooks, 1,646 3d Av. Lenox 5403.

Thoroughly modern stucco eight-room dwelling; four minutes' walk Broadway-Flushing depot. Miles Gordon, 55 Liberty St.

City Houses Wanted.

Queens.

Physician wants to hire small furnished house within one hour's ride from New York; permanent. Letters to Chagas, 360 West 123d St., New York, stating price and particulars.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE.
Small house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, near station and school. Frank M. Witherell, 15 Whitehall St.

LARCHMONT'S BEST HOME;
proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th; Bryant 1251.

Long Island.

A large family can have immediate possession of a 10-room house on the hill at Jamaica, near all kinds of transportation; large rooms, electric lights, gas, furnace heat, large porch on both first and second floor; price $7,500; terms $1,000 down. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St., New York.

New homes of artistic designs at Hempstead, L. I.; through electric express service, 30 minutes; prices from $5,500 up; liberal terms. Call or write O. L. Schwencke, 277 Broadway, New York City.

All-year residence at Sea Cliff; water view; easy commuting; all improvements; $2,000 over mortgage. Edwin Kempton, attorney, 215 Montauk St., Brooklyn. 167 Main.

Cedarhurst.—10 rooms, 3 baths; best condition; furnished; coal; Oct. to May. Address A., 61 Broadway, Room 2212.

Far Rockaway, eleven-room stucco house, all improvements, with garage; best location in city. Colt-Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th.

New Jersey.

SUBURBAN HOMES NEARBY
AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
ALL HOMES—NO MFG.

6 rooms, 50x200	$7,500
7 rooms, 40x180; garage	$7,000
8 rooms, 57x150; garage	$8,500
9 rooms, 75x150; garage	$9,800
10 rooms, 1 acre; garage	$12,500
10 rooms, 10 acres; garage	$15,000
11 rooms, 100x200; garage	$18,500
10 rooms, 80x180; garage	$20,000
12 rooms, 100x200; garage	$25,000

Others up to $60,000. Full particulars with photos, maps, &c., at our office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

For Sale—House in beautiful residential section; adaptable for one or two families; eight rooms and extra kitchen; large porch; extensive grounds; every improvement; excellent condition; trolley line and schools at short distance; price $7,000; half cash. S. W. Houston, 247 East Main St., Somerville, N. J.

Truly exceptional chance satisfactory family secure superfine, compact, economical, modern home, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 14 closets; beautiful acre plot; every improvement; $10,000 cash, $10,000 mortgage. Plainfield. L. 807 Times.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Highest and best section; plot 100x200; ten rooms, two baths; pink of condition; for sale only; immediate occupancy. H. D. C., P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalows and Residences at Westfield, Fanwood and Plainfield.—$2,850, $3,500, $5,000 up to $20,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Arlington.—8-room house, $6,500; all improvements; electricity, steam; good condition; good location. W. Harris, 112 Stewart Av.

Seven rooms, all modern conveniences; 30 minutes New York; $6,000; terms. 102 5th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Country Houses Wanted.

A gentleman and wife, early middle age, two only in family, thoroughly responsible and of highest respectability, desire a moderate-sized furnished house for the Winter or optionally longer; rental about $125 a month; Westchester County, within 45 minutes of Grand Central Station preferred; must be well appointed in every particular, convenient and easily accessible to station, and in high-class residential neighborhood; advertisers are property owners and of the class which regards the goods and effects of others as a trusteeship for their conservation; as such are desirable tenants. Address, with full particulars and to arrange appointment, P 739 Times Downtown.

Wanted, to rent, Oct. 1, unfurnished house, three or four bedrooms; commuting downtown; bank references. J. A. Ferrell, 61 Broadway, New York.

Seven-room house, strictly up to date, with garage, large plot; must be bargain; Westchester only. Fred. Kuehne, 6 Spencer Av., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Wanted for immediate rental, house about seven rooms, in Mount Vernon or New Rochelle; state full particulars. F 255 Times.

Wanted to rent from Sept. 15 by 2 adults, small unfurnished detached house; easy commuting. K 26 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

If you sell hardware or housefurnishing specialties and desire desk room, with telephone and stenographic service, at $20 per month in finest building of its kind in the world write, giving telephone number, to P. A. Revere, 480 Lexington Av., New York.

Loft for manufacturing, 63 by 63, corner building, windows on all sides, elevator service, and heat; Oct. 1. M. R., corner Stuyvesant Av. and Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Space to rent for carpet and rug department in old established department store, near New York City. X 424 Times Annex.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av.; Plaza 2674.

Four lofts, 41x100, all light; one tenant preferable; long lease. Winer, 204 East 107th. Harlem 884.

Lofts to let, 534 East 20th St., 2d floor, elevator; 33-184. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

To let, 7-story, basement fireproof building; all light lofts. J. Myer, 57-9 Mangin St. Phone Orchard 1885.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

To sublease, spacious and well-lighted office in Columbus Circle. Inquire Room 810, 32 Union Square.

Ground floor, 26x70, suitable for repair shop. Economy Co., 453 West 16th St.

55th St., 243 West, (Broadway.)—Light, modern, 2,500 ft. loft; elevator, steam.

Office, mahogany furnished, partitioned, $50. Mondell, 280 Madison Av., (40th,) Room 607.

Brooklyn.

Two light lofts, 40x60 ft., 18 windows; midst of good labor market; rent $80 each. 38 Stockton St., Brooklyn, near Nostrand and Myrtle Avs.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for immediate occupancy until Jan. 1, about 1,000 sq. ft. in good office building; location, 20th-42d Sts. Address P. Forestier, Hotel Pennsylvania.

Parlor floor, unfurnished, for office use, between 35th and 55th Sts. and Park and 2d Avs.; year's lease from October 1. Reply Room 305, 105 East 22d St.

Loft wanted, waist manufacturer, about 5,000 square feet; immediate possession. Waists, 815 Times Downtown.

Wanted, store, small, for watchmaker; good location; moderate rent; brokers protected. Send full details. Rowantree, 200 5th Av.

Want to rent or sublease 150-200 feet office space, downtown district; state location and price. Export, P 677 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (corner Lexington Av., 103.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

49TH AND MADISON AV.—Attractive furnished apartment; living room, bedroom, size if desired; price $100. Phone 1906 Murray Hill. Herzberg, 425 Madison Av.

56TH ST., 109 EAST.—Unusually large, sunny living room, bedroom and bath, complete kitchenette equipment; charmingly furnished; 5th floor; elevator; telephone; maid service; ample closet room; immediate possession. Telephone Plaza 5177 until 9 A. M.

57TH-58TH STS. (710 Lexington Av.)—Unusual two rooms, bath, nonhousekeeping apartment; immediate possession; year lease; bachelor or couple; $135. Plaza 6328.

35D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; $50; room service. Hotel Ashton.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 52d St., or Hotel Sutton, 33 East 27th St.

COMPLETELY furnished, two exceptionally large, outside, sunny rooms, bath, with kitchenette; maid and elevator service. Telephone 439 Plaza.

MADISON Av., 230, Corner 37th St.—Magnificently furnished or unfurnished five-room, duplex, 2 and 3 room suites; elevator; excellent cuisine. Tel. 1229 Murray Hill Ella M. O'Kane.

MADISON Av., (80s.)—Two sunny, attractive rooms, bath, elevator; maid service; $150. Hughes, Circle 3053. Call mornings.

MADISON Av., 715.—Artistically furnished three rooms, bath; breakfast; valet, maid service.

PARK Av., 815.—7-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $800 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

PARK Av., 815.—8-room furnished apartment for rent for one year, $550 monthly. Apply Supt.

SELECT FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2674.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no objectionable applicants; highest references; $45 monthly and up. Bryant 6278.

57TH ST., 109 WEST, Hotel St. James.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,500 from Oct. 1.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable two-room apartment, bath, hot water, conveniences, $75.

52D, 43 WEST.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; lease from Oct. 1.

54TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—3 bedrooms, parlor and bath; also large suite, main floor; suitable for doctor or dentist. Albemarle Hotel.

57TH ST., corner 7th Av., (The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $75 to $165; references required.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Two rooms and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 340 WEST, (the Clintonia.) — Modern elevator apartment; newly furnished; hotel service; 2-8 rooms and bath; $85 monthly up; references required. Telephone Columbus 134.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3 room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $75 up.

68TH ST., 3 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in select house; maid service; meals; $100-$200.

66TH, 50 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; kitchenette; private bath; electricity.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive furnished apartment; entire parlor floor, 3 large rooms, bath, electricity, $210 month; lease 2 years.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $250-$300 month; also three-room furnished apartment with bath, $150-$200; large light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

73D ST., 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates; suites, $100 monthly and up.

77TH, 106 WEST.—3 large rooms, bath; electricity, piano; entire parlor floor; newly furnished; $150 month; lease; references.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; references.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractively furnished, three large room apartment, private bath, kitchenette.

80S and 90S.—Best selection of high class furnished apartments in town; call, write, phone, Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 348-2861.

82D, WEST, (near park.)—Most comfortably furnished 10 rooms and 4 baths, for year or Winter season; $500 month. Schuyler 3710.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, with kitchenette; unusually low rent; after Monday, between 2 and 3.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 1 and 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $30-$90.

94TH, 314 WEST, (near Riverside.)—7 rooms; beautifully furnished; year lease.

105TH ST., WEST.—7 rooms, 1 bath; attractively furnished; $200 a month. Plaza 2674.

109TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $50 and up monthly. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647. Open Sundays and Evenings.

118TH, 508 WEST.—Light, newly furnished immaculate five rooms; elevator, steam. Coffey.

125D, (3,099 Broadway.)—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; all outside; every convenience; responsible parties only. Apartment 121.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Three rooms, one and two baths, and kitchenette, $80 a month and up; comfortably furnished; telephone, elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT.—We positively have your ideal, high class furnished apartment; all prices, all sections; unquestionably best organization; best selection in town. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 348-2861.

APARTMENTS of from 2 to 10 rooms, located in the best sections of the city. Apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

BROADWAY corner, (90s.)—Seven room, bath, furnished modern apartment, elevator, rent $270. Snowder & Smith, 860 6th Av.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

HIGHBRIDGE Section.—Six room, bath, neatly furnished modern apartment; electricity, telephone, &c., $75; lease small responsible family. Apply Snowber & Smith, 860 Sixth Av.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Large living room, dining room, library, overlooking beautiful view park, fourth floor, 3 large master bedrooms; maids, elevator; completely furnished, refined taste; $300 month; inspected 11-5. Apt. 4N, 385 Central Park West.

OCT. 1, responsible, clean business couple, 2 housekeeping rooms, bath; give particulars. Box 446, Madison Square. H 267 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 83, (near 166th.)—Six rooms, elevator apartment, handsomely furnished, piano; reasonable; Apt. 53; inquire superintendent.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished, 7 outside rooms, 2 baths; $450 month; one year. G. W. Bishop.

WEST END AV., 324, (76th.)—Elegant, comfortable parlor floor; electricity, bath, kitchenette.

Unfurnished—East Side.

61ST, 48 EAST.—Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; suitable for doctor's office or housekeeping apartment. See Lawson or Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

80TH, 22 EAST.—2-6 room elevator apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

93D ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; beautiful corner suite, 2 rooms and bath; unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

ATTRACTIVE parlor floor for interior decorator, excellent locality. Phone Plaza 1307.

MADISON AV., 1,140.—For one or two gentlemen; entire floor; suite of two rooms and bath; unfurnished; newly decorated. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

STUDIOS just completed; all improvements; excellent north light; elevator service. 637 Madison Av. Apply superintendent on premises.

TWO large rooms and bath; excellent locality. For information phone Plaza 1307.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 31 WEST.—Ideal location, 2 rooms, southern exposure, bath, shower, fireplace, steam heat; $1,400.

45TH ST., 109 WEST, (Hotel St. James.)—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; all large outside rooms; ample closet room; $1,800; from Oct. 1.

57TH, 44 WEST.
TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
CAN BE SEEN ALL DAY.

107TH, 200 WEST.—High-class one, two room apartment; $80-$150.

75TH, 108 WEST.—Very attractive furnished or unfurnished kitchenette apartment; large room; modern bath; remodeled. Telephone Columbus 234.

78TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, bath, kitchenette, electricity, hot water; references.

78TH ST., 214 WEST.—Floor, private residence, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; also parlor; gentleman; references.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, twin beds, electricity; gentlemen.

91ST, 20 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, beautifully decorated; side lights, panelled walls; immediate possession; agent on premises.

107TH, 324 WEST.—Exceptionally large elegant floor; river view; kitchenette, bath, steam.

111TH, 155 WEST, corner 7th Av.—8 extra large rooms.

135TH, 601 WEST, corner Broadway.—4 to 7 rooms. Morningside 5080.

480 GENERAL PARK WEST.
Elevator Apartments.
Two large rooms and bath;
$900. Supt. on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician; also furnished apartment; reference.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS.—Seven minutes from Wall St. 2, 4, 7 rooms, non-housekeeping; caterer on premises. 50 Livingston St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartments, all descriptions; most responsible tenants waiting; immediate action; unquestionably best organization in town. Phone us now, save time. Pierre & Golden, 220 West 42d. Bryant 348-2861.

Wanted.—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms, 45th to 80th; east side preferred; excellent care property guaranteed; state location, price, and full particulars. F 263 Times.

Japanese gentlemen, apartment or private house, six or seven rooms, New York or suburbs; refined community; lease if desired; state particulars. L. S. Toda, care Suzuki & Co., 220 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT
to rent your apartment furnished for the season or longer send us full particulars at once; desirable parties waiting; quick results. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Small family of adults would rent furnished house in good locality, between 50th and 80th Sts., east side preferred, for season or year, at rental of about $5,000 a year. F 485 Times Downtown.

Apartment with kitchen, two or three rooms and bath, furnished, Oct. 1, for six months. Write particulars to E. S. W., 33 East 48th St., New York.

Want furnished apartment, housekeeping, about 8 rooms, now to middle December, east side. I. McK., P. O. Box 865, City Hall Station.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, between 42d St. and 96th St., west side, Oct. 1; not exceed $175 month. Whiteside, care of Hotel Grenoble.

Small, modern apartment, on the west side wanted, by two refined American bachelors. Phone office, 10-12 A. M. Beekman 9000. G. Austin.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, above 96th St., west side; family of two. W. C. P., 1,054 Grand Central Terminal.

Young Jewish couple desire room high class apartment; 72d-110th St., West Side; board optional; permanent; state terms. William Greenberg, 3,764 Broadway.

Wanted to sub-let, a furnished apartment, five or more rooms; Gramercy section. 124 East 19th St., Apartment 5.

Wanted, several rooms-kitchenette furnished apartment; mother and student daughter. X 390 Times Annex.

Musician, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; Washington Square district preferred. F 269, Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment for occupancy Oct. 1. Send full particulars. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Apartment.—3 rooms and bath, near Subway or "L," nearly furnished. P 653 Times Downtown.

Young couple wants two rooms, kitchen, bath, furnished, above West 70th. F 271 Times.

Five to 8 rooms vicinity West 120th to 180th St. Write particulars G. A., 1,810 Boston Road.

I CAN rent your apartment; list now. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

Wanted unfurnished suburban apartment, four to six rooms, bath; modern; Yonkers, Bronxville, Mount Vernon preferred; family of two. Full particulars, W. C. Perkins, 1054 Grand Central Terminal. Phone Vanderbilt 4060.

Wanted, by two business women, unfurnished two or three room suite with bath and kitchenette; between 50th and 90th Sts., west side; rent about $800 yearly; references given. Address A. B., 284 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted, two or three room unfurnished apartment, bath, with or without kitchenette, on west side, below 96th St. preferred; rent not over $75 per month; references. Address B. B., 2,102 Broadway.

Wanted.—Modern 5 or 6 room apartment on West End or Broadway or Central Park West, between 75th and 100th Sts.; October to May; must be in first-class building. G. G., 818 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Unfurnished three or four-room modern housekeeping apartment by responsible young couple; no children; west side preferred; possession Oct. 15th-31st; write fully. F 275 Times.

Wanted in West Bronx or upper west side, 6-room unfurnished apartment, part of 2-family house, or small house; long or short lease. R. P. Ettinger, 70 5th Av. Phone Farragut 6150.

Wanted, modern four-room apartment, unfurnished, above 72d St., west side, or upper Broadway; best references; state terms. Write R. C., 209 Cable Building.

Refined young couple want three or four rooms upper west side, not over $50; all improvements. Lowery, 1,147 Fairmount Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wanted.—Apartment, seven or eight rooms, including three master bedrooms; 45th to 80th, east side preferred; state location price, particulars. F 262 Times.

Wanted unfurnished apartment four to six rooms, bath; modern; above 90th St., west side; full particulars. Address W. C. P., 1,054 Grand Central Terminal.

Bachelor requires 2 rooms and bath, west side. Write Apt. 5, 46 Fort Washington Av., New York.

Unfurnished elevator apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, east 5th Av., south 96th St.; 3 adults; about $100. 145 East 53d St., Apt. 9.

6-room high-class apartment wanted; adults; between 72d and 145th, west side. Write A. F., 8,525 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

THE SUM OF $100 WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE RENTAL OF AN UNFURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 TO 7 ROOMS IN A MODERN, HIGH-CLASS DWELLING IN THE FOLLOWING VICINITIES: BETWEEN 72D & 96TH ST. AND BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OR 48TH TO 65TH STS. IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PARK AV. APPLY BOX W 31 TIMES.

Oct. 1, two rooms, bath, housekeeping; $40. Box 446 Madison Square.

4-5-room unfurnished $40, $50, near Columbia University. Tallman, Morningside 4768.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private bath, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (cor. Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $9 weekly and up room with use of bath, $12 weekly up; room with private bath, $16 weekly up; cozy, sunny, comfortable; telephones. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast optional; select house; references.

83D, 100 EAST.—Large living and bedroom, well furnished and heated; conveniences. Phone Lenox 6559.

PARK AV., (Near 48th St.)—Beautifully furnished front parlor, with small

2:30 P. M. Saturday for Sunday insertion.

Advertisers are advised that classified advertisements to obtain insertion in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building on Saturday 2:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, (31,) constructive experience covering manufacturing cost general accounting, office management, statistical work, civil and efficiency engineering; college training. H 478 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (29,) qualified executive; experienced corporation and cost accounting; capable supervisor, field, factory, or office routine; engagements considered with certified public accountants, whole or part time. G 51 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Two young men, extension university students, who have thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping, would like to connect in accountant's office as assistants wanting practical experience. H 447 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—DO YOU DESIRE A $5,000 COST MAN FOR $1,000 PER ANNUM, OR A $2,000 BOOKKEEPER FOR $500 PER ANNUM? COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED ACCOUNTING CO., 347 5TH AV. MURRAY HILL 9070.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, systematized, audited; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; financial statements; reasonable. Greene, 12 West 27th. Telephone Chelsea 3954.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY MAN, four years with his present concern, desires change; has written business-producing copy for advertising agencies and big manufacturers and specialty houses for ten years; finest commendations from former employers; adequate reasons for desiring change; expert knowledge of paper, engraving and printing; an American, clean, sober, hard worker; college graduate. D 800 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced in copy writing, layout planning, and typography, car card, trade journals, newspaper, and house organ, now employed, wishes to connect with an organization promising a better future. P 201 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced; high school graduate. E 1080 Times Harlem.

ATTORNEY, 30, over ten years' varied legal experience; able trial lawyer and correspondent; aggressive, resourceful worker; seeks business connection of responsibility. L 330 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, manufacturing and accounting experience, trial balances, controlling accounts, financial staements, student higher accountancy, capable to take charge. K 416 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, statements; accountancy student; future is prime consideration. A. Saperstein, 1,602 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) three years' experience, thorough, double entry, controlling accounts, desires position with progressive firm; likes work. R 664 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-accountant; thoroughly experienced; cost, general ledger, controlling accounts; prepares all financial statements. G. 1030 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; controlling accounts, trial balance; salary, $25. Max Feinman, 656 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (30;) thorough accountant; assume charge of an office; highest results produced. P 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, long experience, thorough knowledge of double entry; good penman; excellent reference; $30. J 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; high school graduate; typist; salary $25. P 689 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 28, experienced, educated; moderate salary; references. T 1243 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced correspondent; no Saturdays; $25. E 1096 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, references. Perman, 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (21;) experienced; reliable; will start $25. P. 751 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced; controlling accounts, office manager, desires position. A 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, to take charge set of books. F 266 Times.

BUYER, 25 years' experience in the hosiery, underwear and knit goods line, who has connections with largest mills and commission houses in the country, seeks connection with reputable export house; highest references. X 401 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Refined, elderly couple would be willing to take care of a furnished apartment during the Winter months; highest references. Address F 244 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, former internal revenue agent, qualified to handle income tax returns exclusively, seeks suitable connection with public accountants. E 1035 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, (28,) ten years' general shop and driving, experienced on high-grade cars; will take full charge, do own repairs, keep the cars in first-class condition; honest and neat; does not smoke, chew, or touch liquor; wishes permanent position with good, quiet, private family, who desire a very careful driver in city or country; not afraid of long hours; speaks both English and Italian; very best city references; salary $35, or $20 with single room and board. Please write J. M., care Stefanelly, 1,394 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, skilled mechanic, careful driver and highly recommended, seeks position city or country; strictly temperate, neat, pleasing personality, reasonable salary; interview appreciated. Please telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR.—Returned soldier wishes position as private chauffeur; 5 years' experience; age 23; single; drove at General Headquarters, France; all over Europe for 18 months; references required. Nicholas J. Rogalli, 60 West 8th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR; married; first-class reference; 12 years chauffeur and mechanic; knows this city, Long Island, Jersey coast, vicinity of Daytona, Fla. Phone Schuyler 5765.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 29, married, wishes position, private; 6 years' experience; references. Chas. O'Rourke, 311 East 188th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 15 years' experience; best references. Andrew Winkle, care Mrs. Nicholas, 210 West 85th St. Schuyler 9441.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; married; 27; wishes steady position; 7 years' experience on all cars; careful driver; reference. Rhinelander 817.

CHAUFFEUR wishes a change in two or three weeks' time; thoroughly experienced and first-class mechanic; last position six years. F 270 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; married; age 29; wishes position, private and commercial; 12 years' experience in last two places; best references. Jack Herzog, 143 W 108th St.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic desires position; careful driver; can drive any make car; references. Vesely, 363 East 71st St. Rhinelander 2743.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; A1 mechanic; wishes position with good reliable family; private. Oldstone, 104 West 115th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, colored, careful driver; references. 140 West 142d St. Phone Audubon 9840, Apt. 38. Douglass Court, (yard.)

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 34, experience; reference; country preferred. Box 75, 515 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR; 34; married; wishes position, private or commercial; 9 years' experience; good Cadillac man. Barrett, 958 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position with private family; 10 years' experience; best references. H 960 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, neat, wishes some work in tracing; reliable. Jas Cantalupe, 20 Dominick St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, with first-class reference. Kama, 23 West 60th St.

CHEMIST, (31,) single, just demobilized, B. S. degree, one term Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, 9 years' experience fertilizers and materials, phosphates, soils, water, coals, sulphurs, 6 years in charge of laboratory, desires position in laboratory or plant; any locality if there is opportunity. F 241 Times.

CHEMIST. — College graduate, broad chemical training, 4 years' experience in heavy chemicals, explosives and pharmaceuticals, capable of taking charge of analytical laboratory and handling industrial problems, desires position with progressive chemical concern. K 66 Times.

CHEMIST, (university graduate,) age 25, wants business opportunity. G 112 Times.

CHIEF TIMEKEEPING, EMPLOYMENT Bureau, Atlantic-Pacific terminals Panama Canal, controlling 5,000 men, (on vacation,) desires connection with corporation employing large numbers; give benefit 14 years' experience this line; expert judge men, welfare. American, (40,) Morgan, 69 West 93d St.

CLERK, stock, receiving and shipping, desires position with textile house; 5 years' experience; college education. F 200 Times.

CLERK; highest credentials; 9 years cashier large corporation. Peterson, 73 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CONSTRUCTION.—Young civil engineer with experience in engineering and architectural construction desires position on construction work. L. G. Sparks, 65 West 11th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Expert author of collection, claim, adjustment, and sales soliciting communications, at present employed, seeks broader field, wherein opportunity is afforded to utilize ability. M 673 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, young man, with a thorough factory experience and bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. P 710 Times Downtown.

COUPLE (Japanese) wishes position; take entire charge bachelor's apartment; man 14 years' experience, high-class cook; wife speaks good English. Fujii, 47 Prospect Place. Tel. Murray Hill 2958.

COUPLE, Japanese, desire situations to take entire charge bachelors' club, small family; both experienced; best references. Otsuka, 148 West 65th St. Telephone Columbus 6528.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, cook, experienced, country preferred; references. Box 65, 1,515 3d Av.

COUPLE, with a child, wish general housework. 2,010 5th Av., City.

CREDIT MANAGER.
AMERICAN COLLEGE MAN, PROTESTANT, SINGLE, AGE 33, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES, COMPETENT TO HANDLE CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS WITH INITIATIVE, TACT AND RESULTS. ROOM 724, SINGER BLDG., NEW YORK.

DIRECTOR of employment and welfare departments, with 8 years' experience of organizing and directing; can give highest recommendations. G. B., 364 West 57th St.

DRAFTSMAN, 24, three years' experience general mechanical detailing and layout; $30 if permanent and opportunity. R 653 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, long experience, designing, detailing; automatic machinery, apparatus. H 423 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, cost, order clerk; technical college education. W 546 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical detailer, tracer; 5 years' experience; $140 month. A 59 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designs in the best modern French and Italian as well as current styles. W 23 Times.

ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEER with 9 years' experience, seeks position. X 488 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—Ex-soldier, college graduate, seeks position, employment manager, tutor, private secretary, or similar work. E 1027 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER.—Young civil engineer with experience in engineering and architectural construction desires position on construction work. L. G. Sparks, 65 West 11th St.

EXECUTIVE.
A Major of Engineers from overseas, recently mustered out of the service, seeks a position with a general construction or development company; over 15 years' experience as Superintendent of construction and manager of developments in the United States and foreign countries; the latter position combined commercial executive experience. G 64 Times.

EXECUTIVE, whose education and versatile experience equip him specially for responsible position, invites investigation of qualifications; accountancy (various phases), correspondence, purchasing, supervising help (office-factory), efficiency features; knowledge along technical lines; ability to deal with men of affairs; education based on thorough college training. P 281 Times.

EXECUTIVE, college graduate, (23,) experienced in executive work, desires position offering opportunities. J 536 Times Downtown.

EXPERT on steel with several years experience in ballbearing manufactories in Sweden, seeks position. X 480 Times Annex.

EXPORTER.—Army officer, just demobilized, (31,) single, good personality, graduate chemist with 9 years' experience, one term Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, desires position with opportunity in foreign trade department of good industrial chemical concern or concern dealing in chemicals; willing to go anywhere. F 240 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER, now employed, seeks better connection; thoroughly competent. A 72 Times.

FOREIGN RSPRESENTATIVE.—Experienced salesman, executive ability, desires position with nationally advertised concern; willing to go to South America or abroad. R 13 Times.

JAPANESE VALET-BUTLER, understands massage, experienced traveler, wishes position with gentleman; small family; good reference. L 278 Times.

JAPANESE couple seek position as entire charge bachelor apartment; both first-class every way. Couple, 47 Prospect Pl.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 23, who has had several years' experience in office and sales work now seeks a connection with an enterprising concern in a position to utilize his services; the situation desired should offer the proper recognition in the form of advancement to one who is capable and willing. J. L., 116 Times.

LAWYER, executive, stenographer, 30, wants position, executive assistant or secty; 11 years' business experience; references: salary $3,500. X 453 Times Annex.

MACHINIST, expert, hemstitch, button, buttonhole, union, special. Wald, 502 East 77th St.

MANAGER.—Man of executive ability, with financial responsibility and exceptional references, seeks position as manager of estate; 25 years' experience with one concern; would consider partnership as representative of American concern in Germany. J. M. W., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER.
MANAGER OF RIBBON DEPARTMENT, 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; LARGE FOLLOWING; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED.
F. ROBB,
34 HUDSON PLACE,
WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

MANAGER, commissary, first class man; capable taking charge hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, mess halls, stores combined; would take first-class restaurant or cafeteria with view to partnership. X 486 Times Annex.

MAN, married, 29, experienced shipping, checking, manage help, &c.; 10 years in one house; honest; best references. Box 2, 1563 3d Av.

MECHANIC.—All around electrician, plumber, carpenter, painter, desires position; 5 years last place; tools. Habelman, 200 West 148th.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Can you use a man of 28 years, possessing initiative and who uses common sense; he has had broad experience in detailed office work with a large manufacturing corporation; capable of handling all classes of help and show results; have acted as credit man, bookkeeper and correspondent for present employers; am not afraid of hard work where future advancement will result. D 832 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, 30; capable, efficient, executive ability, good correspondent; 8 years present position. P. S., 441 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, able to systematize routine work and costs; proven executive ability; familiar with credits; age 20 A 35 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge bookkeeping; good stenographer, age 23, desires position; $30 weekly. P 682 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, (21;) 2 years' printing experience; references. P 752 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, acquainted with office routine; $15. Harlem 9790. Louis.

ROUTE SALESMAN.—Young man wishes position; best references. Beards, 3378 Melrose.

SALESMAN, 12 years' city, road, stationery, phonographs, wishes connection in any line where capable master can earn $5,000 a year. C 375 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, desires position with reliable concern; 7 years' road experience; excellent references; honorably discharged. F 148 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, Christian, wide experience, employed, desires to connect with reliable concern; highest references. F 453 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (24) desires to connect with reliable firm; large following among retail dry goods stores. R. Teitelbaum, 2-4 East 71st. Phone Rhinelander 3592.

SALESMAN, traveling South America and West Indies countries, would like to represent reliable export or jobbing house; commission basis. H. S., 3532 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (23,) with selling ability and college education and four years business experience, desires connection with textile or mercantile house. C 369 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, desires position with reliable firm; travel; city experience; excellent references; salary or commission. N 211 Times.

SALESMAN just returned from Middle West; line sold up; wish good connections for that territory. K 15 Times.

SALESMAN looking for line of goods, city or vicinity; experienced; commission; discharged soldier. G 154 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, excellent record, open for proposition with future; salary and commission. Auffarth, 894 Caldwell Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, six years' successful city and road experience, will connect with live selling proposition. H 988 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position as salesman; hustler; references. L. W., 211 West 106th.

SALESMAN, (26,) 7 years' wholesale grocery perienced; reliable; will start $25. P 751 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate, 5 years' experience plant layout, machine design, desires position. G 63 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, four years' selling jobbers and retailers. P 756 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Army officer, just demobilized, (31,) single, good personality, graduate chemist, 9 years' chemical experience, one term Sorbonne University, Paris, knowledge of French, desires position in sales department of good industrial chemical concern; will go anywhere there is opportunity. F 242 Times.

SALESMAN, 35 years old, ten years traveling experience selling whiskies, established trade New York State, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, wants traveling position; highest references. Address R 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opening permanent office in Atlanta within few days, covering Georgia, Alabama, Carolinas, Florida, &c.; open for dresses, waists, underwear, hosiery, and knit goods. E 1092 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Shirts, young man, (24,) experienced, desires position as salesman up New York State, or city; at present employed by large shirt house; will furnish references. E 1060 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Ex-officer, (28,) lawyer of 2 years' practice, previous experience as stenographer and correspondent, wants secretarial post; a secretary should relieve you of detail work; this man will do it. G 157 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, 31, qualified by years of experience and study for responsible position; expert stenographer, personnel work, accounting; now employed; $2,400. F 250 Times.

SETTLEMENT WORKER and club director, lawyer, has evenings open. J 476 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, (23,) 3½ years' experience in charge of stock and shipping with cotton goods firms, desires position with advancement; salary $25. G 163 Times.

STABLE MANAGER.
Young man, (33,) to take charge of public or private stable; considerable experience in veterinary work. Address W., 1,223 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (21,) well educated, 4 years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires permanent position with reliable concern offering advancement commensurate with ability; unquestionable reference; salary $25. L 470 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — A thorougly efficient stenographer, (26,) an excellent correspondent, possessing business experience, initiative and imagination, has just been released from service and is ready to make good. K 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young man, national speed contest reputation, desires to connect with Wall Street operator in position where real speed, accuracy, loyalty, and tact are prerequisites. K 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, desires position where he can advance to responsible position; conscientious worker, age 22; salary secondary. M 667 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-correspondent; 20; four years' experience; competent, energetic, reliable; formerly in District Attorney's office. Menchel, 342 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position in broker's office; 5 years' experience; references excellent; Christian; $25. K 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper. —Young man, 18, high school graduate, desires position; experienced. R 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, desires additional work between 6 and 10 evenings. R 665 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, experienced correspondent, claims, collections, desires evening work. C 364 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, 4 years' experience, desires position; $30 weekly. P 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) 3 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $22; references. L 369 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; 3 years' experience; $18. George Jenrich, 165 East 86th St.

STOCK SALESMAN, with wealthy clientele, wants position sell industrial, mining, &c.; drawing account and commission. F 259 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT desires change; high-class elevator apartment house; all-around mechanic; own tools; best references. Superintendent, 182 Sherman Av., butcher shop.

TRAFFIC.—Young man, technical graduate, 4 years' railroad and industrial experience, desires responsible position; references. O 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) French, just returned after four years' war service from abroad, speaking and writing fluently French, Spanish and Italian, and understanding English fairly well, desires situation with large concern where, through diligence, he can expect rapid advancement; best New York references. F 248 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) ex-army officer, competent supervising large number men, thoroughly experienced warehousing, office management, personnel executive, would consider position any part of U. S. or any foreign country. J 426 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, desires to connect with house where ability and endeavor are essential to eventually become salesman; 2 years high school education, 6 years' clerical, selling experience. O 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, pleasing personality, possessing selling ability, seeks opportunity with growing concern to develop into salesman; office, shipping experience. A. Perlmutter, care Iserson, 395 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, married, thoroughly experienced shirt, line, executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, formerly with contractor, desires position in any capacity. K 436 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, knowledge of general office routine, as assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk; ex-service man, (pay clerk;) reliable, accurate; initial salary $22, with advancement. O., 604 East 168tr St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, formerly in business, wishes connection with growing concern to learn ins and outs of business; willing to start at very moderate salary. J 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, willing worker, fair knowledge French, German, typewriting, desires position where initiative counts. L. Ascher, 268 East Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, (20) efficient stenographer and typewriter, 3 years' experience, desires connection where advancement is assured. Edward Gottsman, 127 Cannon St. Tel. Orchard 4481.

YOUNG MAN.—Mr. Employer, what have you to offer a conscientious, wide-awake young man (25) who seeks connection with mercantile concern where advancement is based on ability? F 165 Times.

YOUNG PANIARD with commercial experience desires position as Spanish correspondent or invoice clerk. Fernandes, 274 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, returned from service; two-year University student civil engineering; position opportunity existing. A 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as assistant buyer or salesman; experienced in notions, fancy goods, and hair ornaments; best references. M 666 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) single, wishes position as manager in general merchandise establishment out of 'town; can give bond. C 372 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with opportunity for advancement; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. M 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, bright, neat and willing, seeks an opportunity for future; penman and typist; excellent references; ex-service man. M 672 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, overseas service man, speaks and writes Italian, French, and (little) Spanish, knowledge of bookkeeping, good salesman, wishes position. O 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with ambition, wishes to start at bottom with concern that will positively give one a chance; any line. O 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college graduate; chemical education and experience; any progressive proposition; prefer import-export. K 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing worker, desires connection with reliable firm where advancement and future are assured. A 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' college training, two years' business experience, wishes reliable position with advancement. J 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, thoroughly experienced export shipping, typist, knowledge of French, Spanish, desires position. G 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3½ years' college education, desires permanent position reliable house offering advancement. I. L., 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN with many years of thorough experience in the wash suits line wishes connection with a reliable concern as foreman. E 1032 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 28; college education; experienced office routine, statistics; possesses initiative and executive ability. R 610 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes work evenings, moving picture theatre or other line. Box 12, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) neat, aggressive, desires position where hard work and ability count, goods. E 1092 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, translator, 3 years' experience, wishes position with export house. P 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, legal training, 2 years' accounting experience with large publishing house; army discharge. L 483 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, three years of business, high school, accurate typist, desires clerical position. E 1094 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires connection with progressive house to develop into salesman or buyer. O 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, good education, correspondent; references; $25. Norris, 982 East 165th.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years, desires position with future. J 477 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires work evenings, office or other capacity. F 279 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, experienced; stock, office, selling. F 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN, progressive, technical education, with business and technical experience, desires position with automobile or manufacturing concern where ability, initiative, effort will be remunerated. P 742 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.

Steady position; ideal working conditions; half day Saturday; 44½ hours a week.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

Take 7th Av. subway to Houtson St.

ADJUSTERS.
GIRLS AND WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE HAD SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
POSITIONS ARE OPEN AS MAIL READERS AND ADJUSTERS, WHERE THE STARTING PAY IS GOOD AND ADVANCEMENT MADE AS ABILITY IS SHOWN.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
23 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT
YOUNG WOMEN
TO RECEIVE TRAINING
AS CORRESPONDENTS.

An unusual opportunity is offered in a progressive organization where you will receive thorough TRAINING in writing good business letters.

The work is varied and interesting and will develop your creative ability.

Not only will your environment be congenial, but we will give you hearty co-operation and make it possible for you to advance as your abilities develop.

THE REQUIREMENTS ARE:

1—That you have knowledge of touch typing.

2—That you be capable of expressing your thoughts clearly in good English.

3—That you be at least 19 years of age.

Starting salary $15; in addition to salary a liberal bonus will be paid for length of service.

Applicants will please call or phone (Chelsea 5600) as soon as possible and ask for Mr. Hetfield. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT OF HENRY HESS,
399 6TH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
requires salesladies to sell yarns, embroidery materials, stamped linens, &c. Call 9 to 11 o'clock.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST, between 20 and 25; state experience, if any. W 40 Times.

BILLING CLERK, one who can operate Underwood typewriter; experienced, accurate, speedy; steady position. H. Rosenthal Co., 75 Worth St.

BILL CLERK,
competent, expert typist; good pay; rapid advancement. Call
MR. MORGAN, 475 10TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography, desired by a firm offering an excellent position. William Durg Knitting Mills, 20 Bogart St., near Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXCELLENT OPENING IN EXPORT CONCERN, FOR EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK; STATE FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 630 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced double entry and trial balance; one with typewriting experience preferred; steady position with advertising firm. Call Room 1610, 1,133 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, knowledge trial balance, in plumbing supply business; reply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C. V. Driggs, Inc., 160 East 56th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS, MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' HATS; MUST HAVE FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; EXCELLENT SALARY. L. L., 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; NEAT, LEGIBLE HANDWRITING ESSENTIAL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. W 44 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, assistant, by a Christian firm; must be experienced; good chance for advancement; state salary and experience. H 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, UNDERSTANDING STENOGRAPHY; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED. LOUIS WEINSTEIN, 40 WEST 27TH.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to take charge of office; good chance for advancement. Star Metal Box Co., 509 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge of typewriting. American Lining Co., 621 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer, experienced. Address W. A., 412, 1,777 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ready-to-wear line, familiar with checking credits. Write full particulars. X 493 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, take charge of office; $16 to $18. Call Room 607, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity. Cohen Paulson & Tannenbaum, 189 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. — Must be experienced. Apply Crystal Chemical Co., 134th St. and Willis Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; call with written application. L. K. Auto Ignition Sales Co., 1,779 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; beginner preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Call at 396 Broadway, Room 1011.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; exceptional opportunity right party. Shirtcraft Co., 718 Broadway.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER in meat market; one having experience preferred. Address by letter only, stating age and salary expected, H. Schloss & Son, 2,620 Broadway, near 99th.

CASHIER AND TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNZ & CO., 24 BROADWAY.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS Wanted. — A medium-sized family desires a chambermaid-waitress; applicant must be of good habits and must be neat and competent; home is adjacent to railroad station; good wages. Reply by letter; stating full references, to K. S. Gutterman, Box 452, Lawrence, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Inquire 52 East 61st.

CLERICAL.

Girls for clerical work. We have some very good openings for those who are qualified to fill them. Apply in person to

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

CLERKS
NEEDED FOR GENERAL WORK
IN OUR OFFICES; NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY, BUT EXPERIENCED WORKERS WILL BE CONSIDERED AND PAY BASED UPON ABILITY.
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
CALL OR WRITE,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
23 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT for detail work; good chance for advancement; state experience, reference, and salary desired. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL WORK
FOR
GIRLS,
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

The work is of a general nature, requires no previous experience, and affords an excellent and thorough business training in up-to-date office routine.

Working hours are attractive; half day Saturday practically the entire year.

We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest rooms, library and lunchroom, with food sold practically at cost; starting salary is very liberal, with splendid chance for advancement to more responsible and better paying positions, and in addition a liberal bonus is paid over and above the salary for length of service.

Apply after 8:30 A. M.,
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERICAL WORKERS, for manuscript department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; high school graduates preferred; ages 16-20; splendid opportunity; apply in own handwriting. T 423 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Experienced clerical worker who can figure quickly and accurately; permanent position, advancement; start $12. Harris Suspender Co., 694 Broadway; entrance 4th St.

COMPANION.—Middle aged woman for light housework and companion for elderly lady; family 2 adults; few hours daily and occasionally overnight. X 470 Times Annex.

COOK AND HOUSEWORKER.—Two adults, infant, and nurse in Scarsdale; no washing; good wages; references required. Jessup, 535 Park Av. Carfare paid.

COPYISTS wanted; good pay. Artcraft Hats, 68 West 39th St.

DESIGNER.

High-class misses' dresses; excellent opportunities. R., Room 412, 1,777 Broadway.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Neat, active persons, fluent talkers, intelligent, to demonstrate new household articles, New York and Philadelphia; good salary. M. Loewenstein, 178 5th Av., near 23d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for first-class positions; good salary; chance for advancement; instruction on dictaphone given free of charge if necessary. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 523.

DICTAPHONE.
An experienced operator wanted in a large downtown office where the dictaphone is being installed; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary desired and experience. K 440 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—State experience in full, age, and religion; good chance for conscientious worker; $20 to start. F 252 Times.

DRESSMAKERS.

WORK UNTIL 5:15 DAILY.

SATURDAY HALF DAY.

HARRY COLLINS,
9 EAST 57TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS.
WAIST FINISHERS.
SLEEVE FINISHERS.
LINING HANDS.
PLAIN SEWERS.

DRESSMAKER wants capable sewer. C. L. Smith, 523 West 121st St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require young women as
ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Apply Supt. of Delivery,
Male Help Entrance,
6th Av. and 43d St.

ENTRY CLERKS BETWEEN 18 AND 26 YEARS OF AGE IN THE REVENUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

SALARY $13.00 PER WEEK TO START.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., ROOM 502, 25 CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS.

ENTRY CLERKS BETWEEN 18 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE CORPORATION.
SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING DESIRABLE.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.
SALARY $13 PER WEEK TO START; LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT.
WRITE, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, P 609 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND GIRL
shopping and assisting in stock room high-class wholesale dress house. ROTH COSTUME, 33 East 33d St.

FILE CLERK, with many years' experience; prefer one who is familiar foreign names; good position, with chance of advancement, offered to the right party. Apply in person to Emil Kiss, Banker, 153 2d Av., city.

FILING CLERKS.—Young women for filing positions; advancement. P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York.

FINISHERS AND HAND SEWERS ON DRESS MODELS; SATURDAY HALF DAY; GOOD WAGES. 8 WEST 45TH, 5TH FLOOR.

FORELADY.
CORSET FACTORY.
MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND ALL DETAILS IN REGARD MANUFACTURING.
GOOD SALARY.
STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
CORSETS, 815 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FUR SALESLADY.
Fur saleladies wanted who have had experience with finest retail trade; one with established following preferred. Clark & Weinberg, 634 5th Av.

GIRLS.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have vacancies in various departments for GIRLS from 14 to 17 years old; good opportunities for advancement for those who are energetic and ambitious. Apply
Supt.'s Office, 6th floor.

GIRL, without experience, to work in office; good opportunity to get a good business education; state salary, age, and religion. F 251 Times.

GIRLS WANTED FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; GOOD PAY; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. UNION THERMOMETER CO., 1,901 BOSTON ROAD.

GIRL wanted in wholesale fancy goods house to make sample cards. Address Cards, Box 139 Madison Square.

GIRL to make herself generally useful in factory. Apply 7th floor after 9 A. M., Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

GIRL WANTED FOR FILING AND LIGHT OFFICE WORK; $9 TO START. SCHRADER & EHLERS, 239 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

GIRLS who write a plain hand; no typewriting. Apply after 9 A. M., 7th floor, Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

GIRL, high school preferred; good at figures; state salary. W 22 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
STRONG, ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN TO
PICK ORDERS,
EXAMINE MERCHANDISE,
WRAP LIGHT PARCELS.

This is not a factory, working conditions are the best, and the work is light, clean, and pleasant; experience is not necessary, and we will give you every help in learning the work.

Working hours are attractive; half day Saturday practically the entire year.

We provide every advantage—clean, bright surroundings, pleasant associations, medical service where necessary, rest

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED IN COMMERCIAL
OFFICE.
SALARY DEPENDING ON ABILITY.
APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 3 AT
U. S. PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.,
91 NORTH 3RD STREET,
BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER in office of old-established wholesale concern; young lady, 18-22 years of age, who has had a high school education; excellent opportunity for beginner who is competent; hours 8:5:30 P. M., Saturday 12:30; permanent position, with advancement assured if ability is demonstrated; state age, education, and salary desired. P 754 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for young girl in publishers' office; pleasant association and atmosphere; must have had some experience; a high school education desirable; intelligence and neatness in work and appearance essential; state age and experience; salary $16 to $18. D 805 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—The New York executive offices of large silk concern require the services of a competent stenographer in a position offering exceptional opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, "K," P. O. Box 197, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Must have business experience; place very convenient to party living on the west side between 23d St. and 34th St. or New Jersey, using 34th St. ferry; state references and salary desired. Cosmos, Box 50, 1619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.
Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many high-class positions for stenographers with knowledge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dictaphone operator a demonstration of the machine will make you one; instruction free of charge. Inquire Miss Charash, 280 B'way. Room 523.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Some experience necessary. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary. Eppinger & Russell, East Av. and Newtown Creek, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for motor truck business; good chance for advancement to bright girl; state experience and salary desired. Write J. S., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.,
require
SALESWOMEN.

Permanent and profitable employment offered to experienced saleswomen. Vacancies in the following departments:

DRESSES, FURS,
SKIRTS, SUITS,
BLOUSES, COATS,
UNDERGARMENTS.

Arrangements can be made for full time, part time, or several days each week. Also every day from 11 A. M. to 4:45 P. M.

All applications treated confidentially. No references investigated unless mutually agreeable upon interview.

Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

STRAW OPERATORS,
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS;
EXPERIENCED ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES.
HIRSCHBERG, 15 WAVERLEY PLACE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced and intelligent, operator, in export firm; must be more than a good mechanical operator; tact and good manners essential. Write fully, W 36 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, touch typewriting; Gregg shorthand; salary. Drake School, telephone 2723 Beekman.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in club; knowledge of typewriting preferred; $50 a month and meals. 617 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN 16 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN THE REVENUE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
SICKNESS BENEFITS AND PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYES.
APPLY, BETWEEN 1 AND 4 P. M., 25 CHURCH STREET, BETWEEN CORTLANDT AND DEY STS., ROOM 502.

TYPIST, experienced, telephone switchboard operator (lady) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and state salary expected. Opportunity. Box 654, City Hall Station Post Office, New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND CASHIER WANTED IN RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNZ & CO., 24 B'WAY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert; must be good stenographer; good opportunity. Call Mr. Rosen, H. Kanner & Co., 708 B'way.

TYPIST.
Capable young lady wanted in a large downtown office; preferably one who has used or is familiar with dictaphone; state experience and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, competent, accurate and rapid; high school education desirable; excellent opportunity for advancement and for dictaphone training; hours 9-5, Saturday, 1 P. M. Apply after 11 A. M., the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 239 West 39th.

TYPIST, stenographer, and office assistant, experienced, for handkerchief department of importing house downtown; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday. Reply, stating qualifications and salary, to H 258 Times.

TYPIST.—Thoroughly proficient in general office management; good future opportunity; some knowledge of stenography essential, or willingness to learn the dictaphone. 5 Cortlandt St., Room 34.

TYPIST, young French lady, with good knowledge of English, competent French-English translator wanted by downtown financial office. Apply Box 658, Times, 2 Rector St.

TYPIST at once for dictaphone work; instruction free; simple and pleasant work; apply merely this week. Miss Charash, Room 523, 280 Broadway.

TYPIST, bright beginner, in billing department; Moon-Hopkins billing machine used; permanent position to right party. Reisman, Rothman & Bleber, 1,372 Broadway.

TYPIST, good, to learn to operate billing machine; permanent position to right party. Reisman, Rothman & Bleber, 1,372 Broadway.

TYPIST.
COMPETENT, RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD PAY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT.
MR. MORGAN, 475 10TH AV.

TYPIST; permanent position; steady advancement; salary $10 start. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard.

TYPIST, rapid, to transcribe from dictating machine; experience unnecessary; start $18. Room 702, 114 Liberty St.

TYPIST, beginner, bright; easy and pleasant work. T 411 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, experienced addressing and filing; also beginners. Brown Co., 229 W. 28th.

WEAVERS.—Experienced weavers wanted to work on men's clothing; women who can weave damages on all kinds of woolen fabrics; very liberal wages and steady work. Apply Hart Schaffner & Marx, Room 622, 200 Fifth Avenue.

WOMEN.
PART TIME WORK.

We are interested in securing services of women who can work for us five afternoons per week, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The work consists of wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping, general stock keeping and merchandise examining.

Pay 25 cents an hour.

Call at once.

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN,
N. Y.

WOMEN, 20 to 35 years, offered permanent positions with good salary; no experience necessary. Apply Western Union Telegraph Company, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN,
21-35 Years of Age,
for
Night Work,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.,
as
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

$15.50 per week will be paid when assigned to night work. Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week paid during 4 weeks of instruction in the day time. Salary increases are given until $21 per week is reached for operators.

Higher salaries paid for more responsible position, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.

If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
BRONX,
453 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WOMEN, MIDDLE-AGED,
TO ACT AS
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
PACKERS.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY,
AT WANAMAKERS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN
to take care of stock, coats, suits, dresses; experience not essential, but preferable; excellent opportunity for bright, ambitious young women.
STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Employment Office, 37th St. Entrance.

YOUNG LADIES
FOR RETAIL SALES DEPARTMENT
5TH AV. CANDY ESTABLISHMENT.
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED;
PAID WHILE LEARNING; APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M.
MAILLARD,
35TH ST., 5TH AV.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 18 and 35, to train as nurses in a medical and hospital. New York City; must have 1 year's high school education or equivalent; maintenance and salary while in training; wonderful educational and nursing opportunity. Apply or write Superintendent of Nurses, 203 2d Av.

YOUNG LADY Wanted at Once.—Neat young lady as assistant in up-to-date beauty parlors in Charlotte, N. C., who understands hair dressing and manicuring; excellent opportunity; small party; to start, $18 hours, 9 to 6. Communicate with S. Tagalog, 208 South Tryon St.

YOUNG WOMEN,
good appearance, good talkers, to solicit accounts for firm; permanent, pleasant, easy work; good salary, advancement. Apply 9:30 A. M.
GLECK ADVERTISING, 1,133 BROADWAY.

YOUNG WOMEN,
over 18, to solicit advertisements for well-established foreign language newspaper; experienced preferred, but not essential; salary and commission to start; easy work; good hours. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, age 18-20, in office of large daily newspaper; prefer person having high school education; must write clearly and hear well over telephone; hours 10:30 to 7; write, giving particulars as to salary, age, and references. X 571 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted in office of publishing company to assist in addressing and mailing department; salary $9 to start. Address Rapid, Box 654, City Hall Station Post Office.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly efficient on Remington typewriter; stenography not necessary; to do general office work; fine, permanent position, with good salary. Room 1803, 110 West 40th St.

YOUNG LADY FOR CLERICAL WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING; APPLY OWN HANDWRITING. M 640 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY in trimming department to measure off ribbons, laces, &c., by manufacturer of children's headwear; state experience and salary. H. F., 209 Cable Bldg.

YOUNG LADY to assist in general office work; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $18. P 740 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for filing and to be generally useful; unusual advancement; state age and salary. M. S., 489 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, good penmen, quick conception; manufacturing jewelers' office. Abel Bros., 29 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG WOMAN, assist housekeeping small family; comfortable home, good salary. Call evenings, Hurst, 620 Riverside Drive.

YOUNG GIRL for filing; experience not necessary. G. & G. Waist and Dress Co., 6 East 32d St.

YOUNG GIRL for office. Alvin Silver Co., 20 Maiden Lane.

Instruction.

LEARN TYPEWRITING AT HOME. Complete course; machine rental, books and all material, $30. Ask for bulletin, T. H. Emerson Extension Inst., 354 5th Av.

A GOOD POSITION AWAITS YOU

if you will learn to operate the Burroughs Bookkeeping or Calculating Machines. Beginners earn from $15 to $18 a week. The machines are easy to learn and the course takes but a few weeks.
LAWSON, Manager,
Burroughs School for Operators,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Bldg.,
51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.
Tel. Worth 1961.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English, spoken and written, is a basic requirement for business success; most men and women need training in English; sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet, "Your English." Ask also for details of special Saturday afternoon class in Business English now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Women who can talk effectively to others, singly or in groups, are needed in business. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for informative booklet No. 8, "Talking to Others." Ask also for details of special Saturday Afternoon Class in Public Speaking now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH CLASSES FORMING.
Early evening Spanish classes are now forming at the Berlitz Institute; instruction both for beginners and advanced students; instructors are experienced in teaching their own language to English-speaking students. Write for descriptive folders, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN; big demand; we train you by mail for high salaried hotel position; get twenty years' experience in new 3 months' quick advancement, big pay fine living, interesting work, exceptional opportunities; send for free book today. Lewis Hotel Training School, 16 Mather Building, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin, Room 707, Singer Building, Cortlandt 4563.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

ESTABLISHED 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
REGISTRATION FREE.
Stenographers, practically every line, $18-$35; several beginners, $12-$18; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard operators, &c. Opportunities were never better nor salaries higher than at the present time.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
Stenographers, secretary; also many other excellent openings for educated, refined Americans, $15-$35; typists, switchboard, bookkeepers; free registration. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St., 489 5th Av. Call All Week.

STENOGRAPHER. — English-French, first-class, good opportunity, $50 week; other positions, city and out of town. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., New York, or Havana, Cuba.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; typists, dictaphone-comptometer, telephone operators, clerical, $12-$22; uptown-downtown. Sarah Clark employment Agency, 70th 5th Av., Cor. 13th St.

positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row, Cort. 8352. Stenographers, typists, clerks, $15-$40.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR TO ACT AS TRAVELING AUDITOR FOR LARGE PROGRESSIVE CORPORATION; SINGLE MAN, WILLING TO TRAVEL; MUST HAVE PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIGHER ACCOUNTING, METHODS AND SYSTEMS; PREFER MAN WITH GOOD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; ANSWER BY LETTER, IN CONFIDENCE AND IN FULLEST DETAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY REQUIRED; (ALL EXPENSES PAID;) NONE BUT HIGH-CLASS MEN SHOULD APPLY. COMPTROLLER, 2805 EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
A PROMINENT FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS HAS TWO VACANCIES ON ITS PERMANENT STAFF OPEN ONLY TO SENIORS WHO HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE WITH REPUTABLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MEN; NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED UNLESS IT CONTAINS FULL DESCRIPTION OF EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND INITIAL SALARY EXPECTATIONS. ADDRESS PROFESSIONAL, L 325 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—A public accounting firm has several openings for high-class senior accounting on permanent staff; write fully your qualifications, age, experience, salary, and whether available for out of town work. S 761 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, several, wanted, with broad training and experience on income tax reporting; permanent staff; splendid opportunities for advancement; give qualifications in detail. S 760 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for a N. Y. daily newspaper; desire bright, capable, energetic young man from 22-28 years; experience unnecessary; sell advertisements; an excellent opportunity for the right man; write, stating salary desired. H. A. Slomen, care La Prenza.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for special publication making strong appeal to shipping and affiliated interest; quick return; commissions paid promptly. Call 218 West 5th St.

ANILINE COLORS.
A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST EXECUTIVE IN EXPORT SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE ANILINE COLOR MANUFACTURERS IS ONE DESIRED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ANILINE COLORS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES. STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL. ADDRESS, CONFIDENTIAL, S 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan men, experienced detail men, first-class specification writer. Apply C. Howard Crane, Dime Savings Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

ARTIST, good on faces and figures; one who is also good letterer, for theatrical newspaper advertising. Capehart's Agency, Times Building.

ASSISTANT to salesmanager wanted; a young man to quote prices, write follow-up sales letters, to assist generally along sales line; nominal salary to start and excellent opportunity for a bright young man. Twisted Wire & Steel Co., 437 11th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19-25 years of age; must be hard and willing worker; good chance for advancement; write, stating experience, salary. G 49 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY BUILDERS AND HELPERS.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, require Builders and Helpers on high-grade WOOD automobile bodies. Shop conditions good. Wages Good. Employment permanent.

AUTOMOBILE BODY DESIGNER AND DRAFTSMAN.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, have openings for designers and draftsmen experienced on high-class body design covering all types of modern automobile bodies.

BILLING CLERK.—One who can operate Underwood typewriter; experienced, accurate; speed; steady position. H. Rosenthal Co., 75 Worth St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged, first-class man as head bookkeeper for large concern; must be familiar with foreign exchange and credit; only applications giving full particulars as to past experience and salary expected will be considered; Spanish and German speaking preferred. R 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in office of manufacturing wire and steel goods company; must be willing to do some detail work; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary wanted. T 423 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large fire insurance company, downtown, has vacancy for bookkeeper to check accounts. Write, stating age, experience, and salary. H 482 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, assistant, by a Christian firm; must be experienced; good chance for advancement; state salary and experience. "Mercantile," H 262 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By manufacturing concern located in Brooklyn; permanent position will be open for man with character; state full particulars. S 751 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in ready-to-wear line; one familiar with checking credits; write full particulars. X X 493 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to take charge of office; good chance for advancement. W 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced young man for rug concern. W 43 Times.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Earn big money delivering telegrams; excellent opportunity for advancement; vacations with pay; uniforms free. Apply,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
33 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH STREET.

BOYS, 16 to 19 years, interested in mechanical or electrical work, are offered, exceptional opportunities by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

BOY.—Some boy about 16 who has had two years' high school, is planning to attend night high, is industrious and willing to work to advance himself, will find that opportunity wide open in a not large but growing modern advertising agency, where daily contact with the leaders in the business will be an inspiration and a liberal education. Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS!!
ADVERTISING offers a splendid career.
I want several bright, ambitious boys.
REMARKABLY RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
PEARSALL, 41 PARK ROW, SUITE 104.

BOYS.—Large corporation wants office boys; excellent chance for advancement for bright, well-educated boys. S 736 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in large advertising agency; chance for advancement. Apply J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av, New York City.

BOY
to work in advertising department of well established foreign newspaper. Call Room 219, 621 Broadway.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected to Bright, 458 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, office of commission house. Call Monday all day. Mill Factors Corp., 354 4th Av.

BOY wanted, builders' office; technical school education preferred. Write, Room 320, 1,133 Broadway.

BOY in office of large insurance company; advancement. P. O. 825, City Hall Station, New York.

BOYS
to run errands and make themselves generally useful. 23 Greene St.

BOYS.—Two reliable boys to do messenger work; hours 7:30 A. M. to 12. Call Mr. Fitzgibbons, 2d floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOYS.—Two reliable boys to do messenger work; hours 8 to 4. Call Mr. Fitzgibbons, 2d floor, 150 Nassau St.

BOY wanted by real estate office, to be generally useful; write, giving experience. H 300 Times.

BOY.—Office; bright, willing, quick; advancement. Apply Room 922, 17 Battery Place.

BOYS wanted for stock; unusual opportunity for advancement. Call I. Lindenbaum & Co., 48 Walker St.

BOY wanted as messenger; salary, $8. Apply in person, R. D. White & Co., Inc., 74 Broadway.

BOY in ribbon department to make himself generally useful; good future. Montrose Silk Mills, 42 East 20th St.

BOY, strong, for stock, make himself generally useful, lace importing house; chance advancement. Ganz, 22 East 17th St.

BOYS, 14 to 17 years, bright, energetic, and of neat appearance, for a prominent law office. Apply Suite 126, 40 Wall St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
Order Pickers,
Stock Boys,
Packers,
Utility Workers.
Must be over 16 years of age. Pay $12 per week to start.
Call at once,
THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
25 Washington St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS
FOR OFFICE WORK.
PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $9 a week to start and $10 a week after a month of satisfactory service to boys who have graduated from school, aged 14 to 17; half a day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Apply by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N.Y. City,
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOY, about 17, to work in the stock and shipping department of a manufacturing concern; one who is willing to make himself generally useful; must have good references; state salary expected. Address L 403 Times Downtown.

BOY, high school graduate, having experience as assistant bookkeeper wholesale house; splendid chance advancement; $16 to start. William P. Goldman & Bros., 14 East 14th St.

BOYS
in stock room and shipping department of dress manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St.

BOYS for messenger service in art studio, 15 or 16 years; excellent opportunity for one interested in commercial art. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Osgood Studio, 141 West 36th St.

BOYS.—Large downtown fire insurance company has a few openings for bright high school boys wishing to learn the business. Write, stating age and qualifications. H 483 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 16; LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WORKERS. JUDKINS & McCORMICK, 10 WEST 20TH ST.

BOY, about 16-17 years, to make himself generally useful in engraving plant; excellent opportunity to learn the business; wages $10 to start. Stark & Seley, Inc., 458 West Broadway.

BOYS
Between 15 and 17 years old to act as messengers in a large downtown office; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement. K 441 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Excellent opportunity for bright alert boy; short hours and splendid chance for advancement. Call at 100 Broadway, American Surety Co.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in freight broker's office; good advancement. Mercantile Forwarding Co., 51 Liberty St.

BOY wanted, for night work, in composing room; hours 7 P. M. to 3 A. M.; $12 a week. Apply after 6 P. M., 4th floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOYS, about 16 years of age, in wholesale house to learn the business. Address House, Box 139, Madison Square.

BOY, about 15; no experience necessary; good opportunities for advancement; $15 per month to start. H. E. Lesan, Room 1013, 4th Av.

BOY, (16,) wanted in office of large Christian commercial house downtown; in answering state qualifications. R 635 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in newspaper office; must be neat, intelligent, and honest; opportunity for advancement. Apply 20 Vesey St., 10th floor.

BOY, STOCK DEPARTMENT LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT CALL S EAST 7900.

BOY about 16 to 18, wanted in office of large concern; address own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, reference. H 457 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, active boy, about 17 years of age, in office of large fruit importers; experienced in office detail work; salary $12. H 484 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself useful; good advancement. South & Central American Commercial Co., Inc., 15 Williams St.

BOYS.—$36 monthly; quick advancement; excellent opportunities; big company; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12. Call Room 1018, 120 Broadway.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18; OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DOW, JONES & CO., 44 BROAD ST.

BOY in office of Brooklyn manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary desired. T 417 Times Downtown.

BOY, neat, to start in insurance broker's office. P 648 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Majestic Neckwear Co., 718 Broadway.

BOY, bright, in office of export publication. Call Room 1184, 47 West 34th St.

BUYER for men's furnishing, boy's clothing, and kindred line, for medium size department store, town of 35,000, State of Pennsylvania; state where last employed and salary wanted. B. S., 191 Times.

BUYER for cloaks and suits in medium size department store, town of 35,000, State of Pennsylvania; state where last employed and salary wanted. B. S., 191 Times.

BUYER for domestic silk, &c., for medium size department store; town 35,000; state where last employed and salary wanted. D. K., 185 Times.

CANVASSERS to solicit trade for the ice business; salary. A. H. Pelz, 154 East 55d.

CHEF, male, able cook for 200 people in hospital at Denver, Colo.; references required. Call Grent Northern Hotel, Room 1034, 10 to 11 A. M.

CHEMICAL EXPORT MANAGER.
An export firm has an opening for an assistant manager in chemical department; must be thoroughly conversant with the chemical market and have had actual export experience; good opportunity; write full particulars. W 34 Times.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
AUTOMOBILE BODIES.
Brewster & Company, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, are looking for a chief body draftsman with executive ability to supervise all designing work in its body drafting room, consisting of about 20 men; must have experience in designing all types of open and closed bodies and be familiar with modern production methods.

CLERK, JUNIOR, WANTED IN A RETAIL STATIONERY STORE; HOURS 8 TO 6. UNZ & CO., 24 BROADWAY.

CLERK.—Young man for statistical work in factory office. Apply Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

COST CLERK wanted by refrigerator manufacturer located in Bronx; state age, experience, references, and salary. K 69 Times.

DESIGNER OF DRESSES.
Reputable Boston house open for a man who can produce snappy models in silk and cloth dresses; to one who can create up-to-the-minute styles we can offer a permanent position. Will be at the Hotel Commodore Sept. 11 and 12 to interview applicants from 2 to 6 P. M. Write or telephone for special appointment. SAMUEL ROBINSON.

DESIGNER AND CUTTER for merchant tailor out of town. Apply Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at Max Bennett, 104 5th Av.

DESIGNER on cotton smocks; experienced only need apply. 20 West 20th St., 7th floor.

DIE MAKERS
for steady work in open shop; state experience and salary. B. S., 368, Room 405, 110 West 34th.

DRAFTSMEN,
MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL,
for work on large industrial plant; draftsmen experienced in concrete detailing and designing, piping and mechanical layouts; state fully experience, salary desired, and when can report for work. Apply to
HARRY M. HOPE ENGINEERING CO.,
185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER WANTED, OF MARINE TURBINES AND AUXILIARIES; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS ENGINEERING DEPT., DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO., TRENTON, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, 17 to 19 years of age, for detailing and layout work; good opportunity. Elevator Supply Co., Inc., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced on machine and tool work; permanent salaried positions; state experience and rates. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; permanent position; experience in detail; salary wanted. Jacob Weinstein, 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, in general design and sugar machinery; state age, experience, salary. P 724 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERKS wanted, with experience in wholesale drug house; good chance for advancement. Britt, Loeffler & Weil, 269 Canal St.

DRUG CLERK; licensed, experienced; references necessary; position permanent; old-established store. H 743 Times.

ENGRAVERS on binders' stamps. Stark & Seley, Inc., 458 West Broadway.

ERRAND BOYS.—Can use three bright, energetic boys, age 14-16; $9 per week; a good chance for advancement. Corliss, Macy & Co., 20 John St.

ERRAND BOY.—Apply Manhattan Electric Corp., 800 Lexington Av.

EXPORT.—Rapidly expanding export firm has opening in its sales department for several young college men who are desirous of making this business their life work; intelligence, quickness of thought, and the other potential executive qualities essential; wonderful opportunity; write qualifications fully. W 35 Times.

FOOD EXPORT EXECUTIVE.
An export house, having a well established food department, is seeking a first-class executive; must be thoroughly familiar with all phases of export and import of foodstuffs and have previous export experience in this line; excellent opportunity to right party; write fully. W 38 Times.

INVOICE CLERK.—Export firm requires young man, accurate and rapid at figures; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. W 39 Times.

JAPANESE MALE SERVANT, general housework private family; room, boarding provided; good references essential. Apply 424 West 22d.

JUNIOR CLERK for general office work; good opportunity for ambitious young man; state age and salary desired. T 418 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOME OFFICE,
Actuarial Department.
MALE CLERK WANTED.
Apply by mail or in person.
Room 502, 256 Broadway, New York City.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
SEVERAL GOOD ENGRAVERS, STIPPLE, CRAYON, AND RETOUCHERS WANTED IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK CITY; 48-HOUR WEEK, HALF-DAY SATURDAY; HIGHEST SCALE PAID. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. O. BOX 19, MADISON SQUARE STATION, NEW YORK.

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity is offered to young man to organize and experience to sell advertising space in a publication fast coming into prominence; circulation now in excess of 70,000; when answering this announcement state clearly your qualifications, what you have sold, age, and salary expected. Confidential. X 482 Times Annex.

MANAGER FOR WAIST AND UNDERWEAR STORE.
Manager for large waist and underwear store located 100 miles from New York City; one who is a live wire and thoroughly experienced in this line; good salary and bonus and real opportunity for right man; applications by letter only, giving full particulars, which will be considered confidential. Address J. E. Phelan, 880 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MANAGER for men's and ladies' credit clothing house; must understand buying; good opportunity for live wire. W 32 Times.

MAN wanted by large industrial concern, familiar with loading and forwarding food products by truck, rail, and water; also warehousing of such products; ability to organize and handle labor forces essential; apply by letter, giving brief account of business experience and qualifications for above position, also personal information, minimum weekly salary, and when you could start. M 633 Times Downtown.

MAN, handy, wanted electric elevator repair and light firing, &c.; permanent position with large firm. Apply 104 Pearl St. (Engineer) from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., or telephone Broad 5570.

MAN wanted to enter goods from call in wholesale house. Address Wholesale, Box 139 Madison Square.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF RECEIVING DEPARTMENT; WAGES $20. J. KRIDEL SONS & CO., 390 4TH AV.

MEN.—Ex-army and navy and college cheer leaders to volunteer their services to War Camp Community Service to lead cheering along line of march during Pershing Parade. Call Frank Hayek, Murray Hill 8210.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.
A good opportunity to earn additional money is open to two young men owning a motor cycle, to collect advertising copy from our agents afternoons from 4 to 6:30; state age and salary expected.
X 402 TIMES ANNEX.

MOULDERS for steam and hot water house heating boilers. Apply Abram Cox Stove Company, American and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export and import company; only those who want to learn the export business from the bottom up and are willing workers should apply; write in own handwriting, stating references and salary desired. T 450 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16 YEARS, IN OFFICE LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be alert and over 16 years of age. Apply in own handwriting, S 769 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years or older, by large steel company; good chance for advancement. H 473 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by export house. Telephone Broad 2050. Ask for export department.

OFFICE BOY for general work in printing office; $12 weekly; good chance for advancement. Brieger Press, 409 Pearl St.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16, wanted for general duties in buyer's office; state salary. H 366 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 793 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for large athletic goods house; state age and full particulars in own handwriting. P 744 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—For outside messenger work; good opportunity for advancement; $8. U. S. Rubber Co., 1,780 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted, export firm; chance for improvement. Address W 544 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. Call 563 WEST 59TH ST.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, capable, in wholesale house. S 726 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, accurate, good penman. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

OIL EXPORT EXECUTIVE.
Large export firm is seeking an export executive capable of organizing and operating an oil department; must be thoroughly familiar with petroleum products, vegetable, animal, and fish oils; this is an excellent opportunity for first-class man; write full particulars. W 37 Times.

PACKER.—Man wanted to pack merchandise in wholesale dry goods house. Address Pack, Box 139 Madison Square.

PACKERS.
Young men about 20, having some experience in packing notions and fancy goods; permanent position. Flory, 31 East 17th St.

PACKER, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' COATS; MUST BE FAST. EIGHTH FLOOR, 45 WEST 28TH ST.

PACKERS.—Experienced export paper packer; must know business thoroughly. Hudson Paper Mills, 316 Hudson St.

PRESSMEN on magazine web and flat bed presses; must be members of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union or such members favoring affiliation with International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and practical workmen; office strictly union recognizing International organization and American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call Continental Hotel, 41st Street and Broadway. Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRESS FEEDERS, cylinder, cross operators, brakemen, tension men and utility men for magazine web presses, with previous experience and desirous of continuing affiliation International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union under the jurisdiction of International organization and the American Federation of Labor; permanent positions. Call or write Continental Hotel, 41st and Broadway. Wm. H. McHugh, Vice President, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

PRINTING OFFICE wants assistant to manager; one who knows paper and how to figure it; brains and willingness to work essential; $35 weekly to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating full details as to past experience, complete record of last four years. Printer, 522 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Here is an opportunity that will be your making if you are a producer; salary and commission. See Mr. Shipman, Room 32, 115 Worth St.

PUNCHERS AND RIVETERS for structural steel shop. Apply at Harris Structural Steel Co., New Market, N. J., or 1,380 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.
Men of ability, who can sell the underwritten securities of an established, successful industrial.
We want three men who can earn $100 or more weekly in commissions.
Call 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.
I. D. NOLL &

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	80c
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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 51 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 SEDAN.
ESSEX 1919 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER, SPORT.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1919 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.

SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL 1919 SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL 1918 TOURING.
SILVER SPECIAL 1918, 4 PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
LIBERTY 1918 TOWN CAR.
WHITE 1916 "35" SEDAN.
BUICK 1917 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE,
N. W. Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av. Circle 5308.
CADILLAC, Type 57, Sedan, present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 7-pass., present series.
CADILLAC, Type 57, 4-pass., present series.
HUDSON 1918 "M" LANDAU-COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.

CADILLAC VICTORIA, PRESENT SERIES.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57, SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC TYPE 55, Suburban Sedan.
PEERLESS 1918 SEDAN.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

CADILLAC "57" VICTORIA COUPE. Present series; almost new; cord tires; immediate delivery; sacrifice. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC 1918, latest model limousine; bargain. Inspect at 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

CADILLAC roadster "55"; in excellent condition. J. J. Barrett, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

CADILLAC, 1919 victoria, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC Limousine 1917; in perfect condition; almost new; run 5,000 miles; $3,200. Phone Riverside 2879.

CADILLAC, taxi, first-class condition, just passed inspection, paid up clock, ready for work. 119 West 64th St. Phone Columbus 8100.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger chummy roadster. Herman Karp, 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

CADILLAC "8" SEDAN. Almost new; cord tires; will sacrifice for $6,850 cash. Tully, 2720 Circle.

CADILLAC, 1918 limousine; overhauled, repainted; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway at 63d St.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; mechanically perfect; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

CHALMERS sportster, completely overhauled; new starter and top; painted yellow; nickel hood and parts. Mathewson, 1,777 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS.—Right from factory; most beautiful sedans; coupelets; tourings; roadsters; all cash, or make your own terms; free instructions given; authorized Chevrolet dealers. Phone Melrose 10032. 351 East 149th, Bronx.

COLE Aero eight 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, corner 53d. Circle 1417.

CUNNINGHAM 1919 sedan; practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th Meyer.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT. Has been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented. Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4160.

DODGE 1917 Touring, mechanically perfect; worth investigating; will sacrifice. 147 West 83d.

DODGE sedan 1918; beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

FIAT.—Returning abroad, sacrifice, almost new, $7,500, Fiat fully equipped, cash $1,-500. Alexander, 620 Riverside Drive. Audubon 3150.

FORDS.—Touring, roadsters, suburban, coupelets, commercial. 20th Century Auto., 250 West 54th.

FRANKLIN SEDAN. Practically New. COLE USED CAR DEPT. 226 West 58th St., (Broadway).

FRANKLIN 1917, "9A" sedan, also limousine; bargains. Seen 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

FRANKLIN sedan 1917, also 1917 touring; absolutely perfect. 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

HUDSON and PAIGE Sedan, both late models in beautiful condition, having been used by private owner; will sell either one for cash; trade considered. Phone Plaza 96 for further particulars.

HUDSON town car; handsomely fitted; shock absorbers, &c.; guaranteed; in A1 condition; any demonstration. P. S. 151 Times.

HUDSON "SUPER 6" CABRIOLET. Practically new; painted blue with white wire wheels, cord tires; will sacrifice for quick cash. Phone 7210 Rhinelander. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON sedan 1918 and 1917; exceptional appearance. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

HUDSON cabriolet 1918; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car 1918 and 1917. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

HUDSON touring 1918 and 1917; A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, 57th. Circle 1417.

LIBERTY chummy 1918, slightly used. 1,778 Broadway, 57th; one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

LOCOMOBILE 1918, limousine; best possible condition. Seen at 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

LOCO, 1918 touring; perfect condition; new cord tires; sacrifice; $2,900; will take small car in trade. Circle 1037.

MARMON 1919, club roadster; car almost new; must sacrifice; no dealers. C. L. Crovat. Columbus 2127.

MARMON 1918 chummy roadster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

MOON, 1919, 5-passenger; perfect condition; run 4,700 miles; $3,100. Hirsch, 152 Bleecker St.; Spring 9364, or 2,114 83d St., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 5654.

NASH sedans; immediate delivery. 126 East 32d. Madison Square 2064.

NATIONAL 1916, sport model, four Pullman seats, extra seat in rumble; excellent condition. Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

OAKLAND Sedans, tourings, and roadsters; slightly used; excellent condition. Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 60th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1919, Model 37, 5-pasenger sedan, purchased new in January, run less than 6,000 miles; perfect condition; extras and full insurance covering everything; cash; no dealers; privately owned. Telephone Hanover 6484.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS Reconditioned; all models. Open evenings. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OWEN magnetic 1917 landauelette, in class by itself, mechanically perfect. Columbus 398.

PACKARD twin six limousine and touring; slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, brand new Silvertown cord tires; mechanically perfect; must sell to settle estate; private party; $3,850; don't write if can't pay the price. D 831 Times Annex.

PACKARD.—1918 model 3-25 twin six Touring; in wonderful condition; car has been used very little; perfect in every way; cord tires. Telephone Riverside 2870.

PACKARD 1918, special Judkins suburban sedan; bargain. Seen 1,790 Broadway. Cook-Macconnell.

PACKARD.—3-35; latest series; special suburban sedan; excellent condition; see Moran, Astor Garage, 207 West 87th St.

PACKARD 1919, Fleetwood Suburban Sedan, 5-35. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, 1917, limousine car 2-35; absolutely almost new car; can be seen any day until 2 P. M.; no dealers. 521 West 52d St.

PEERLESS 1917 Chummy Roadster; handsome, powerful; good condition; seen any time at Beaver's garage, 312 West 151st. If interested, phone 9997 St. Nicholas, Apt. 24.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THOMAS F. C. HALL ANNOUNCES THAT the Economical Grocery Store, 2,071 Madison Av., is not responsible for any debt due to Economical Grocery Store, 2,196 7th Av., or 135 West 132d St., or bills due to William Green.

TO LET FOR PARADE, 2 WINDOWS overlooking Madison Square Arch. Apply Dinsmer Machine Tool Co., 225 5th Av.

PRIVATE WINDOW FOR PERSHING parade; one flight up; accommodate 2-4; $100. Phone Columbus 1489 Monday morning.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS limousine, present series, practically new; Silvertown cord tires. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3572.

PEERLESS, late 1919 model, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger Touring car; perfect condition; no dealers. Spring 6881.

PEERLESS 1918 limousine; practically new; bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-cylinder 48 Limousine and Touring bodies; sacrifice; private owners; telephone between 2 and 4, Schuyler 10400, Apt. 1012.

PIERCE-ARROW touring six; splendid condition; bargain; $2,000. Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co., Broadway at 52d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, "B-3," "48" touring; Westinghouse shock absorbers; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW dual valve touring, 7-passenger, gone 7,000 miles, 8 months old. $6,300. G 22 Times.

PULLMAN 1917, 5-passenger, first-class condition; removable offer refused. Knoth, 267 West 113th St. Cathedral 9447.

ROLLS-ROYCE, five-passenger touring, $12,-500. If you are not interested at this figure, kindly do not phone. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SIMPLEX limousine 1914, 38 h. p., shaft drive; two extra tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; very good condition. Mr. Manker, 121 West 52d St.

STANDARD "8" TOURING. Almost new; wire wheels, tan seat covers, extra new tire; will sacrifice for $1,675 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STEARNS-KNIGHT for sale; 1917 model; eight-cylinder, 123-inch wheel base; landaulet; gray upholstery; Ajax Road King tires; good running condition. Address Arnold Sanchez, 229 West 43d St.

STUTZ Speedster 1918, excellent condition throughout; run less than 1,000 miles. Mr. Jones, Columbus 2127.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger Sport model, touneau, windshield; sacrifice. Garage, Ryan, 1,926 Broadway.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 W. 49th.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; immediate cash bargain; call examine. 123 West 64th. Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 Bearcat speedster; practically new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. Meyer.

WHITE seven passenger; model G M 45; 16 valve; six perfect shoes; mechanical condition guaranteed; Rubay body; like new; any demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Bedford 9458.

WINTON six touring car; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1 DODGE BROTHERS Chassis.
1 Dodge Brothers Screen Delivery.
1 Dodge Brothers Coupe.
1 Dodge Brothers Taxi Limousine.
1 Chalmers limousine, 1917 ..... $1,150
1 Studebaker panel delivery 275
1 Overland panel delivery 250
1 Overland panel delivery 300
1 White delivery with half van body .. 650
1 Ford panel delivery 250
1 Chevrolet panel delivery 250
1 Ford First Call wagon 500
2 Stewart panel deliveries.
1 Lippart-Stewart panel delivery 300
1 General Vehicle Electric ¾-ton truck. 1,500
1 Allen tourist car.
1 Chevrolet touring car.
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
109 West 64th Street,
Telephone Columbus 7100.

Motor Trucks.

TWO-TON UNITED platform body; 1917 model; 1 drive; $700. Gordan, 132d and 12th Av. 3047 Morningside.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD limousine, beautiful 7-passenger, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; reasonable rate; owner drives. Phone 3110 Bushwick.

HUDSON town car, by the week, month or year; limousine fitted, shock absorbers, &c.; owner drives. Hyman, 730 Prospect Av. Intervale 1453.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

HUDSON touring car or limousine; owner drives; $3 hour. Gramercy 2138. Rhinelander 4114.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet, very easy riding; owner drives; monthly preferred. Lenox 10449.

HUDSON touring car or limousine; beautiful; owner drive; $3 hour. Gramercy 2138.

PACKARDS.—Private appearance, first-class service. Call Circle 1868 for special rates.

CADILLAC, beautiful limousine; hour, day, week or month. Boyle, Circle 4187.

CADILLAC cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Columbus 7884.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Shongood, 839-841 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright or advances 80 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon the prompt sale of cars; investigate our facilities. Telephone Spring 4566-4567. Paul Drew, Manager.

USED automobile wanted, any condition. 860 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 4917.

Automobile Bodies.

HIGH-GRADE new limousine bodies, seating 5 inside, costing $1,600; will fit practically all chassis; will sacrifice. Norman Garage and Sales Co., 234 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1.3.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE of automobiles as reliable as your safe deposit vault. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE is a valuable asset to increase your earnings Learn at New York's most complete school Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $85. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 5270 Circle. STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION, repairing, driving; license guaranteed; ladies' classes. American Auto School, 728 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016. Garage, repair shop, 442 East 148th St.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 1,121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, DEPT. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For lease in the heart of the business district of Baltimore, Md., large first floor and basement in big hotel, suitable for lunch room or cafeteria; fully equipped. Chas. H. Steffey, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Designer of clothing, with executive ability, wants to join going concern in the jobbing or manufacturing line as partner; will invest $5,000 and service. B 353 Times.

Experienced business man with capital and excellent financial connection seeks legitimate business proposition of ample proportions. O 64 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Young man (very energetic outside man) desires active partner with capital to expand jobbing auto supply business; very good future. H 269 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

American Products.—Well-known British house desires representation of American and Canadian manufacturers and factors for United Kingdom, Europe, and the Near Eastern markets; own offices in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, with staff of travelers, and represented in all principal ports abroad. Will buy own account. New York references. State particulars. Write Box K 478, Lee & Nightingale, Advertisement Offices, Liverpool, England.

A domestic corporation sending its representative—an up-to-date salesman; one who can approach big business to the European markets, wants staple line; no trifles. What have you? I sail Oct. 1. Electric, No. 10 Union Square.

PATENTS.—Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 617 Woolworth Building, New York.

Exclusive selling rights for our factory rebuilt tires are open in several states; write for proposition. The Atex Tire & Rubber Co., 1,472 Broadway, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Agency wanted.—Two young men; university trained; life residents Harrisburg; well acquainted; wish to represent reputable concern. X 597 Times Annex.

A corporation has been organized to handle heavy machinery in Latin America; we are open for two more lines from A1 manufacturers; fullest references required and [illegible]

An expert sales and mail order manager, [illegible] over $30,000 invested in manufacturing, sales, and mail order business, wants associate with $2,000 or more; experience unnecessary. F 272 Times.

Lathe shop.—Expert mechanic will manufacture by contract articles requiring machine work; exceptional shop facilities. P 745 Times Downtown.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Special Master Philip J. McCook—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.

Pierce<N Y Cons RR.
Antonielle<same.
Brady<same.
Klvowitz<same.
Schechter<same.
Schaff<same.
Smith<same.
Hauman<same.
Kuplairt<same.
Edwards<same.
Gellman<same.
Jonas<same.
Virginelli<same.
Cavallari<same.
Holmes<same.
Angelus<same.
Rombom<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Foster, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

J. Heineman et al,
M. Rachmil et al, (3,)
Strong Mach Co,
Am. Apothecaries Co,
W. O'Brien et al,
J. Platt et al,
Louis Falk et al,
D. M. Brown et al,
A. M. Smallwood et al,
B. B. Pitt et al,
George Schweid,
John H. Martin,
Michael Ettinger,
Harry Smith,
Peter McIntyre,
Robert Hagan,
Edward Miller,
I. Herz et al,
Angelo Chisci,
Benjamin Welton,
Otto Meyer,
John Boylan,
Daniel Swozzi,
John Schwarmann,
L. Souller et al,
Barnet Zucker,
Samuel Zanoni,
Fielding;
Edward P. Green. Sentence:
William J. Reilly.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Strauss<Sternberg.
Norriss<Nat Drama Corp.
Re Wagner, (Lublin.)
Halligan<Halligan.
Re Catapani.
Maitland<Am Tobacco Co. (2.)
Re CNY,- (57th St.)
Re same, (E. 149th.)
Re same, (E. 149th, St. John.)
Moore<Moore.
Silverman<Cherey.
Burnham<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Dieckmann<Harlem Savings Bank.
Fisher<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Burrough<McWilliams
Ravitz<Bedleston, Woerz & M.
Bozzi<Hoffman.
CNY<Tin Prod Co.
Adams<Levy.
Goldberg<Griffenhagen Bros, Inc.
Davis<Glantz.
Feldman<Block.
Teitle<Kinstler's Storage Whouse,(2)
3d Av RR<Rhea.
Townsend<Whitacre.
Dieckmann<Harlem Savings Bank.
Rosman<Barlow.
Laibowitz<Weiselberg.
Caridi<United Dressed Beef Co.
Auerbach<Auerbach.
Re Estes, (Mutual Export Corp.)
Bradshaw<Bradshaw.
Baldini<Newgass.
Piddell<Nicholas & Co.
Hovi<Day.
McLaughlin<Rohrs.
Loreland<Potter Transp Co.
Locicero<Fink.
McMasthr<Gould.
Faber<Faber.
Cassel<Lubin.
Cohen<Cohen.
King<Lawhead.
Hartog<Liberty Dexfrine Sugar Mfg Co.
Johnson<McGovern.
Randolph<Smith.
Perry<Perry.
Frankfeld<The D. Hays Co.
Mitchell<Hudwon.
Rathers<Wedge.
Getteman<Furniss.

PART II.—Wagner, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Parts II. and III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
A. R. Pitchers,
William A. Smith,
Carol Goldenthal,
Carl F. Brown,
Bruno Wolfrum,
Withy & Co.
Lee<Lee.
Thomas<Thomas.
Montgomery<Montgomery.
Mitchell<Hudson.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Green<Son.
Seminole Chem Co<Ashida.
Lissberger<N Y, C & St L RR.
Goldsmith & Co<Am Union Line, Inc.
O'Reilly<Miller.
Makepeace<Kelly.
Devine<Supertone Talking Machine Co.
Sarner<McCarthy.
Weiss<Frenzius, (2.)
Schoen<Winthrop.
Greenberg<Ellersile Corp.
Stein<Goldstein.
Beck<Wetmore.
Lichterman<Gropper.
H. Eisenhandler<Asch.
Eisenhandler<same.
Halprin<United Motors Service, Inc.
B. Margolies<Sperry Realty Co.
L. Margolies<same.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Wagner, J.—Schumacher <Seggie—John Glynn.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 9.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.

Estates of:
Lizzie Barnett,
Charlotte M. Stoker.
Wills for probate:
Hannah Marx,
Thomas Kyle,
Adel<de Lawson,
Giovanni Aquino,
Paul E. Krauss,
Nicola De Luccia.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Kaplan<Reva Realty Co, (2.)
People<Villani.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Flagg, &c. (Benson.)
Karelsen<Hesse.
Eagle S & L Co<Bofolino.
Fairhurst<Tag.
Byrne, Jr<Noe.
Heitreiter<Reimels.
Carr<Carr.
Holmes<Deare.
Pasternack<Pasternack.
Crewe<Crews.
Lewis<Lewis.
Skillman<Skillman.
Hatch<Hatch.
Vacuum Muffler Corp <Hudson Foundry.
Burns<Burns.
Re MacFarland.
Mason<Norwood.
James<Peppard Realty Co.
Nolan<Brooklyn Union Coal Co.
Mozer<Mozer.
Re Lonergan.
Furlan<Furlan.
D'Ambra<Rhinelander.
Re Fridley.
Re Brown.
Thomsen<Unger.
Polo<Checchia.
Junius Coal and Wood Co<Interb Sash & D Co.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Lynch,
Abraham Levy,
James Schneider,
Thomas King,
John Berghind,
William Cass,
Anna Farrell,
Lydia Schneider.
Accountings of:
Byron Brooks,
Georgia Mobbray,
Frank Nostrand,
James Byrnes.
Estates of:
Allen Carmichael,
David Roche.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Neef infant<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Hoppan<same.
Tanner-Shea Amusement Co<Labrocca et al.
Frey<Abraham Sorkin et al.
Laufer<Simon.
Badenhop<B H RR Co
Hearn<same
Nowajanski<Matthews Bldg Co.
Alexay<Himoff Machine Co.
Havenick<Hardenberg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Party going Rumania and Constantinople would consider handling limited amount business. F 254 Times.

Exporter, established office downtown, wishes represent manufacturer, merchant; $50 weekly. F 713 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Muslin Underwear Plant for Sale.—A going concern, three-story brick building, with an extension, about 40,000 square feet of floor space; 272 machines, motor equipped; sprinkler system, electric lights, heating; plant in best of condition; located in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Box 62, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Garage, west side, 30,000 ft., 140 cars at present; $1,300 profit monthly; 8½ years lease; $12,000 cash necessary; balance on terms. Schleifer Co., 156 Rivington Street.

Old-established, well-known business; ammonia, salad oil, vinegar, etc.; building has 9,000 square feet; one-half rented; owner, retiring, will sell on reasonable terms. X 393 Times Annex.

Old established silversmith business downtown for sale; guaranteed $15,000 income; will give my service one year or more to satisfy purchaser. P. S., 82 Times.

Bakery lunchroom for sale; good location in Brooklyn; modern fixtures; all new. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York City.

Beauty parlor for sale; excellent location; very reasonable. Room 305, 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

Drugs.—Sale store at Atlantic City; good year-round stand; fine fixtures; soda fountain; will yield $8,000 this year; only $10,-000, part cash, easy terms. For full information write J. J. Stineman, 3,437 York Road, Philadelphia.

Desire to sell well established ladies' sport shop, free of encumbrance; paying proposition; very highest class clientele. Address or call Vanity Fair Shop, 716 Madison Av.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VIRGIN TERRITORY.

The great foreign language newspapers of America reach millions of thrifty people with money to invest. These people speak and understand English, but cannot read it. Let us prove you how to reach them. It is inexpensive, it pays big. Call, write or phone L. M. Dick, 110 West 34th. Greeley 3860.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—At once, at amazing low price, an addressograph machine; also a Belknap addressing machine, with over 4,000 stencils composed of department and women's ready-to-wear specialty stores. L. C., Room 840 47 West 34th St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

For Sale.—Several sprays black, white paradise $25; Scotch mole coatee with ermine, $160; long broadcloth coat with skunk, size 44, $25. Wilson, 226 West 32d.

Stencil machine for marking shipments; splendid condition. Alexander, 42 Warren Street.

For Sale.—5,000 cotton blankets; 10,000 pounds absorbent cotton; 5 gross rubber gloves; bargain. J, 2,568 Broadway.

For sale, a splendid collection of canes, new, novel and wonderful; no agents. Address Box H 255 Times.

Oil paintings, art collections; cheap; account leaving city. Rollins, 120 West 109th St.

Furniture.

Complete furnishings of eight-room apartment, including antique Colonial dining-room set, two antique sofas, pianola, five-piece solid mahogany bedroom suite, rare Oriental rugs, and four mahogany bookcases. Can be seen on Monday, Sept. 8, and following days, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; no dealers. Apartment No. 5, West, at 140 West 79th St., New York City.

Five-piece set most excellent condition genuine mahogany genuine leather upholstered masterbilt living room set; can be seen evenings 8 to 9. 501 West 142d. Apt. 540.

For Sale — Office fixtures, including desk, swivel chair, files, office chairs, typewriting table, and hat tree, all in good condition. Inquire Room 810, 32 Union Square.

Going to Cuba, selling entire contents of beautiful apartment; player-piano, rugs, draperies, practically new; no dealers. 340 West 86th, Apt. 4C.

Reed and willow furniture; large stock; must be sold. Long Beach Reed and Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Purchase and Exchange.

PAWNTICKETS—DIAMONDS—BOUGHT. We also buy expired pawntickets. SPOT CASH. NO WAITING. JOS. ROSE & SON, DIAMOND CUTTERS, 49 Maiden Lane, 6th Floor. Phone 212 John.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

Piano wanted for a music school; will buy good upright or a grand piano. E 1052 Times Harlem.

1¾-inch Brinton Circular Knitting Machines; state price and condition. Karonson & Kaplan, 14 East 32d St.

Spot cash for household furniture. Boneparth, 155 East 125th. Tel. Harlem 1290.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., October 6th, 1919, for furnishing all or any part of 4,700,000 O. D. Cotton Handkerchiefs, specifications No. 1392. Proposals must bear guaranty of ten per cent thereon. Information sent on request.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—High temperatures prevailed during Sunday over the central and northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in the extreme Northwest, the maximum temperatures ranging generally from 90 to 94 degrees. Temperatures have also risen west of the Rocky Mountains except in California.

Fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, the East and South except in the extreme South, where local thunder showers are probable, and in the northern upper lake region, where showers are probable by Monday night or Tuesday, with failing temperatures; otherwise warm weather will continue generally.

WINDS OFF ATLANTIC COAST.

North of Sandy Hook moderate south and southwest, fair. Sandy Hook to Hatteras moderate southwest winds, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair, continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair, continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	58	70	4 P. M.	67	80
6 A. M.	57	69	6 P. M.	68	86
9 A. M.	58	70	9 P. M.	66	83
12 M.	64	84	11 P. M.	65	79

This thermometer is 114 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69, at 8 P. M. it was 83. Maximum temperature 90 degrees at 4 P. M., minumum 68 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.
12:40—249 W. 100th St.; Ida Fowns...Slight
1:16—218 E. 4th St; not given.....Slight
2:35—110 Lenox Av.; not given.....Slight
9:45—440 Pleasant Av.; J. Gregg.....None
11:30—1,380 B'way, awning; not given. Slight
11:50—720 3d. Av.; Harrington.....Slight
P. M.
1:40 Valentine Av. and Fordham Rd.; A. Briggs.....Slight
2:10—104 W. 40th St.; not given.....Slight
3:10—40th St. and 1st Av., auto; Bonan Bros.....$250
4:35—732 E. 152d St.; Rebecca Shapiro.....Slight
5:45—223 W. 122d St., awning; Cathini Seward.....Not given
8:20—40 W. 84th St., awning; E. Michaels.....Slight
8:35—110 Madison Av.; Western Buffet Co.....Slight
9:40—16-18 Remam St.; airshaft; not given.....Slight

The Civil Service.

United States.

The commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant fuel engineer, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,620 to $2,100 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those who attain the highest average percentages in the examination.

The duties will be to assist in tests of boiler and other furnaces, of auxiliary equipment affecting efficiency in the use of fuels, investigation of fuel-burning methods and machinery, inspecting and sampling fuel, and the compilation of data and making reports.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) physical ability, 10; (2) essay on testing of fuels, with sketches, to be filed with the application, 25; (3) education, training, and experience, 65.

Under the third subject competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence.

Applicants must have graduated in mechanical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and have had at least one year's experience in work dealing largely with fuel-engineering and the management of boilers and furnaces.

Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their age, but at the request of a department making appointments certification will be made of eligibles who have not reached their thirty-sixth birthday.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 2,118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening trade schools providing instruction in nearly all the trades will be opened for registration tonight throughout the city. Adults who are not in attendance at any day school may obtain instruction free of charge. Where a reasonable number of persons make application for a trade not listed in any of the schools, a class in that subject will be established upon request, according to Morris E. Siegel, Acting Director of Evening Schools, 500 Park Avenue, New York. The term will begin a week from tonight.

Following is a complete list of all the evening trade schools in the city:

MANHATTAN.

Harlem, 138th Street and 139th Street, west of Fifth Avenue.—Men.
Industrial Art, P. S. 97,

SCHROEDER IS FIRST IN TORONTO AIR TEST

Contest Committee Places Major In the Lead in Reliability Competition.

R. H. DEPEW GETS PRIZE

Winner Is Barred from Accepting a Reward by War Department Regulations.

The final results of the New York-Toronto international handicap airplane contest and reliability test, held in the week of Aug. 25, were made public yesterday by the contest committee of the American Flying Club. Major R. Schroeder, pilot of a Vought VE-7 training machine, has been named the winner.

On account of a War Department regulation forbidding military fliers to accept prizes in air contests, the actual cash prize for first place was won by R. H. Depew in a JN-4D plane, though his rating as finally determined puts him in second place.

To determine the winners it was necessary for the contest committee to obtain from Government records the theoretical performance of each airplane in the contest, flying with maximum useful load. This was used as a basis for finding in percentages the relative performance of the individual machines with the actual load carried. A machine with a record of 105, for example, exceeded its theoretical performance by 5 per cent. The complete percentages for the various entries are as follows:

Pilot.	Type or Plane.	P. C.
Major R. Schroeder	VE-7	107.8
R. H. Depew	JN-4D	106.0
Lieut. W. R. Taylor	JN-4H	96.8
Capt. H. B. Chandler	JN-4H	90.8
Lieut. D. B. Gish	DH-4	85.2
Lieut. C. S. Jones	JN-4D	82.3
Lieut. Roland Rholfs	Curtiss	82.0
Lieut. B. W. Maynard	DH-4	80.9
Capt. S. S. Moore	Canadian Train'g	78.6
Lieut. M. J. Plumb	DH-4	77.6
Lieut. Ben Adams	DH-4	76.9
Lieut. L. W. Bertrand	Canadian Train'g	75.9
Lieut. R. F. Midkiff	DH-4	73.3
Col. G. C. Brandt	DH-4	73.0
Lieut. W. C. P. Brown	DH-4	72.3
Lieut. H. H. George	DH-4	70.6
Lieut. Charles Colt	SE-5A	65.2
Lieut. R. Kirkpatrick	DH-4	58.8
Lieut. F. T. Hansiger	DH-4	58.5
Lieut. H. P. Logan	Le Pere	57.8
Col. H. Hartney	SE-5A	50.0
Capt. C. W. Cook	Fokker	48.8
Lieut. C. A. Schiller	Canadian Train'g	47.5
Lieut. J. F. Rouillon	DH-4	46.6
Lieut. Wallace Young	JN-4	43.8
Major J. W. Simmons	DH-4	37.8
O. S. Palmer	Curtiss	29.7
Col. W. C. Barker	Fokker	27.6

It will be noted that the winner in the actual speed contest, Lieutenant B. W. Maynard, has a much lower rating in the handicap percentages, while the English SE-5 machines, which made a very good performance in the speed tests, also have a lower place in the handicap figures.

The Flying Club's Contest Committee also announced yesterday that plans are now on foot for an airplane race of an extremely spectacular character over a short course. The tentative rules have been submitted to manufacturers of airplanes in order that they may prepare new designs in ample time.

The civilian winners of the New York-Toronto race, among whom will be divided the $10,000 given by the Hotel Commodore, are as follows in the order of percentages given above: R. H. Depew, C. S. Jones, Roland Rholfs, S. S. Moore, L. W. Bertaud, C. A. Schiller, O. S. Palmer, and W. C. Barker. The prizes will be presented at a dinner at the Commodore on Sept. 15.

SCOUTS TO AID VETERANS.

Eighteen Thousand Boys Will Canvass for Jobs for Soldiers.

Four hundred thousand Boy Scouts of America, under the leadership of James E. West of New York, Chief Scout Executive, start in this week on a whirlwind nation-wide campaign in behalf of the War and Navy Departments. The boys are asked through the machinery of their 18,000 troops to canvass every city and town in all the States of the Union and to enroll definitely all employers, great and small, who will declare their willingness to re-employ their homecoming soldiers and sailors. Colonel Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of securing employment for returned fighting men, will direct the Washington end of the drive.

Each troop has been furnished with a sample of the citation which Colonel Woods issues on behalf of the War and Navy Departments to every patriotic employer who has taken back or will take back those who left him for army or navy service. Letters from Mr. West and Colonel Woods explain the plan to employers, and enough blank application forms have been distributed to provide one for every Boy Scout. The troops are pledged to secure at least one application for the citation from some employer for each scout in their membership.

"We find," says Colonel Woods to the boys, "that 80 per cent. of the employers in the United States—corporations, firms, and individuals—have taken back every man. The War and Navy Departments have prepared a handsome citation to be engrossed with the recipient's name, which is awarded to all who certify that they will re-employ their ex-service men. We want to reward these patriotic firms."

Each employer will be asked the question, "He is back from the job over there—is he back in his job over here?"

PETER GILSEY A SUICIDE.

Son of the Famous Hotel Man Shoots Himself in His Room.

Peter Gilsey, son of the founder of the Gilsey House, which was a landmark for many years at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, committed suicide by shooting yesterday in his room at the Hotel Bonta, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. A maid entered his room at noon and found the body on a bed. Dr. Siena of the Knickerbocker Hospital found that Gilsey had fired one bullet and had died several hours before the discovery of his body.

Gilsey had left a note requesting that Dr. Edward S. Gushee, of 204 West Eighty-sixth Street, be notified. The physician said Gilsey had had muscular rheumatism, which, at times, deranged him. Mr. Gilsey, who was a bachelor, 46 years old, had been in the realty business, with an office at 25 East Twenty-sixth Street. Previously he had been associated with his father in the hotel business. Mr. Gilsey had a country home at Highland Falls. His brother, Frederick C. Gilsey, of 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, was at Atlantic City last night.

ELECTRIC CABLE INJURES 3.

Causes Panic by Breaking at B. R. T. Elevated Station.

Three persons were burned last night when an electric cable between cars on an elevated train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, parted at the Crescent Street station and the ends fell on a platform filled with passengers.

There was a short circuit when the cable strands touched the gates, a burst of flame sending a shower of sparks in all directions, and as the lights went out the passengers made a rush for the exits.

Mrs. Amelia Todt, 30 years old, of 14 Hill Street, was severely burned. The flames enveloped her clothing. She is in the Kings County Hospital in a serious condition. Louis Goldberg, 21, a sailor, of Philadelphia, and his brother Jacob, 25, of 33½ Leonard Street, were burned about the body.

The car was in charge of Motorman John Bonanno of 41 Georgia Avenue. He was pulling out of the station when the cable, known as the "lights jumper," carrying the power between the third and fourth cars, parted. There was a flash and a loud report as the short circuit occurred. Several women fainted in the excitement. Traffic was delayed half an hour.

MAULED IN THEATRE FOR RED APPLAUSE

Patrons of the Strand Attack Man Who Gives Approval to Film of Bolshevist Outrages.

SAVED BY A STATE TROOPER

Found Cause for Joy In Pictures of Murder, Robbery, and Nationalization of Women.

A man seemingly of radical tendencies, who insisted on applauding acts of violence portrayed in a film the theme of which dealt with conditions in Russia under the Bolshevist régime, precipitated an uproar yesterday afternoon in the Strand Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, which resulted in the disturber being severely beaten by the spectators and subsequently being arrested. According to those who saw the occurrence, it was only through the quick action of Trooper E. C. Roberts of the State Constabulary that the man, who was sitting in the orchestra, was saved from more serious injury.

The first time that the man, who gave his name as Manuel Lopez of 141 West Ninetieth Street, aroused the ire of the audience was when the Reds were shown taking possession of the homes of the wealthy and murdering the owners. Lopez clapped his hands loudly and was liberally hissed by those around him. He was warned to keep quiet by ushers, but he disregarded a second time when the Bolshevists were pictured as enforcing the registration of women in connection with a nationalization law. Cries of "Put him out!" were heard, and he subsided for the time being.

About five minutes later the remarks of one of the leaders of the Reds, declaring that there would be no more priests or clergy, as they were the tools of the bourgeoise, was flashed on the screen. Lopez clapped his hands the loudest, the audience arose, and cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" were heard on all sides. There was a general rush in the direction where he was sitting. In a few seconds Lopez was surrounded by an angry throng, including a number of women, who attacked him from all sides. His face was soon a mass of abrasions. Then Trooper Roberts came to his rescue. Aided by employes of the theatre, he begged the people to stand back and allow the man to be taken to the police station. Lopez, thoroughly frightened, crouched behind the stalwart trooper, and was literally dragged out of one of the side entrances of the theatre.

More than a score of persons followed the disturber out, and Roberts had his hands full saving Lopez from further injury until the police arrived. Lopez was then whisked into a taxicab and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where a charge of inciting a breach of the peace was made against him. Lopez, at the station, asserted that he had a right to applaud.

Candidate Falsely Reported Dead.

"I'm the liveliest dead one you ever spoke to, and I would like to know the source of these rumors," James J. Browne, Superintendent of Sewers, leader of the First Assembly District of Brooklyn and Democratic nominee for Sheriff, said yesterday in denying the reports that he had died in the morning of heart disease. The rumor had spread all through the district, and when no answer was received to telephone inquiries at his home, 27 Johnson Street, the report received much credence. It developed, however, that Browne was attending mass at St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Jay Street.

His fighting face!

2¢

Ask your newsdealer to reserve a copy for you.

HOW he looked at St. Mihiel. An enlarged snap-shot close-up of

GENERAL PERSHING

taken on the day of his glorious victory in France has been printed as a supplement and will be given free with every copy of Wednesday's

THE Illustrated NEWS

Splendidly organized and equipped **specialty house** for **typewriters** with the finest trade facilities throughout the whole of Germany and the European continent seeks **general representation** of a high-grade **standard American typewriter.** Agency enjoys supremacy in this line. Interested parties are requested to communicate with Box O 787 Times Downtown.

100 HYDRAULIC PRESSMEN IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING

Pressmen for our Record Pressing Departments on day and night shift. Excellent opportunity for ex-soldiers and sailors. Apply immediately. **Employment Bureau, Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., East Plant, Barnum and Summerfield Aves., West Plant, Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.**

C F & C Service **SURETY BONDS** F & C Quality

The High Cost of Living brings temptations to even your most trusted employes. You may insure against loss due to such causes by a Fidelity Bond of F & C Quality.

We are as convenient to you as your telephone.

CRANE THE FRIEND & FIDELITY & CASUALTY CO. OF NEW YORK

92 William St. "call John 403"

Salto-Nuts dip-pe-tiz-ing

Chick says. Mr. Busy lunches on luscious, satisfying, Salto-Nuts. Saves time and health

Try it-Bi a Box!

Hatch

HATCH — HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST

35th St & Herald Sq. Bway. & 30th Bway. & 45th

SATISFACTORY HELP.

Employers write to The New York Times giving thanks for having obtained satisfactory help through its columns. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Saturday, Aug. 30, or stolen from auto near Biltmore, dark leather suitcase containing clothing and portfolio with papers referring Lyman & Co.; valuable owner only; liberal reward, no questions asked; return suitcase or portfolio. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Thursday afternoon or evening, five-diamond rings in bag on 163d St. near Southern Boulevard; heirloom from deceased mother; liberal reward; no questions asked. Communicate with J. H. Cohen, 969 Hoe Av., Bronx. Phone Intervale 5795.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, with diamond in centre, Saturday night on Broadway, between 107th and 81st; reward. Call 3700 Circle. S. M. Coyle.

LOST—On Sunday at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, lady's beaded bag, containing jewels and money; liberal reward. Marks, 788 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gorham, green-beaded, gold top purse, Saturday night, Little Club. Reward. Mrs. G. Parker, 36 West 59th.

$50 REWARD.—Lost in transit, large tan, Gladstone bag; ladies' apparel; no questions asked. Landin, 212 5th Av.

LOST—Set snapshots, Eastern Parkway and Troy Av., Brooklyn. Return Kovar, 1,615 Union St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Gold vanity case; monogram I. S. H.; reward. Mrs. G. B. Hopper, 265 West 73d.

LOST—In Terminal, box jewelry, Weber, Jeweler; reward. 2 Minnesota Av., Jamaica.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Sunday night, 61st St. and Columbus Av., red chow, answers to name of "Tartar." Return to Dr. H. A. Haubold, 10 West 61st St. Reward. No questions asked.

Stetson Hats

for fall

It will pay you to pay enough for your new Fall hat to get a Stetson.

There is manifest economy in a hat that will look just as good and be just as shapely after lots of wear as the day you bought it.

"Headease," a patented Wallach idea, lends further comfort to Stetson distinction.

Stetson Hats, $6 to $18
Wallach Hats, $3.50, $4, $5, $6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

We Offer 12½c

We offer 12½ cents each this week, in aluminum mold values, for the end labels on Jiffy-Jell packages which mention any of the following flavors:

Loganberry—Pineapple—Lime—Mint

Four such end labels this week bring you free any 50-cent Pint Mold—or the Set of Six Individuals. SEE OFFERS BELOW

New Fruit Desserts

And Timely Salads at a Trifling Cost

Real-Fruit Desserts

Loganberry

This week we ask you to try Jiffy-Jell in two of our favorite flavors. Try Loganberry, our finest berry flavor — and Pineapple. We use half a pineapple to make the flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert.

We crush these fruits, then condense the juice and seal it in a vial. Each package of Jiffy-Jell contains a bottle of this fruit-juice essence.

You add to Jiffy-Jell a pint of water. Then add the flavor from the bottle and cool the jell in molds. Then you have a rich dessert with a wealth of real-fruit flavor, and at trifling cost.

Tart, Zestful Salads

Lime-Fruit

Then we suggest the Lime-fruit flavor, tart and green. And the Mint flavor, rich in fresh-mint essence.

These are for salad jells and garnish jells. Mix in fruits or vegetables—whatever you wish for the salad—and make a salad loaf. Serve with dressing or without.

Or mix in meat scraps and make a meat loaf—meat in aspic. Use up left-overs in this way.

Use Mint Jiffy-Jell instead of mint sauce when you serve roast lamb. It is vastly better and is always ready.

Jiffy-Jell is winning millions from the old-type gelatine desserts. It costs no higher price. Yet the flavors are real fruit and abundant, in liquid form in glass. If you filled the jell with fresh ripe fruit it could not be more luscious.

Pineapple

This week we offer you 50-cent molds—aluminum molds—to induce a trial of our choicest flavors. Accept our offer. Learn these new delights.

Jiffy-Jell

With Fruit Essences in Glass

10 Flavors in Glass Vials
A Bottle in Each Package
Loganberry, Pineapple, Mint, Lime
Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry
Orange, Lemon. Also Coffee Flavor

The end flap on each Jiffy-Jell package states the flavor. Send us four this week which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Then we will mail you any 50-cent mold or set of molds which we describe below. We want you to know what countless uses Jiffy-Jell can serve.

Mint

50c Mold Offers

Send us the end flaps from four Jiffy-Jell packages—the flaps which name the flavor. Send those which mention Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Send the coupon with them and we will send you any aluminum mold you choose from this list. Check the coupon to show which mold you want.

STYLE—B—Pint Dessert Mold, heart-shaped.
STYLE—C—Pint Dessert Mold, fluted.
STYLE—D—Pint Salad Mold.
STYLE—E—Pint Fruit Salad Mold.
STYLE—H—Pint Dessert Mold, star-shaped.
SET OF SIX—Individual Dessert Molds in assorted styles.

C70

MAIL THIS

Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

I enclose four end labels as per your offer. Send me the mold I check.

___STYLE—B ___STYLE—E
___STYLE—C ___STYLE—H
___STYLE—D ___SET OF SIX

_____

_____

358

"Fairy-Land" Finance!

Easy money for others may mean hard times for your heirs

HAVING no securities of our own to sell, we can with good grace emphasize this:—

"On the whole, there are perhaps no more worthy men in business than the members of financial houses selling fundamentally sound stocks and bonds."

On the other hand, we cannot condemn too strongly the activities of those financial pirates who are now preying on the credulity of unschooled investors.

To give you an idea of the extent of their swindling activities, we print below a few headlines clipped at random from recent issues of New York newspapers:

"Law powerless to stop orgy of oil swindlers."

* * *

"Movement for Federal and State Laws protecting the public against swindlers."

* * *

"District Attorney to put swindle evidence before Grand Jury."

* * *

"Fake stock deal victim."

* * *

"Two firms 'cleaned up' $855,000 in one stock selling campaign."

* * *

"Concerns are being floated by unscrupulous on assets of questionable value."

* * *

"Seek stock indictment."

These cases are but typical—typical of the financial pitfalls which may await your heirs if they receive willed money in *bulk*. But you can provide now against such temptations. Assuming your interest in family safety measures, we take the liberty of suggesting a personal discussion of—

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND

for safeguarding the money you leave

The plan is as follows: It can, if you wish, be made operative during your life.

1. A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide periodical income for definite objects.
2. All investments of Columbia Trust Funds are made under the supervision of the permanent Investment Committee appointed by our Board of Directors.
3. Life insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.
4. We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.
5. Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to *whom* you wish and *when* you wish and in the *amount* you wish.

The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Ave. office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

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WHO STARTED THIS?

84

¶ Who is to blame for strikes? Who? Who??

¶ The cyclone has hit us, too—and the production of *84—that wonderful 7c cigar*—has been temporarily curtailed. The cigar makers didn't realize how much smoking pleasure they were going to deprive thousands of 84 smokers by striking.

¶ In your behalf, arbitration is sought so that the tremendous demand for 84 can be satisfied.

¶ If you find it difficult to get your *full share* of 84, buy as many of them as you can get, 'cause *there's oodles of goodness wrapt in with the fine Ripe Sumatra leaf and long filler.*

¶ 84 is sure *some good*—and when you think of the price—7c (3 for 20c)—you forget all about the H. C. of L.

¶ Should you be one of those who can't get 84, just send us $3.25 and we'll send a box of 50 by return mail.

Dealers—If our salesman hasn't reached you yet, write us at once for good proposition.

HUDSON COUNTY TOBACCO COMPANY
Sole Distributers
84 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.